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TOONE

GLOSSARY
AND
ETYMOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY

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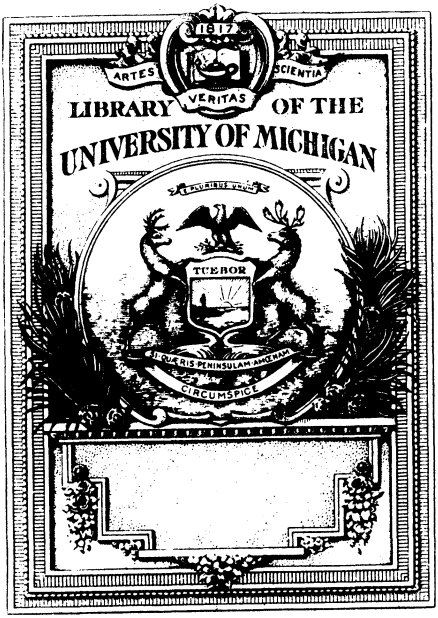
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A

Glossary

AND

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY,

&c. &c.

NORBURY AND CO. PRINTERS, BRENTFORD.

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A

GLOSSARY

AND

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY,

OF

OBSOLETE AND UNCOMMON WORDS, ANTIQUATED PHRASES, AND PROVERBS ILLUSTRATIVE OF EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE,

COMPRISING CHIEFLY THOSE NOT TO BE FOUND IN OUR ORDINARY DICTIONARIES;

WITH

Historical Notices of Ancient Customs & Manners.

BY WILLIAM TOONE,

AUTHOR OF THE CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORIAN.

SECOND EDITION,

WITH ADDITIONS.

LONDON:
THOMAS BENNETT, COPTHALL BUILDINGS.
MDCCCXXXIV.

1834

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PREFACE.

THE prevailing ardour for rescuing the Works of our old Poets and Dramatic Authors from the oblivion to which they were fast approaching, is creditable to the taste and liberality of the age; new editions of the old Drama, collectively, and of the separate Works of PEELE, GREENE, WEBSTER, MARLOWE, FORD, MASSINGER, and others have recently been published: the Works of CHAUCER and SPENSER have been repeatedly reprinted, but the Glossaries appended to them have been both meagre and unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the numerous Commentaries on the Works of SHAKESPEARE, it is an undeniable fact that many of the peculiar phrases and local allusions abounding in his Works, have neither been properly defined or satisfactorily elucidated; this defect has arisen from the want of a competent knowledge of the dialect of the Midland Counties. Numerous words used by SHAKESPEARE being local, are not to be found in any cotemporary Author, and hence the Commentators, unacquainted with the *Archaisms* of the County of Stafford and other adjoining Counties, were puzzled

to find among their philological researches the de rivation and definition of those words, and therefor adopted many very fanciful and some very absur ones. The words *blood bolter'd* may be adduced among others, to prove the fact. The definition o WARBURTON, adopted by MALONE, has no analog with the true meaning of the word *bolter*, which i purely local and in use at the present day.

The Author of the present Work, without pretending to the critical acumen of his Predecessors, has, he flatters himself, elucidated the meaning of many words hitherto unexplained or improperly defined; but where he has taken the liberty of differing with persons whose names deservedly rank high as philologists, he trusts he has done so with the deference which ought always to be paid to the superior talents and great authority of the Authors.

ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA.

ADDLE (S. *edlian*, to earn), to grow or encrease in size; a north country word.

Where ivy embraces the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, or else tree will *addle* no more.
TUSSER'S HUSB.

ALOURIS. In the quotation, the word *lake* is misprinted for *take*.

BECK (S. *becn*), a nod of the head, whether an intimation of acquiescence, recognition, or salutation.

And I to every soul again
Did give a *beck* them to retaine.
O. P. THE FOUR P's.

Nods and *becks* and wreathed smiles.
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

BESMOTRE (S.) to blacken with smut, to soil with dirt.

Alle *besmotred* was his habergeon.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

BISMARE (S. *bismor*), rude of speech.

And al so ful of hoker and *bismare*
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

BITRENT (S. *betrymian*), twisted, entwined round.

Bitrent and writhin is the swete wodbinde.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

BLIN (S. *blinnan*), to cease, to desist.

Till he betrayed him he could not *blinne*.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS, YEOMAN'S TALE.

Did the other two their cruel vengeance *blin*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BODGE. This word is undoubtedly derived from the French *bouger*, which Cotgrave defines to *budge* or stir. Milton, in his *Comus*, speaks of "those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur;" but the adjective is defined to be brisk or jocund, terms which could not be applied to a doctor in divinity: it is probable that the poet meant to name them from *budge*, the lambs' wool robes worn by judges and high ecclesiastical officers. The quotation from *Gammer Gurton's Needle* under this title is incorrect, arising from a misprint in the old copy; the inference drawn from it is equally so.

BOOT, a species of torture applied to criminals to extort confession: a wet skin, made in the shape of a boot, was drawn on the leg and then brought to a fire, which, causing the skin to shrink, the pressure caused great pain. In Scotland the leg was compressed by an iron bar, and by force of iron pegs broken; this method was called *the Scotch boot*.

> What, do you give me the *boots!*
> O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

BORD (F.), the side, edge, or brim; hence, as applicable to a ship, to throw overboard is to cast any thing over the side of the vessel.

> That we ben entred into shippes *bord*.
> CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

BOTE (S.). This word, of which the modern word *boot* is nearly synonimous, had a more extended

meaning formerly; as, need, help in necessity, a remedy for pain, misfortune, or misery.

> The cause yknowe and of his harm the rote,—
> Anon he gave to the sike man his *bote*.
>
> CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

BOUKE (S. *buce*), the body, the belly, or stomach.

> The clotered blood, for any leche-craft,
> Corrumpeth and is in his *bouke* ylaft.
>
> CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

BREST. A good singer of old was said to have a good breast, from sound being produced from the action of the lungs.

> Syr, I have some syght in syngynge.
> —But is your *breste* any thynge swete?
>
> O. P. THE FOUR P'S.
>
> Go thy ways for a sweet *brested* page.
>
> O. P. WOMEN, BEWARE WOMEN.

BRIBOUR (O. F. *bribeur*), a sturdy beggar, one who would steal if opportunity offered.

> Who saveth a thefe whan the rope is knet,
> With some false turn the *bribour* will him quite.
>
> LYDGATE'S BOCCACE.

CHICHEVACHE (O. F. *chicheface*). This name is given to a character in an old ballad, translated from the French by Lydgate, called *Chichevache and Bycorne*, two beasts, the former feeding upon obedient wives and the latter upon docile husbands; and the humour of the piece is, that *Bycorne* gets fat and plump upon his provender, but *Chichevache* is half starved. The word *chittyface* in English denoted a small and meagre countenance.

> Lest *Chichevache* you swalve in hire entraille.
>
> CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

CHUET. It is more probable that this word is derived from the O. F. *chuet*, a bolster, than the derivations given by Theobald and Stevens.

CITTERN. The Italians altered the word *cithara* to *guitara*, hence the modern word guitar.

COCKNEY. If the quotation from *Pierce Plowman's Vision* be relied upon, this word originally meant a cook.

> And yet I say, by my soule, I have no salt bacon,
> Ne no *cokeney* (by Christe) colloppes to make.
>
> P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

COINT (F.), neat, spruce, fancifully decorated, from hence the English word quaint.

> Al full of colour, strange, and *coint*.
>
> CHAUCER'S DREME.

CONTROVE (O. F. *controuver*), to invent, to speak untruly.

> It is not al soth thing that seemeth,
> And it is sinne for to *controve*.
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

CONVAILE (L. *convalesco*), to recover from sickness.

> Causelesse he is never to *convaile*. IBID.

COSTAY (F. *costoyer*), to coast.

> And by a river forth I gan *costay*.
>
> CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

COTE. The first quotation is from *Hamlet*.

CROCKETTS, locks of hair; a word for which no satisfactory derivation can be found.

> They kembe their *crocketes* with crystal (*i. e.* combs made of crystal).
>
> CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

CUIRBOULY (F.), leather prepared in a peculiar way, of which, anciently, boots were made.

> His jambeux were of *cuirbouly*,
> His swerdes sheth of ivory.
>
> CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.

DEL (S.), a part or portion of any thing.

Then tarried we and said it every *del*.
CHAUCER'S ASSEMBLIE OF LADIES.

DELIVER (F. *delivre*), quick, alert, nimble.

And wonderly *deliver* and grete of strength.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

DISOUR (F. *diseurs*), a reciter or teller of tales.

Rychard gaft gyftes grete wones
To heraudes and to *disours*.
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

DORMANT (L. *dormiens*). This word was sometimes applied to a table, fixed or usually standing in a particular place. The ordinary dining tables of our ancesters were moveable pieces of wood, placed upon trestles, which were turned up or carried away when the repast was concluded. Shakspeare alludes to their form in *Romeo and Juliet*.

More lights, ye knaves, and turn the tables up.

The *dormant* table was, as the name signifies, always stationary.

Eke in the halle, as it was convenable,
On eche partie was a *dormant* table.
LYDGATE'S TROY.

His table *dormont* in the halle alway
Stode ready covered.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE FRANKLEIN'S TALE.

FARME (S.), a meal, food in general.

This hastie *farme* had ben a feste.
CHAUCER'S DREAME.

FARTHINGALE. In the proverb quoted, *Broadgates* is misprinted *Broadgales*.

FLOITING. See that word; perhaps playing on a flute.

GADLING (S.), a vagabond; hence *to gad*, in the modern sense, is to ramble abroad in an idle manner.

That ne seemed like no *gadling*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

GERNE (S. *geonian*), to yawn.

And gaped like a gulph when he did *gerne*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GOLIARDEIS (F. *goliardois*), a jester or buffoon, so called from *Golias*, the name of a witty man living in the twelfth century, the author of several pieces of burlesque Latin poetry.

He was a jangler and a *goliardeis*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

GRICE, a young wild boar, a pig in general. No derivation is given of this word, which is probably local and provincial.

I have no penny (quod Pierce) pullets to buy,
Ne neither goose ne *grys*.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

HALKE (S.), a corner.

Seken in every *halke* and every herne.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLEIN'S TALE.

HAVER CAKE (Dan. *havre*), thin cakes made of coarse oatmeal mixed with water.

A few curds and cream, and an *haver cake*.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

INDE (F. from L. *indicum*), a light blue colour.

Of grasse and floures *inde* and pers,
And many hewes ful divers.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

INECHED (S.), inserted.

Have any word *ineched* for the best.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

KIME (S. *guma*), a fellow, a man.

That at the last the sely *kime*.
CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

KNEELING AFTER THE PLAY. It was the custom formerly for the players, at the end of the performance, to kneel on the stage, and make a short prayer for their patrons. The ancient interludes commonly end with a prayer for the Royal Family, and on this custom being discontinued in the house, the words *Vivat Rex et Regina* still continued were inserted at the bottom of the play bills.

Preserve our noble Q. Elizabeth and her councell all.
INT. OF THE NEW CUSTOM.

This shews like kneeling after the play, I praying for my Lord Overmuch and his good countess, &c.
O. P. A MAD WORLD MY MASTERS.

KNIGHT OF THE POST. In a curious black letter pamphlet, printed 1597, they are called "common baylers," *i. e.* persons without any visible means of living, who became bail for any person who would hire them, and would swear to the possession of property to any amount required.

KYKE (S.), to look steadfastly or with wonder.

And in the rofe they *kykin* and they gape.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

LAKKE (S.), to blame or find fault.

But sithe ye love descriven so,
And *lakke* and preise in both two.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

LEFE (S.), agreeable or pleasing.

Albè him lothe or *lefe*.
IBID.

MAKE. This word, in the Midland Counties, is still in use, signifying to fasten or shut; as "to *make* the door" is to lock or bolt it.

> And doubt not, Sir, but she will well excuse
> Why at this time the doors are *made* against you.
>
> COMEDY OF ERRORS.

MAUND (S. *mand*), a hand basket with two lids. See "Maunder."

> In country meadowes, pearl'd with dew
> And set about with lilies,
> There, filling *maunds* with cowslips, you
> May find my Amyrillis.
>
> HERRICK'S POEMS.

MULLOK (S.), a heap of dung or rubbish.

> Till it be roten in *mullok* or in stre.
>
> CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

MUSSER (F.), a hole to hide in or conceal; from *musser*, to conceal or keep close.

> Your traces, squats, the *mussers* forms and holes
> You young men use.
>
> O. P. RAM ALLEY.

NIGHTERTALE (S. *nihtern dæl*), night time.

> So hote he loved, that by *nightertale*
> He slept no more than doth the nightingale.
>
> CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

NOEL (F.), an exclamation of rejoicing at Christmas, from L. *Natalis*, the birth of Christ, but afterwards it became a cry upon ordinary occasions of joy.

> And *nowel* crieth every lusty man.
>
> CHAUCER'S FRANKLEIN'S TALE.

NORFOLK WILES. The love of chicanery and legal litigation attributed to the people of Norfolk is often mentioned in old writers, with what truth it is difficult to determine, but that some cause existed for that belief is manifest by the fact that the

Stat. 33 Hen. VI. limited the number of attornies allowed to exercise their profession in that shire. Norfolk wiles became proverbial, and Ray states, that for cunning in the law and wrangling, Norfolk men are justly noted.

> A summer's son and learn'd in *Norfolk wiles*,
> Some common bail or counter lawyer.
>
> O. P. RAM ALLEY.

NOTTE, so called from having the semblance of a nut. The quotation is from the *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.*

ONDE (S.), malice, zeal.

> That for hire wrathe and hire and *onde*,
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

PENCEL (F. *pennoncel*), a small streamer or pennon.

> She made him weare a *pencel* of her sleeve.
>
> CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

RAKE. The meaning of this word scarcely admits further elucidation. John Gaule, in his work called *Distractions, or the Holy Madnesse* (1629)," designates a lean person as *rake-backt;* and a scrag of mutton, on account of its leanness, is still called a *rack of mutton.*

REFREIDE (F. *refroider*), to refrain, to cool, slacken, or relent.

> Fro day to day he let her nought *refriede.*
>
> IBID.

ROKING (S. *rokke*), shaking or trembling; *to rock* is still in use to shake or move backwards and forwards.

> The shaft I drowe out of the arowe
> *Roking* for wo, right wonder narowe.
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ROSEMARY. It was customary to carry this herb at funerals, and also to wear sprigs of it at weddings.

Besides there will be charges saved too, the same *rosemary* that serves for the funeral will serve for the wedding.
O. P. THE OLD LAW.

SAUSEFLEME (O. F.), a scorbutic eruption or pimple, from the L. *salsum flegma.*

For *sauseſleme* he was with eyen narwe.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

SCYLE (S. *scylan*), to conceal or obscure.

I stode when Titan had his bemes bright
Withdrawen doun and *scylid* under cure.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

SEWE (S. *seawe*), a kind of soup or broth; *sowens* is still used in Scotland to signify oatmeal broth.

The strange *sewes* and the subtilties
That were that day served.
LYDGATE'S TROY.

SHERE (S. *scir*), pure, clear.

The which Pactolus with his waters *shere*
Throws forth. SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SLIP, a cant word for a counterfeit piece of money, usually brass, silvered over.

I shall go for silver tho' when you are nail'd up for *slips*.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

How shall I pay my sugar merchant, if you pay me thus with *slips?*
DEKKAR'S BANKROUT'S BANQUET.

SONDE (S), a message or thing sent.

She kneeleth downe and thanketh Goddes *sonde*.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

SOWE. It was usual, and indeed necessary, when letters were written on parchment to sew them to prevent inspection; this custom was continued long after the invention of paper, though the necessity ceaed.

Myself to Medes wol the lettre *sowe*,
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

STATUTE MERCHANT, a law term, signifying a bond given by a debtor and attested by a mayor or other municipal officer, or two merchants, authorizing the creditor, in default of payment, to take the debtor's body and goods.

I'll enter into a *statute merchant* to see it answered.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

STELE (S.), the handle of any thing; a word still used in the Midland Counties, the shaft of a broom or mop being called a *mop stele*, &c.

And caught the coulter by the cold *stele*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

STEWES (F. *estuis*), a brothel, probably from *estuve*, a hot bath; they are yet called bagnios.

A hazard, riot, *stewes*, and taverns.
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

SWAPPE (S.), a stroke or blow.

The *swapte* togethar tyll the both swat,
With swordes that were of fyn myllan.
O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

TERM DRIVER, a contemptuous appellation for a petty fogging attorney.

Such a guest at her table this *term driver*,
This snip of an attorney.
O. P. NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

TIFFELER. The Anglo-Saxons had a game of hazard called *tæfl*, and the die was called *tæflstane;* the canons of Edgar the king forbade priests to be *tifflers*, or to play at the *tæfle*. This seems a more satisfactory explanation of the word than the one given by Jamieson. See "Tiffeler."

TOMBESTERE (S. *tumban*), a female dancer or tumbler.

And sight anon in comen *tombesteres*,
Fetis and small. CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

TOTELER (S.), a whisperer or officious prater. See "Tote."

For in your court is many a losingeur,
And many a queint *toteler*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO LEGEND OF GOOD WOMEN.

UNTIL. This word was used formerly as unto, and in the Scottish dialect it is still so. See "Till."

It is so high, that I the same
Cannot attaine *untill*.
OLD VERS. OF THE PSALMS.

WHETSTONE PARK. A small piece of ground lying between the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Holborn, was so called from one Whetstone, who, in the time of Charles II. erected some houses on this then vacant spot; they became inhabited by loose and immoral characters, particularly of the female sex.

Where harlots ply, as many tell us,
Like brimstones in a *Whetstone* alehouse.
HUDIBRAS.

WIGHT. This word also denoted a wicked person, a wizard, or witch, from *wite*, S. knowledge or wisdom.

I crouche thee from elves and from *wights*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

WO (S.), to be sorry.

But be ye sure I wold be *wo*
If ye shulde chance to beguile me so.
O. INT. THE FOUR P'S.

YULE or ULE (S. *Geol*), the feast of Christmas.

On *Yole* day made he a feste,
With many barons of his geste.
ROB. OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

FINIS.

Norbury and Co. Printers, Brentford.

A

GLOSSARIAL AND ETYMOLOGICAL

DICTIONARY,

&c. &c.

A.

A. THIS letter was formerly used as a prefix to many words now become obsolete, in some it is still retained by the vulgar; as, abear, ado, adays, acold, abed, aweary, adream, &c.: but aggrate, adread, addeem, and others are now wholly disused; ameliorate, amidst, abroach, abroad, &c. still retain their place in our vernacular tongue

> As present age and eke posterite
> May be *adread* with horrour or revenge.
> FERREX AND PORREX.
> I gin to be *aweary* of the sun.
> MACBETH.
> He scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless, base.
> DANIEL'S CIVIL WAR.

ABACK (S. *on bæc*), on back, backwards; also, to put behind, or retard.

> He shall aye find that the trew man
> Was put *abacke*, whereas the falshede
> Yfurthered was.
> CHAUCER'S COMPLAINT OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

A noble heart ought not the sooner yield,
Not shrinke *abacke* for any weal or woe.
MIRROUR FOR MAGISTRATES.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst shew,
They drew *abacke*.
SPENSER'S PASTORALS.

ABAND (F. *abandonner*), to abandon, of which word it is a contraction; to resign, quit, desert, forsake; and, according to its primary signification, to band or put in bondage.

All pleasures quite and joys he did *aband*.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

The barons of this land
For him trauvailed sore, and brought him out of *band*.
ROB. GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

ABAST (B. *bastardd*), an illegitimate child or bastard.

Bast Ywain he was yhote,
For he was bigeten *abast*, God it wote.
TALE OF MERLIN.

ABATE (S. *beatan*, F. *abbatre*), to deject, subdue, dispirit; in its more modern sense, it signifies to beat down, subtract.

——— This iron world
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state,
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*.
SPENSER'S MOTHER HUBBARD'S TALE.

——— Till at length
Your ignorance deliver you
As most *abated* captives.
CORIOLANUS.

ABATYDE, lowered, cast down. See "Abate."

Doun he felle deed to grounde,
Gronynge faste, with grymly wounde;
Alle the baners that Chrysten found
They were *abatyde*.
ROM. OF OCTAVIAN IMPERATOR.

ABAWE (F. *à bas*), to abash, daunt, astonish, lower.

My countenance is nicete
And al *abawed* whereso I be.
CHAUCER'S DREME.

For soch another as I gesse
Aforne ne was, ne more vermaile
I was *abawed* for merviele.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ABAYE (F. *abboi*), at bay, environed by enemies.

Gif he myghte come on cas
When by hym so hound *abaye*.
ROM. OF KYNGE ALISAUNDRE.

ABEAR (S. *abæran*), to bear, to demean, as applied to courage or behaviour.

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abeare*
Amongst that rustic route.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ABEDGE, the same as ABY; to pay dear for, or suffer.

There durst no wight hond on him ledge,
But he ne swore he shold *abedge*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

ABJECT (L. *abjectus*), to be degraded to a low or mean condition; also, the person so degraded or brought to contempt.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foeman's feet an *abject* lie.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

——— Rebellion
Came like itself, in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth.
K. HENRY IV.

I was, at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts, and low.
PAR. LOST.

ABLAND, blinded, made blind.

With seven walmes boiland,
The walmes han th' *abland*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

ABLE (S. *abal*), to answer for, to make able, to enable.

> Admitted! ay, into her heart I'll *able* it.
> O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.
>
> To sell away all the powder in the kingdom
> To prevent blowing up, I'll *able* it.
> MIDDL. GAME OF CHESS.

ABORTIVE (F. *abortif*), untimely, prematurely brought forth, irregular, out of season.

> Thou elvish marked, *abortive*, rooting hog;
> Thou that was seal'd in thy nativity
> The slave of nature.
> K. RICHARD III.
>
> If ever he have child, *abortive* be it.
> IB.

ABRADE (L. *abrado*), to strike with barrenness, to waste away by degrees.

> Fair I woxe, and fair I sprad,
> But the old tre was *abrad*.
> ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

ABRAHAM-COLOUR, supposed to be a dingy yellow. Archdeacon Nares thinks it a corruption of auburn, which was sometimes written *abron*, from which, by an easy transition, the present word came into use; but the greater probability is, that Abraham was depicted in the old tapestries with a yellow, or rather an orange tawny, beard, and hence that colour, or something nearly resembling it, derives its name. Shakspeare describes Slender, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, as having a *Cain* coloured beard; and Dryden sarcastically called Jacob Tonson's hair Judas coloured, *i. e.* red. The old figures of Cain in arras, uniformly represent

Cain with a yellow beard, and Judas with red hair; and it is, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose, that Abraham colour owes its name to a similar cause. In the first folio edition of Shakspeare, the colour of the heads of the citizens in *Coriolanus* is said to be—some brown, some black, some *Abram;* and though in some subsequent editions the word has been changed to *auburn*, yet it is more than probable that *Abram* was the true reading, and that the editors, not understanding the meaning of *Abram* coloured, substituted a more common and obvious name.

> Where is the eldest son of Priam,
> That *Abraham* coloured Trojan?
>
> HAWKINS's O. P.

ABRAHAM-MEN, a cant term for idle and thievish vagabonds, who formerly went about the country half naked, or drest in fantastical attire, pretending to have been mad and discharged from Bethlem Hospital. A person pretending sickness is still said "to sham Abraham."

> These Abraham-men be those that fayn themselves to have been mad, and have been kept in Bethelem or some other prison.
>
> HARMER'S CAVEAT FOR COMMON CURSETORS.

> Under what hedge, I pray you? or at what cost?
> Are they padders or *Abram-men?*
>
> NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

ABRAYDE (S. *abredan*), to awake, to arise, to arouse; a start from sleep.

> He had thoght to done hym harme,
> For he smote hym throwe the arme;
> Ipomydon with that stroke *abraide*.
>
> ROM. OF THE LIFE OF IPOMYDON.

The miller is a perillous man, he sayd,
And if that he out of his sleepe *abraide*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

This word is also used by old writers as synonimous with upbraid, and in many instances is referable to breadth or extension, and it is probable that braid (broad), so spelt and pronounced in the north, is hence derived; we still say, broad awake. See "Braide."

ABY (S. *abidan*), to pay dear for, to suffer; sometimes used for abide or remain.

Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it dear.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ABYCHE, another way of spelling ABY, and having the same meaning.

Then starte in Sander Sydebreche,
And swore by his fader's sowle he should *abyche*.
ROM. OF HUNTYNG OF THE HARE.

ABYSM (L. *abysmus*), a bottomless pit, a great deep that cannot be sounded.

And brutish ignorance ycrept of late
Out of drad darkness of the deep *abysm*.
SPENSER'S TEARS OF THE MUSES.

AC (S. *eac*), and. This monosyllable is so frequently used by the early poets, that it is unnecessary to give many authorities here, as it will be repeatedly found in the course of the work.

Angys had verament
A daughter, fair and gent,
Ac she was heathen sarazine.
ROM. OF THE TALE OF MERLIN.

ACATER (F. *achatour pour acheteur*, a buyer or caterer), a purveyor of victuals.

He is my wardrobe-man, my *acater*,
Cook, butler, and steward.
B. JONSON'S DEVIL AN ASS.

ACATES (O. F. *achat*), food, victuals in general; but oftener used to signify delicate viands or sweetmeats. The modern word cates is derived from this, and perhaps cakes

When I am eerly and late
I pinched nat at hem in myn *acate*.
HOCCLEVE.

ACCITE (L. *cito*), to stir, to move, to summon. Excite and cite are the modern words expressive of the same meaning.

And what *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

He by the senate is *accited* home
From weary wars.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

ACCLOY (F. *enclouer*), to glut, satiate, or surfeit; to cloy.

And whoso it doth full foule himself *accloyeth*,
For office uncommitted ofte anoyeth.
CHAUCER'S ASSEMBLEE OF FOULES.

As when no wind at all there blew,
No swelling cloud *accloied* the air.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloyes*.
IB.

ACCOAST (L. *costa*), to sail coastwise, to approach the side or coast.

Ne is there hawk that mantleth her on perche,
Whether high towering or *accoasting* low.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ACCOIL (F. *cueillier*), to fold round, to form a circle of several folds, to gather together.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoiled*,
With hooks and ladles.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ACCOMBRE (F. *encombrer*), to clog, hinder, or stop

Thro' wine and women ther was Loth *accombred*.

PIERCE PLOWMAN'S VISION.

He sette not his benefice to hire,
And lette his shepe *accombre* in the mire.

CHAUCER'S PERSONNE'S TALE.

Bale, in his tragedy or interlude called *God's Promises*, uses the word to signify destruction or punishment.

ACCOURAGE (F. *encourager*), to animate, incite, or stir up.

That froward pair she even wold assuage,
When they wold strive due reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ACCOY (F. *coi*), to sooth, appease; also, to render coy or diffident.

Of fair Polana I received was,
And oft embraced as if that I were he,
And with kind words *accoyed*, vowing great love to me.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ACCROACH (F. *accrocher*), to entrench upon, to usurp, to draw to.

In semblant, as men sayne, is gile,
And that was proved thilke while;
The ship which wende has help *accroache*
Drofe all to pieces.

GOWER.

ACHEKE (S. *aceocan*), to choke.

And right anon, when Theseus seeth
The beast *acheked*, he shall on him lepe.

CHAUCER'S LEGEND OF ARIADNE.

ACKELE (S. *colian*), to cool, to quiet passion.

But veray love is vertue as I fele,
For veray love may not my freile desire *ackele*.

CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

ACKNOW (L. *agnosco*), to confess or acknowledge

You will not be *acknown*, sir; why, 'tis wise.

B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

ACOLD (S. *ceald*), on cold, wanting heat, frigid

Thus laie this powre, in grate distresse,
Acold and hongred at the gate.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

The self same thing that makes the young lambs shrink makes me *acold*.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S FAITHFUL SHEPHERD.

ACOP (S. *coppe*), at the top, high up, the summit, crown of a hill.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop*.

B. JONSON'S ALCHYMIST.

ACOST (F. *à cote*), on the sides or flanks, from coast or accoast, to draw near to the sides.

Many strong knight and giant
Ryden aside so *acost*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ACQUEIGHT, shook, trembled.

His feet in his stirrops he streight,
The stirop to-bend, the horse *acqueight*.

ROM. OF MERLIN.

The gleman used his tongue,
The wode *aqueight* so hy sunge.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ACQUIST (from the French *acquerir*), any thing acquired or gained.

His servants he, with new *acquist*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismist.

MILTON'S SAMPS. AGONISTES.

ACREMEN (S. *æcer*), ploughmen, husbandmen.

The foules up and song on bough,
The *acremen* yede to the plough.
ROM. LAY LE FREINE.

ACTON (F. *hoqueton*), a piece of defensive armour, made of quilted leather or other strong material, worn under the habergeon.

His *acton* it was all of blacke,
His heuberke, and his sheelde.
PERCY'S RELIQUES. SIR CAULINE.

ADAFFE (F. *domter*), to daunt, to intimidate.

Beth not *adaffed* for your innocence,
But sharply taketh on your gouvernaile.
CHAUCER'S CLERK OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

ADAUNT (F. *domter*), to discourage or put in fear, to subdue.

King William *adaunted* that fole of Walys,
And made hym bear hym truage.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

Wherewith the rebel rather was the more
Encouraged than *adaunted*.
DANIEL'S CIVIL WAR.

ADAWE, to daunt, to abate, or kill, from dawe, the day; to take away the day of life; also, to awake.

Som wold have hym *adawe*,
And som sayd it was not lawe.
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

But, sir, a man that waketh out of his sleepe
He may not sodainly wel taken kepe
Upon a thing, nor se it parfitely
Till that he be *adawed* verily.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

ADDEEM (S. *deman*), to think, to judge, to be of opinion.

And for revengement of those wrongful smarts,
Which I to others did inflict afore,
Addeem'd me to endure this penance sore.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

He scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless base,
As to be mov'd to such an infamy.
DANIEL'S CIVIL WAR.

ADJUTE (L. *juro-jutum*), to assist, help, or succour.

Six bachelors as bold as he
Adjuting to his companie.
BEN JONSON'S KING'S ENTERTAINMENT AT WELBECK.

ADOORS, at doors, at the door.

If I get in *adoors*, not the power of the county, nor all my Aunt's curses, shall disembogue me.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S LITTLE THIEF.

ADORE (L. *orno*), to gild or adorn.

Like to the hore
Congealed drops, which do the morn *adore*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ADOTED (F. *dotter*), to be over fond.

It falleth that the most wise
Ben other while of love *adoted*.
GOWER'S CON. AMANTIS.

ADOWN (S. *adune*), down, on the ground.

Whan Phœbus dwelled here in erth *adoun*.
CHAUCER'S MANCIPLE'S TALE.

Thrice did she sink *adown*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ADRAD, ADREAD (S. *adraed*), terror, fright, in fear.

That high toure, that strange place,
Which were *adrad* of no menace.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

Ther n'as bailiff, ne herd, ne other hine
That he ne knew his sleight and his covine,
They were *adradde* of him.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S PROL.

ADVENTAILE, the visor; sometimes that part of the helmet which could be raised to breathe more freely.

His *adventayle* he gan unlace,
His head he smote of in the place.
ROM. OCTAVIAN IMP.

For though the hosbonde armed be in maile,
The arrows of thy crabbed eloquence
Shall pierce his brest and eke his *adventaile*.
CHAUCER'S CLERK OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

ADVISEMENT (F. *advisement*), counsel, instruction.

Perhaps my souccour or *advisement* meet
Mote stead you much.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ADVOWRTRIE (O. F. *avoutrie*), adultery. See "Avetrol."

At home, because Duke Humphry aye repined,
Calling his match *advowtrie*, as it was.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

Make letchers and their punks with dewtry
Commit fantastical *adcowtry*.
BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

The old English word *spousebreach*, which, in the time of Wickliffe, was applied to this crime, is much more significant than the word adopted from the French.

ADVOUTRESSE (F.), an adulteress.

And thou art the deliverer of all innocents,
Thou didst help the *advowtresse*, that she might be amended.
O. P. RALPH ROYSTER DOYSTER.

ADUST (L. *adustus*), burnt, scorched, heated.

Which with torrid heat
And vapours (as the libian air *adust*)
Began to parch the temperate clime.
PARADISE LOST.

The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.
POPE.

ADWARD (O. F. *award*), award, judgment, sentence.

From fearful cowards entrance to forestall,
And faint-heart fools whom shew of peril hard,
Could terrify from fortune's faire *adward*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ÆIRY (F. *airie*), a nest, in its general acceptation, but particularly the nest of an eagle, hawk, or

other bird of prey, from their building in lofty places.

I found the pheasant that the hawk doth fear,
Seeking for safety, bred her *ayrey* there.
DRAYTON'S OWL.

——— But I was born so high,
Our *aery* buildeth in the cedar's top.
K. RICHARD III.

——— The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar tops their *eyries* build.
PARADISE LOST.

AFATEMENT (O. F. *afaiter*), teaching, address, or demeanour.

The thridde hym taughte to play at bal,
The feorthe *afatement* in halle.
ROM. OF KYNG ALISAUNDRE.

AFEORME (F. *affirmer*), to confirm, make fast.

Have who the maistry may,
Afeormed fast is this deray.
IB.

AFERD (O. F. *aferir*), made an affair or business of.

And hoteth hym send fer and nere
To his justices letters hard
That the counties be *aferd*.
IB.

AFFAITE, to defeat, overcome.

My father ye shall well beleve
The yonge whelp which is *affaited*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

AFFAMISH (F. *affamer*), to starve for want of nourishment.

With light thereof I do myself sustain,
And thereon feed my love *affamisht* heart.
SPENSER'S SONNETS.

AFFEAR (S. *affæran*), to fear. The participle *affeard* is superseded by the modern word *afraid*; the latter, however, is a manifest corruption.

Were thou *afered* of her eie?
For of her honde there is no dred.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

With scalled brows, blake and pilled berd,
Of his visage children were sore *afered*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug, does greatly him *affere*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Be not *affear'd*, the isle is full of noises.
TEMPEST.

AFFECT (F. *affecter*), passion, affection, love.

Shut up thy daughter,—bridle her *affects*.
O. P. GEORGE A GREENE.

Fully to knowin without were,
Frende of *affecte*, and frende of chere.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

All overcome with infinite *affect*
For his exceeding courtesy.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AFFEER (F. *affier*), a word derived from *afferers*, persons who mitigate and settle the amount of fines in courts leet, hence the term is used to denote any thing confirmed or reduced to certainty.

Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness does not check thee; wear thou thy wrongs,
Thy title is *affeer'd*.
MACBETH.

AFFIDAVIT (L. *ad fidem dare*), a declaration made upon oath. Those persons who, in the time of the civil war (temp. Car. 1), subscribed the solemn league and covenant, held the form of taking an oath by kissing the book to be idolatrous and popish, and instead thereof, introduced the form of giving testimony by holding up the right hand.

Held up his *affidavit* hand,
As if h' had been to be arraign'd.
HUDIBRAS.

AFFILE (F. *affiler*), to make smooth by filing, to

work with a file; but figuratively, to speak with gentleness or softness.

For when he hath his tongue *afiled*
With soft speeche and with lesynge.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

For well he wiste, when that songe was songe,
He must preche and well *afile* his tonge.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

AFFINED (L. *affinis*), related to, whether arising from consanguinity, association, similarity, or resemblance.

If partially *affined*, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier.
OTHELLO.

The hard and soft seem all *affin'd* and kin.
TRO. AND CRESSIDA.

AFFRAIE (F. *effrayer*), fear; also, AFFRAIE, the verb, to frighten or put in fear.

But yet I am in great *affraie*
Lest thou shouldest do as I saie.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Who, full of ghastly fright and cold *affraie*,
Gan shut the door.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

The stones were of Rynes, the noise dredful and grate,
It *affraied* the Sarazines.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

AFFRAP (F. *frapper*), to encounter, to strike down.

They been amette, both ready to *affrap*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

I have been trained up in warlike stoure,
To tossen speare and shield, and to *affrap*.
IB.

AFFRENDED (S. *freond*), made friends by acts of kindness, reconciled.

Where, when she saw that cruel war was ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AFFRET (It. *fretta*), an encounter, assault, attack, onset.

They both together met,
With dredful force and furious intent,
Careless of perill, on their fierce *affret*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

That with the terror of their fierce *affret*,
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.
IB.

AFFRONT (L. *ad frontem*). This word, in its original signification, meant to oppose, to meet face to face, to present a hostile front to a person; but now it is only used to denote the offering an insult or designed offence.

The men who slips wherewith poor Rome *affronts* him,
All powerless give proud Cæsar's wrath free passage.
O. P. CORNELIA.

Did not this fatal war *affront* our coast?
Yet settest thou an idle looker on.
FAIRFAX.

Against Cambello fiercely him addrest,
Who him *affronting* soon, to fight was ready prest.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— Unless another
As like Hermione as is her picture
Affront his eye.
WINTER'S TALE.

AFFY (L. *affidare*), to trust, to have or plight faith; to bind oneself to the performance of any thing, to betroth.

She is fortune verely,
In whom no man should *affy*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Wedded be thou to th' hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

AFIELD, into the field.

Tho was peers ful proud, and put hem al to werke,
In daubing and in delvyng in donge *afelde* berynge.
P. PLOWMAN'S VISION.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn.
LYCIDAS.

AFINE, to purge or clear from impurities.

Nor of the reisins have the wine,
Till the grapes be ripe and wel *afine*
Before empressed.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

AFLIGHT, want of courage on the approach of danger or difficulty.

Upon this worde her herte *aflight*,
Thyn kende what was best to doone.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

AFONGE (S.), to receive, reach, undertake, seize.

Ac his armure was so stronge,
The spere n'olde him *afonge*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AFOOT, on foot; figuratively, ready for action.

——— The game's *a foot*,
Follow your spirit, and upon this charge,
Cry God for Harry, England, and St. George!

K. HEN. V.

AFORNE (*at-foran*), before.

Seth ye had a prerogatife
As eldest brother for to raigne *aforne*.

LYDGATE'S THEBES.

AFYGHTETH, tameth, reducing to subjection, from the old French words *affies*, *affietes*, subjects or tenants in vassalage.

Hardy they beon and ful of wrake,
Delfynes they nymeth and cokedrill,
And *afyghteth* to heore wille.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AGADE, distracted.

Dame, thou art *agade*
That thou moanest for the dead.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

AGAME (S. *gamen*), in game, in jest, in derision.

I am right glad with you to dwellen here,
I said but *agame* I wold go.

CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

AGAPE (S. *geapen*), with the mouth wide open; but, figuratively, to wonder or admire.

——— When their rich retinue long,
Of horses led and grooms besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd and sets them all *agape*.
PAR. LOST.

AGAST (S. *geæan*), to be afraid, frightened; to gaze with terror or astonishment.

The mariner was *agast* that ship that wold not go,
Lots did they kaste for whom they had that wo.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

Ne how the ground *agast* was of the light,
That was not wont to see the sunne bright.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

He met a dwarfe that seemed terrified
With some late peril, which he hardly past,
Or other accident, which him *agast*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AGATE, going, on the way; a word still in use in the north of England.

I pray you, memory, set him *agate* again.
O. P. LINGUA.

AGELT (G. *entgelten*), forfeited.

Thir he had i-wrathed your wif,
Yet had he nowt *agelt* his lif.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

AGGRACE (L. *gratia*), kindness, favour; an affection.

So goodly purpose they together fond,
Of kindnesse and of courteous *aggrace*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AGGRATE (It. *aggratare*), to please, to gratify.

And eche one sought his lady to *aggrate*.
IB.

AGILT, to be guilty, to offend.

He *agilte* her nere in othir case,
So here all wholly his trespasse.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

AGLET (F. *aigulette*), a tagged point used in the dress of a man, supplying the place of the modern button; sometimes they had the small figure of a head cut or impressed upon them.

Why give him gold enough, and marry him to an *aglet* baby.
TAM. OF A SHREW.

And on his head a hood with *aglets* sprad,
And by his side his hunter's horn.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AGNIZE (L. *agnosco*), to acknowledge, confess, or avow.

The tenor of your princely will from you for to *agnize*.
CAMBYSES.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity.
OTHELLO.

AGNOMINATE (L. *agnomino*), to name.

Which, in memorial of victory,
Shall be *agnominated* by our name,
And talked of by our posterity.
O. P. LOCRINE.

AGOG, eager, elate, on the start. This word is admitted to be of doubtful etymology; some derive it from the Saxon *gangan*, to go; Dr. Johnson, from the low French phrase *agogo*; as, *ils vivent agogo*, "they live to their wish;" but this definition of the word does not correspond with its obvious meaning. Mr. Boucher thinks it to be of pure *Celtic* origin, from *gog*, a hill, which, being resolved into *a gaug*, literally, *on high*, and figuratively, *elate*; but whatever be the primitive derivation of the word, it seems reasonable to suppose that it is immediately deduced from the Italian *agognare*,

to wish or long for ardently; of this opinion is Mr. Brocket, in his *Glossary of North Country Words*. As eagerness and elation have the effect of giving expansion to the eyes, we use the word *goggle* eyes to signify large projecting eyes.

And worst of all, the women that doe
go with them set them *agog* that do tarrie.
GOLDEN BOOK.

Six precious souls and all *agog*
To dash through thick and thin.
COWPER'S JOHN GILPIN.

AGOOD (S. *god*), in earnest, heartily.

Al that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

AGRAME (S. *græmian*), to vex or displease.

Sir Guy as tight upsterte
As man that was *agramed* in haste.
GUY OF WARWICK. PERCY'S RELIQUES.

And if a man be falsely famed,
And wol i-make purgacyon,
Then wol the officers be *agramed*.
CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

AGRASTE, shewing grace and favour.

She granted, and that knight so much *agraste*,
That she him taught celestial discipline.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AGRÉ (F. *degré*), of the first rank, high born, of high degree; pre-eminence.

He was fair and wel *agré*,
And was a child of gret noblay.
TALE OF MERLIN.

And that was for I should say
The *gré* of the field I had to day.
LIFE OF IPOMYDON.

AGREFE, in grief or with sorrow.

And nece of mine, ne take it not *agrefe*.
CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

AGRISE (S. *agrisan*, to crash), to astonish, frighten; to dread.

Such rulers mowen of God *agrise*.
CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

And pouring forth their blood in brutish wise,
That any *iron* eyes to see it would *agrise*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AGROTE, to surfeit, saturate, or cloy.

But I am *agroted* here beforne
To write of him that in love been forsworne.
CHAUCER'S LEGEND OF GOOD WOMEN.

AGUISE (S *gisa*), fashion, attire, external appearance.

Then gan this crafty couple to devise
How for the court they might themselves *aguise*.
SPENSER'S MOTHER HUBBARD'S TALE.

Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AIGULET. See "Aglet."

AIM (O. F. *esmer*), to guess.

Yet still went on, which way he could not *aim*.
FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

I *aim'd* so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

But fearing that my jealous *aim* might err,
And so unworthily disgrace the man.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

AIME, to point at; to cry aime, *i. e.* to accept a challenge, a word derived from archery; literally, to consent to or approve of any thing.

O Brutus, speak! O say, Servilius!
Why cry you *ayme*! and see us used thus.
O. P. CORNELIA.

AIREN (Ger. *ey*), an egg. This word is sometimes spelt ayren and eyren.

Men to hym threowe dirt and donge,
With foule *airen*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AIRLE-PENNY. This word is of remote antiquity, and refers to an ancient custom of giving *arrhæ* or presents from a man to a woman, on their entering into a contract to marry, and in this sense it is used by Plautus. The present was generally an annulus or ring, and in reference to the sanctity of the engagement, the gift was subsequently called a God's pennie; but though in its primary signification it imported a spousal gift, the lapse of time has converted the use of the word to earnest money given to bind any bargain of whatever nature.

> Your proffer of luve's an *airle penny*,
> My tocher's the bargain,
>
> SCOT'S MUSEUM.

AIRT, a point of the compass, a quarter of the heavens. This word is chiefly confined to the Scottish dialect.

> And under quhat *art* of the heven so hie,
> Or at quhat coist of the world finally
> Sal we arrive?
>
> DOUGLAS'S ENEID.

> Of a' the *airts* the wind can blow,
> I dearly like the west.
>
> SCOT'S SONG.

AKENNING, reconnoitering, discovering.

> They mowe kenne Darius' oste
> At the other side *akenning*.
>
> ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ALANDE, ALONDE, on land.

> Thei sailen till they come *alonde*
> At Tharse, nygh to the citee.
>
> GOWER'S CON. AM.

> He only with the prince, his cousin,
> Were cast *alande*.
>
> SIDNEY.

ALANGE, tedious, irksome; that which renders tedious and weary.

In time of winter, *alange* it is!
The foules lesen her bliss,
The leves fallen off the tre,
Rain *alangeth* the countree.
ROM. OF MERLIN.

ALARGID, given, bestowed.

Such part in their nativitie
Was then *alarged* of beautie.
CHAUCER'S DREME.

ALATE, of late, lately.

Where chilling frost *alate* did nip.
GREENE'S DITTIE OF DORALICIA.

I saw standing the goodly portres,
Whych axed me from whence I came *alate*.
TOWER OF DOCTRINE.

ALAUNTES, hunting dogs, supposed to partake of the nature of the greyhound, but probably, from the prey hunted by them, a species of mastiff or other strong dog.

He rode tho upon a forest stronde,
With grete route and royaltie;
The fairest that was in all that londe,
With *alauntes*, lymeris, and racchis free.
SYR FERUMBRAS.

About her chare there went white *alaundes*,
Twelve and mo, as grete as any stere,
To hunten at the lyon and the bere.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHTES TALE.

ALBE (L. *album*, from its white colour), a vestment used by the priests of the Roman Catholic Church in the exercise of their religious ceremonies.

Of preste thou hast no merke, *albe*, ne nor amite,
But laced in a hauberke.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

The bishops donn'd their *albes* and copes of state.
FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

ALBE, a contraction of albeit, although.

Whereof conceiving shame and foul disgrace,
Albè her guiltlesse conscience her cleared.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ALBIFICATION (a word compounded of the Latin *album* and *facere*), to whiten.

Our fourneis eke of calcination,
And of wateres *albification*.
CHAUCER'S YEOMAN'S TALE.

ALBRICIAS, a gratuity, a reward to one who brings good news; a Spanish custom, from whence the word is derived.

Give me my *albricias*, sir, I bring you
The rarest news.
O. P. ADVENTURES OF FIVE HOURS.

ALDER, the ancient genitive plural of the Saxon *eal*, all, and being prefixed to adjectives, signified the superlative degree; as, alder-lievest, best beloved; alder-first, first of all; alder-best, the very best, &c.

Six and twenty baners of Englond *alder-best*.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Well could he read a lesson or a storie,
But *alder-best* he songe an offertorie.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

Mine *alder-lievest* lord and brother dere.
CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

ALE (S. *eale*). Festive meetings of the country people were formerly called ales; as, Whitsun ale, Midsummer ale, Bride ale, &c. denoting the time for such hilarious meetings.

Next *Midsummer ale* I may serve for a fool
and he for a Maid Marian.
O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

ALECIE, a word coined from ale; the state of being intoxicated with that liquor.

But to arrest a man that hath no likenesse to a horse, is flat lunacie or *alecie*.

O. P. LYLY'S MOTHER BOMBIE.

ALEDE (S. *aleadan*), to rule or govern.

Fifteen yere he gan him fede,
Sir Robard the trewe;
He taught him eche *alede*
Of ich maner of glewe.

SIR TRISTRAM.

ALESTAKE, a stake or pole set up as a sign for an ale-house; it was sometimes called an alebush, from the circumstance of a bush being fastened to it, and hence is derived the proverb "good wine needs no bush," and the very common signs of the Bush Tavern, the Bull and Bush, &c.

A garlond had he sette upon his hedde,
As grete as it were for an *alestake*.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

Another brought her bedes
Of jet or of cole,
To offer to the *ale pole*.

SKELTON'S POEMS.

ALEW (F. *hola*), an interjection, now spelt holla and halloo; to make a noise, to call or shout to any person at a distance.

Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*,
As women wont.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ALFRIDARIA, a power which astrologers pretend that the planets possess over the life of a person.

I'll find the cusp and *alfridaria*,
And know what planet is in cazimi.

O. P. ALBUMAZAR.

ALGATES (S. *algeates*). This word is used to express different meanings; as, always, nevertheless, wholly, notwithstanding, by all means.

He would *algates* his truth hold.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

And with his fall his leg oppress'd so sore,
That for a space there must he *algates* dwell.
FAIRFAX.

All mercilesse he will that it be doe,
That we *algate* shall dye both two.
BOCHAS.

Sith Una now he *algates* must forego,
Whom his victorious hands did erst restore.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ALGRIM. See "Augrim."

ALICANT, a species of wine imported from Alicant, in Spain, made chiefly from mulberries.

You'll blood three pottles of *Alicant* by this light, if you follow 'em.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

ALIEN, to anoint.

And *alien* his brother with the *blode*,
Thurch God's grace that is so gode.
TALE OF AMIS AND AMILOUN.

ALITE, an abbreviation of a little; a short time.

He rested but *alite*, a sounde the Inglish him sendes.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

For leveth well and sooth is this,
For when I knowe how all it is,
I wol but fortheren him *alite*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

ALKINS, a contraction of all kinds of.

She said she might have no solace,
He was so prison'd in that place,
Fro the sight of *alkins* men.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

Let them again the land of Arge be socht
With *alkin* portage.
DOUGLAS'S ENEID.

ALL A MORT (F. *a la mort*), depressed, out of spirits, dejected, melancholy.

Why, how now, sir Arthur?—*All a mort*, master Oliver.
O. P. LONDON PRODIGAL.

No, I am *all a mort* as if I had lain
Three days in my grave already.
MASSINGER'S PAR. OF LOVE.

ALL AND SOME. These words frequently occur in Chaucer and Spenser, and signify altogether.

We are betrayed, and y-nome
Horse and harness, lords, *all and some*.
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

That hastily they would to him come,
He wold abridgen her labour *all and some*.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

ALLECT (L. *allecto*), to draw to, to allure, to attract, to entice, or seduce.

Women y farcid with fraud and deceipt,
To thy confusion most *allective* bait.
CHAUCER'S REMEDIE OF LOVE.

ALLEGE (S. *alecgan*), to mitigate, soothe, or alleviate; answering to the modern word allay.

The sight only and the savour
Alegged much of my langour.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Hart that is inly hurt is greatly eased
With hope of thing that may *allege* the smart.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ALLER, the same as ALDER, which see.

ALLERFIRSTE, first of all.

Tho *allerfirste* he understode
That he was ryght kingis blode.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ALLEY (F. *allée*), a narrow passage, a walk in a garden.

So long about the *alleys* is he gan
Till he was coming again to this pery.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

And all within were walkes and *alleys* wide
With footing worn.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ALL LOVES, a common adjuration, meaning for the love of God, of heaven, &c. and sometimes of all loves on earth.

For *al the loves* on erthe, Hodge, let me see it.

O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Conjuring his wife, *of all loves*, to prepare cheer.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

Speak, *of all loves!*

MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

ALLOWE (F. *allouer*), to approve.

This is in summe what I would have you wey
First, whether you *allowe* my whole devise.

O. P. FERREX AND PORREX.

——— *If* your sweet sway
allow obedience.

KING LEAR.

ALMAGISTE, the name of a work on astronomy written by Ptolemy.

His *Almagiste* and bookes, grete and small.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

ALMAIN, leap; a vaulting leap made in dancing. In explanation of the following quotation, it is proper to observe, that the jester of the city of London practised a piece of buffoonery, at the city feasts, by leaping into a large custard made for the occasion, and thereby, as it is said, greatly added to the entertainment of the spectators.

Skip with a rhyme of the table from new nothing,
And take his *almain leap* into a custard.

B. JONSON'S DEVIL AN ASS.

ALMAINY, Germany.

——— I'll cry flounders else,
And walk with my petticoat tuck'd up like
A long maid of *Almainy*.

O. P. THE WITS.

ALMATOUR, an officer attached to a religious establishment, to whom belonged the distribution of the alms of the house. By the ancient canons, one-tenth of the income of monasteries was required to be distributed in alms to the poor. This officer was subsequently called an almoner.

After him came Dalmadas,
A riche *almatour* he was.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ALMOND FOR A PARROT, a phrase frequently used by the old dramatists, the meaning of which is not very obvious; probably a parrot was taught to ask for an almond, and hence it might be used to denote silly unmeaning prattle. The quotations seem to countenance the supposition.

What a green greasy shining coat he hath;
An *almond for a parrot!*—A rope for a parrot!
O. P. ENGLISHMEN FOR MY MONEY.

My tongue speaks no language but an *almond for a parrot* and crack me this nut.
O. P. OLD FORTUNATUS.

The phrase also occurs in Dekkar's *Honest Whore*, Middleton's *Spanish Gypsey*, and Ben Jonson's *Magnetic Lady*.

ALMOUS and ALMESSE (Teut. *almosen*), alms, charitable gifts.

He was to needy men of his *almesse* large and free.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

——— And yet he giveth *almesse*,
And fasteth ofte and hereth messe.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

He was a man of *almous* grete,
Both of monie and of mete.
WYNTOUN'S CHRON.

ALONDE. See "Alande."

ALOSE (L. *laus*), to praise or commend.

Nother lackey ne *alose* ne leyse that ther were.
P. PLOWMAN'S VISION.

Merry and full of jollity,
And of largesse *alosed* be.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ALOURIS (O. F. *aloir*), passages, corridors.

The toures to lake and the torellis
Vawtes, *alouris* and the corneris.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ALOW, in an humble manner; downward.

She stood and hing her vissage down *alow*.
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

ALOWDE, to be humbled or brought low.

Narcissus may example bee
And mirrour to the proude;
By whom they may most plainly see
How pride hath been *allowde*.
TUBERVILLE.

ALOWE (F. *allouer*), praises; approved of. Perhaps in the same sense as we now use the word allow.

Kyng Richard took it to griefe,
And on him gan to loke rowe—
"Cursyd be he that thy werke *alowe*."
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

ALSATIA, a name given to the precinct of Whitefriars, near the Temple; it was called Alsatia the higher, to distinguish it from the Mint, in Southwark, which was called Alsatia the lower; both these places obtained certain privileges, particularly arrest from civil process, and in consequence became the resort of the profligate and abandoned

of both sexes, and the scene of frequent riots and disturbances. By an act of William III. these and several other privileged places were put down. Shadwell has dramatised the manners and language of the Alsatians, in a satirical comedy called *The Squire of Alsatia*, acted in 1688.

ALTERN (L. *alternus*), following in turn, acting by turns.

——— The greater to have rule by day,
The less by night *altern*.
MILTON.

AMAIN (S. *mægn*), with vehemence, force, or vigour.

A concert! that *amain*; play that *amain*.
O. P. LUST'S DOMINION.

AMAISTRE (O. F. *maistre*), to master, to overcome, to get the better of.

Is he not riche that hath suffisance? and have
Ye power that no man may *amaistre?*
CHAUCER'S TEST. OF LOVE.

AMANSE, to curse, to interdict, or excommunicate.

He *amansed* alle that such unright adde i-do
To the churche of Kanterbury.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

AMARANTH (L. *amaranthus*), an imaginary flower, described by the poets as never fading. There is a flower so called, a species of which is better known by the name of "Love lies bleeding."

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom.
PARADISE LOST.

AMATE (S. *mæt*), to daunt, to stupify with horror,

to dismay; also, in another sense, from mate, to associate with as a companion.

Whom grisly terror doth so much *amate*.
ROUS'S THULE.

Which when the world she meaneth to *amate*.
DRAYTON'S ECLOGUES.

A lovely levy of fair ladies satte,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

What are you *mated* by this frolic friar?
O. P. FRIAR BACON AND FRIAR BUNGAY.

AMBAGES (L.), a long circumstance of words, an indirect mode of expression, a prevaricating or circumlocutory speech.

——— I cannot play the dissembler,
And wooe my love with courtly *ambages*.
O. P. WILY BEGUILED.

But, now, setting apart the *ambages* and superfluous vagaries, I pray you describe it, &c.
STUBBS'S ANATOMY OF ABUSES.

Tush! tush! my lord, let go these *ambages*,
And in plain terms acquaint her.
O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

AMBERGREASE (from *amber* and *gris*), grey amber, a fragrant and unctuous substance, found floating on the sea, but its origin seems involved in mystery, various opinions being held as to its derivation, but nothing satisfactorily proved; it was used formerly as a culinary article, for preparing meats, and flavouring sauces and wines.

In each of them shall be enclosed a fat nightingale, well season'd with *ambergrease*.
O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

——— Be sure
The wines be lusty, high and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all.
CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY, BY BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

AMBREE, Mary. This female warrior is rendered famous by her heroic conduct at the siege of Ghent, in 1584, and in consequence became the subject of many popular ballads; little is known of her history beyond what may be obtained from the old ballads, from which it seems that the cause of her appearing in armour and gallantly leading the soldiers to the charge, was to revenge the death of her lover, who was slain in her presence. Her name afterwards became proverbial, to denote any woman of masculine habits or appearance.

When captains courageous, whom death colde not daunt,
Did marche to the siege of the cittee of Gaunte;
They mustred their soldiers by two and by three,
And formost in battle was *Mary Ambree*.
OLD BALLAD.

——— My large gentlewoman, my *Mary Ambree*,
Had I but seen into you, you should have had
Another bed-fellow.
FLETCHER'S SCORNFUL LADY.

——— My daughter will be valiant,
And prove a very *Mary Ambree*.
B. JONSON'S TALE OF A TUB.

AMBRIE (O. F. *ambrey*), a cupboard, store house, buttery, or larder, where provisions are kept; probably the Almonry, in Westminster, pronounced *Ambry*, was so called, from a building formerly there, set apart for that use; it should more properly be called Aumonery, from the Latin *eleemo-*

synaria, a house adjoining the Abbey Church, in which the charitable provisions for the poor were usually stored for their use.

O Waly, fu fa' the cat,
She's opened the *amry* door,
And eaten up a' the cheese.
OLD SCOTS SONG.

AMBULANDE (L. *ambulo*), walking.

On faire *ambulande* horse they sit.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

AMEL (F. *emœil*), to enlay with variegated colours; now called enamel.

Heaven's richest diamond set in *amel*.
FLETCHER'S PURPLE ISLAND.

And with a band of gold tasselled,
And knoppes fine of gold *amelled*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

AMENAGE (F. *menager*), to manage, conduct, or carry on.

With her whoso will raging furor tame,
Must first begin and well her *amenage*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AMENAUNCE (L. *amœnus*), carriage, behaviour, demeanour.

How may strange knight hope ever to aspire
By faithful service and meete *amenaunce*.
IB.

For he is fit to use in all assays,
Whether for arms or warlike *amenaunce*.
SP. MOTHER HUBBARD'S TALE.

AMENEUSE (F. *amenuser*), to lessen or diminish.

His mercy is surmounting of foison,
Ever encreaseth without *amenusing*.
BOCHAS.

The thredde (the spice of envy) is to *ameneuse*
The bountie of his neighbour.
CHAUCER'S PERSONNE'S TALE.

AMERED (S. *amerian*), examined and found innocent.

The wyf hath the tale y-herde,
And thought wel to ben *amered*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

AMERREDE, marred, spoiled, broken to pieces.

He ran with a drawe swerde
To his mamentrye,
And alle hys goddes there he *amerrede*.
ROM. OF OCTAVIAN IMP.

AMEYE (F. *amie*), a mistress; but it is sometimes used to signify a paramour in general, whether male or female.

Mony mon ther lese his brothir,
Mony ladie her *ameye*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AMICE (L. *amictum*), part of the dress of popish priests, when they robe for the celebration of the mass; also, anciently, the garment of the Cistertian or Bernardine nuns.

Now changeful doom the nuns with *amice* grey,
Lure from our court our paramours away.
WAY'S FABLIAUX, THE CANONESS AND THE GREY NUNS.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, this morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey.
PAR. REGAINED.

AMILED, enamelled. See "Amel."

AMITURE (F.), friendship.

Thow, he sayd, traitour,
Yesterday thou came in *amiture*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AMONESTEMENT (F.), admonition.

The Kyng *amonestemente* herde,
Quykliche thennes he ferde,
As we fyndeth in our booke.
IB.

AMORETTES (F. *amourettes*), love knots or garlands; love stories.

For also well wol love be sette
Under ragges as riche rochette,
And eke as well by *amorettes*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Not y-clad in silk was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
Y-painted with *amorettes*.
IB.

AMORILY, merrily, with glee.

Hail to the god and goddess of our laye,
And to the lectorn *amorily* he spronge.
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

AMORT. See "All a Mort."

AMORTISE (from the F. *armortir*, to extinguish), to dispose of lands or money to any corporation for certain uses, from which there can be no alienation of the property; hence property so held is said to be held in mortmain, or in a dead hand.

If lewd men (*i. e.* laymen) knew this Latyn, they wold
loke whom they give,
And advise them afore or five days or sixe,
Ere they *amortised* to monks or chanons theyr rentes.
P. PLOWMAN'S VISION.

AMORWE, in the morning.

Amorwe, when the day gan to spring,
Up rose our hoste and was our alder cock.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

Amorowe, on the morrow, is used indiscriminately with the foregoing word to signify both the morning and the morrow.

No, no man may fynde borowe
Fro even to lyve til *amorwe!*
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

That when I saw her *amorowe*,
I was warished of all my sorrowe.
CHAUCER'S DREME.

AN, according to Tooke, the imperative of the Saxon *anan*, to grant; it is used by old authors in the same sense as the conjunction *if*, and sometimes as, and.

An thoghte amorwe strong batayle do.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

Nay, *an* thou dalliest, then I am thy foe.
B. JONSON'S POETASTER.

Nay, *an* I budge from thee,
Beat me.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

ANADEME (F. *anademe*), a garland, a wreath, a diadem.

Oft drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.
DRAYTON'S OWL.

But each with other wear the *anadem*.
B. JONSON'S MASQUE.

ANCIENT (F. *ancien*), a standard or banner; also, the officer carrying the same, the standard bearer.

Lord Westmorland his *ancyent* rais'd,
The dun bull he rais'd on hie.
THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,—
The same, indeed, a very valiant fellow.
OTHELLO.

Nay, by my troth, master, none flourish in these withering times but *ancient* bearers.
O. P. FORTUNATUS.

ANCOME, a swelling or small tumour.

I have seen a little prick, no bigger than a pin's head, swell bigger, till it has come to an *ancome*.
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

AND-IRONS, irons affixed to the end of a grate with grooves to turn a spit, said to be a corruption of end irons or brand irons, and more commonly called dogs, on which wood is laid to burn. This is the

general definition found in the lexicons; but neither the form or use of and-irons (which perhaps should more properly be spelt hand-irons) appear to be understood, the and-irons, of which there are many still in old houses, are bright circular and concave pieces of iron or brass, affixed to the top of the iron supports of the grate, at each end, as ornaments; they are generally fastened by a nut or screw. The following quotations confirm this description, both as to their shape and ornamental figure.

> If you strike an entire body, as an *and-iron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound.
>
> BACON.

> The maid, a cleanly wench, had scoured it as bright as her *and-irons*.
>
> MEMOIRS OF MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

> ——— The *and-irons*,
> I had forgot them, were two winking Cupids of silver, each on one foot standing.
>
> CYMBELINE.

From whence it appears that they were sonorous, susceptible of a high polish, and perpendicular in their position.

ANEAL (S. *on elan*), the Roman Catholic sacrament of extreme unction, administered to the dying; to rub with oil.

> Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd*;
> No reck'ning made, but sent to my account
> With all my imperfections on my head.
>
> HAMLET.

> So when he was housel'd and *aneled*, and had all that a Christen man ought to have.
>
> SIR THOS. MORE.

ANENST, opposite to or over against.

Between Ireland and Bretany
Is wycht *anens* Normawndy.
WYNTOUN'S CHRON.

Four times the brazen horse, entering, stuck fast
Anenst the ruin'd girdle of the towne.
HEYWOOD'S TROJA BRITANNICA.

ANENT, of, about, or concerning, used chiefly in the Scottish dialect. Chaucer spells the word *anenst*.

Therefore, *anenst* their estates I wol in no manere deeme ne determine
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

ANERTY, hardy, stout.

A knight ful *anerty* gaf tham this answere.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

ANGELOT (F.) a small cheese, made in Normandy, supposed to be originally so called from the maker's name.

Your *angelots* of Brie,
Your marsolini and parmesan of Lodi.
O. P. THE WITS.

ANGERLICHE, appertaining to anger or displeasure.

The king's last will no man deeme
Angerlich without answere.
CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

But that he for anger wrought,
His anger *angerliche* he brought.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

ANHANG, to hang or suspend by the neck.

That they beknew her wickednesse anon,
And they were *anhanged* by the neck bone.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIEST'S TALE.

By him that this world hath wrought,
I had liever thou were *anhang*.
OLD BALLAD OF GUY OF WARWICK.

ANIENT (F. *aneanter*), to annihilate, to reduce to nothing.

That wikked liche and willfulliche wold mercy *angente*.
P. PLOWMAN'S VISION.

ANKER (G. *anachoret*), an hermit or anchorite, of which last word it is an abbreviation; a recluse.

Sometimes I am religious,
Now like an *anker* in a house.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

And *ankers* and hermits that eat but at nones.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

The word has also a feminine termination, *ancresse*, to denote a female anchorite.

Ancresses that dwell
Mew'd up in walls, and mumble o'er their beads.
FAIRFAX.

ANLACE, a sort of knife or dagger, usually worn suspended by the girdle.

An *anlace*, and a gipsire all of silk,
Hong at his girdle.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

ANNUELLERE, a secular priest, so called from an yearly salary allowed to him for keeping an anniversary, or otherwise saying continued masses for the soul of a deceased person.

In London was a priest *annuellere*,
That therein had dwelt many a year.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS YEOMAN'S TALE.

ANON, quickly, soon, by and by. This word, twice repeated, was formerly the usual answer of waiters at taverns, &c. when called to attend customers; the fact is fully illustrated in the first part of Shakspeare's *K. Hen. IV.*

No money! Can taverns stand without *anon, anon?*
O. P. THE SPANISH GYPSEY.

AN-ONDYR, under, beneath.

Ten schypmen to londe yede,
To see the yle in length and brede,
And fet water as hem was nede,
The roche *an-ondyr*.

ROM. OF OCTAVIAN IMP.

ANOTHERGATES, a different kind, another sort.

When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *anothergates* adventure.

HUDIBRAS.

And his bringing up *anothergates* marriage with such a minion.

O. P. LILY'S MOTHER BOMBIE.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (Gr.), men eaters.

The Cannibals that each other eat,
The *Anthropophagi*.

OTHELLO.

ANTICK (F. *antique*), a juggler, buffoon, or merry andrew; probably so called from their habits being in an old fashioned or grotesque stile.

Fear not, my lord; we can contain ourselves
Were he the veriest *antick*.

INDUCTION TO THE TAMING OF A SHREW.

——— Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Death keeps his court, and there the *antic* sits,
Scoffing his state.

K. RICHARD II.

ANTICKES, strange figures and devices, whether of men, women, beasts, or birds, &c.

A fountaine of embowed worke, guilte with fyne golde, and bice engrayled with *anticke* worke.

GRAFTON'S CHRON.

All barr'd with golden bends, which were entayl'd
With curious *anticks*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ANTIPHONERE (Gr.), the alternate singing of sacred music; an anthem book used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church.

He alma redemptoris herde singe,
As children lerid her *antiphonere*.
CHAUCER'S PRIORESSES TALE.

ANTRE (F. *antre*), a grotto, cave, or den.

Wherein of *antres* vast and desarts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks and hills whose heads reach heav'n.
OTHELLO.

APAIDE, satisfied, requited, paid.

Ye shuld have warned, or had I gon
That he you had an hundred frankes paid
By ready token: and helde him evil *apaide*.
CHAUCER'S SHIPMAN'S TALE.

Wilt thou soe? but I will make the well *apaide*.
O. P. THE NEW CUSTOM.

For ill it were to hearken to her cry,
For she is inly nothing ill *apayde*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

So only can high justice rest *appaid*.
PARADISE LOST.

APALID (F. *appalir*), depressed, discouraged; also, frightened or struck with sudden fear.

Then when his name *apaled* is for age,
For all forgotten in her vassalage.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

These golden swords and daggers almost *appale* a man.
STUBBS'S ANAT. OF ABUSES.

APAYRE, to detract, impair, calumniate.

When thou sentest to Tanker the king,
To *apayre* me with thy lesyng.
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

To *apairen* any man, or him defame.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE MILLER'S TALE.

APE (S. *eppa*), a fool or silly person; therefore the old saying of putting an ape in a person's hood, was to play the fool with or outwit him.

——— Thus was the *ape*,
By their fair handling, put into Malbecco's cape.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And thus she maketh Absolon her *ape*,
And all his ernist turneth into jape.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH.

The common expression, to *lead apes in hell*, said of women dying old maids, seems to have puzzled all preceding writers as to its origin; but all agree that it owes its rise to the Reformation, no mention being made of it prior to 1600 in any old author. Mr. Boucher suggests that it may have been invented by the reformers, as an inducement to women to marry. In the dissolution of the monasteries, a disinclination to marriage manifested itself, and many women of a contemplative turn of mind sighed for the seclusion of the cloister; to counteract this propensity, some pious reformer hi upon the device in question; but whether true, i fact, or whether it had the desired effect, it is difficult to determine. It is still in use in a jocular sense.

But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women dying maids lead *apes* in hell.
O. P. THE LONDON PRODIGAL.

Fear not, in hell you'll never lead *apes*,
A mortify'd maiden of five escapes.
B. JONSON.

Well, if I quit him not, I here pray God
I may lead *apes* in hell, and die a maid.
O. P. ENGLISHMEN FOR MY MONEY.

APERNER, a drawer or waiter at a tavern, was so called from the circumstance of their wearing aprons; an apron man.

S'foot we have no wine here methinks;
Where's the *aperner*?
O. P. MAY DAY.

A PER SE. These words are used by Chaucer and other old authors to denote superexcellence or pre-eminence.

O faire Creside, the floure and *a per se*
Of Troy and Greece.

TROI AND CRESS.

Behold in Baldwin, *a per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Neville, Earl by marriage
Of Warwick.

MIRR. FOR MAG.

APERT (L. *aperio, apertum*), open, unconcealed, plainly.

Which asketh not to ben *apert*,
But in silence and in covert
Desyreth to be beshaded.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

APERT (L. *apparatus*), brisk, bold, free.

William all *aperte*, his ost redy he dight.

P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

APERTILICHE, in a plain manner.

The burgess had a Pie in his halle
That coulde tellen tales alle
Apertiliche in French language.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

APIES, a medicine composed of opium.

As he shall slepe as long as ever he liste,
The narcoticks and *apies* being so stronge.

CHAUCER'S LEGEND OF HYPERMESTRE.

APLACE, in place.

But it like you to tell
How such goddes came *aplace*,
Yet might mochel thanke purchase.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

APLIGHT, complete, perfect, at once; also, used as a pledge, "I plight," I promise, and in general used as an expletive.

Anon fire she light,
And warmed it well *aplight*.

LAY LE FREINE.

Now is Edward of Carnarvon
Kyng of Engelond al *aplight*,
O. BALLAD ON THE DEATH OF EDW. I.
And also the steward *aplight*,
Led them by the moon light.
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.
Crounes they gan crake,
Mani ich evene *aplyght*.
SIR TRISTRAM.

APOSTLE-SPOONS. These spoons were presents made by the sponsors to a child at its christening, and were so called from their having the head of one of the apostles at the extremity of the handle of each spoon; they were usually twelve in number, and generally of gold or silver gilt. The number and quality depended much upon the ability of the donor.

Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your *spoons*.
K. HENRY VIII.
When private men get sons, they get a *spoon*,
Without eclipse of any star at noon.
BISHOP CORBET'S POEM ON THE BIRTH OF P. CHARLES.

APPARATOR (L. *apparo*), an officer who serves the summons or process of the spiritual court, a bailiff or serjeant.

Be there no other
Vocations as thriving and more honest?
Bailiffs, promoters, jailors, and *apparitors*,
O. P. THE MUSES' LOOKING GLASS.

APPARYLEMENT (F. *appareiller*), dress, array.

The maiden is ready for to ride
In a full riche *apayrelemente*. MORT D'AUTHER.

APPAY (O.F. *appayer*), to satisfy, to content. See "Apaide."

County or realm that were not well *appayd*,
If Nicolette reign'd there.
WAY'S FABLIAUX, AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE.

Yet was the crafty queen but ill *appaid*.
WAY'S FABLIAUX, LAY OF SIR GRUELAN.

APPEACH (F. *impecher*), to impeach, accuse, or censure.

And oft of error did himself *appeach*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him.
RICHARD II.

APPEAL (L. *appello*), to accuse or challenge.

——— Hast thou sounded him
If he *appeal* the duke on ancient malice.
IB.

——— Yet one but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come;
Namely, to *appeal* each other of high treason.
IB.

APPERCEIVE (F. *apperçevoir*), to perceive.

With so glad chere his guests he receiveth,
And coningly everich in his degree,
That no default no man *apperceiveth*.
CHAUCER'S CLERKE'S TALE.

APPERIL (F. *peril*), hazard, danger, risk.

I am to charge you in her Majesty's name,
As you will answer it at your *apperil*,
B. JONSON'S TALE OF A TUB.

APPETE (L. *appeto*), to seek after, to wish to obtain; hence appetite, the sense in which this word was formerly used, is derived.

As matire *appeteth* form alwaie,
And from forme to forme it passen awaie.
CHAUCER'S LEGEND OF GOOD WOMEN.

APPLE JOHN, an apple which will keep a long time, but necessarily becomes withered and shrivelled; it is called *deux ans* by the French.

The prince once set a dish of *Apple Johns* before him, and told him there were five more sir Johns.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

I am withered like an old *Apple John*.
IB.

APPLE SQUIRE, a cant name for a pimp, or the male servant of a prostitute or procuress.

After him followed two pert *Apple Squires.*

QUIP FOR AN UPSTART COURTIER.

Of pages, some be court pages, others ordinary gallants, and the third *Apple Squires*, basket bearers, &c.

O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

Well, I may hope for a *'squire's* place; my father was a costermonger.

O. P. THE CITY NIGHT CAP.

Nares thinks that the costermongers or dealers in apples were formerly assistants in intrigues, and therefore the term was derived.

APPOSAYLE, a question or enquiry.

When he went out his enemies to assayle,
Made unto her this uncouth *apposayle*,
Why wepe ye so?

LYDGATE'S FALL OF PRINCES.

APPOSE (L. *apponere*), to dispute with, puzzle, or examine; to question.

——— The childe Jesus was found in the temple, syttyng and *apposing* doctours.

TREVISA.

Doing somewhat which they are not accustomed, to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter.

BACON.

APPRENTICE AT LAW, the ancient name given to barristers at law, from the French *apprendre*, to learn; they were also called *utter* barristers, *i. e.* pleaders *ouster le bar*, to distinguish them from benchers or readers, who were sometimes permitted to plead within the bar.

He speaks like Mr. Practice, one that is the child of the profession; he is vowed to a pure *apprentice at law.*

B. JONSON'S MAGNETIC LADY.

APPROOF (S. *profian*), testimony, proof, trial, approbation.

So his *approof* lives not in's epitaph
As in your royal speech.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

——— Sister, prove such a wife
As my thoughts make thee, and as my furthest band
Shall pass on thy *approof*.

ANTH. AND CLEOPATRA.

APPROPINQUE (L. *appropinquo*), drawing nigh to, near approach.

The clotted blood within my hose,
Which from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end.

HUDIBRAS.

APPROPRE (F. *approprier*), peculiar, proper, suitable.

Whereof touching this partie,
Is rhetoric the science
Appropred to the reverence
Of words that ben reasonable?

GOWER'S CON. AM.

AQUA VITÆ was formerly a name given to any ardent spirit, but now denoting brandy.

How often have I rinc'd your lungs with *aqua vitæ*.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

AQUELLE (S. *acwellian*), to quell or kill.

Sixteen hundred be *aquelle*,
Save thirty Sarazynes the kyng let dwell.

ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

AQUOY, to look askew or aside affectedly.

With that she knit her brows,
And looking all *aquoy*,
Quoth she what should I have to do
With any 'prentice boy?

OLD BALLAD OF GEORGE BARNWELL.

ARAIED, rayed, marked with stripes as with a whip.

See how they bleed! are they not wel *araied*?

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Sir knight, aread who hath you thus *araied*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ARAISE (S. *aresian*), to raise.

——— Whose powerful touch
Is powerful to *arayse* king Pepin.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

ARAPE (L. *raptim*), quickly.

And that he of him to Darie spak,
Over the table he leop *arape*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ARATED, rated, scolded.

He shall be *arated* out of his studying,
If that I may, by Jesus, Heven Kynge.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

ARAUGHT, taken away, seized by violence.

In that forest woned an herde,
That of bestes loked an sterd,
O best him was *araught*.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

His ambitious sons unto them twayne
Arraught the rule.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ARBLASTERE, a cross bow man, from the barbarous Latin *arcu balista*, one who throws or casts from a bow.

An *arblastere* a quarelle let he flie,
And smote him in the shanke.

P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

And in the kernels, here and there,
Of *arblasteres* grete plenty were.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ARCHIE or ARCHY. This man's name frequently occurs in old authors; he was the fool or court jester of James I. and his real name was Archibald Armstrong: he seems to have possessed all the properties then considered requisite to form the character, *viz.* great shrewdness, practical wit, and a proportionate share of impudence.

Although the clamours and applause were such
As when salt *Archy* or Garret doth provoke them.

BISHOP CORBET'S POEMS.

——— A cabal,
Found out but lately, and set out by *Archie*
Or some such head.

B. JONSON'S STAPLE OF NEWS.

ARCTOPHYLAX, the star called Bootes, situated amongst the constellations near Ursa Major.

Arctophylax, in northern sphere,
Was his undoubted ancestor.

HUDIBRAS.

AREAD (S. *arædan*), to guess, to declare, to counsel or explain.

Me all too meane the sacred muse *areade*
To blazon broad.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

For warlike enterprize and sage *areads*.

WEST'S EDUCATION.

ARECHE (S. *arecan*), to obtain, to reach, to get.

Manye under hys hand ther deyde,
All that his ax *areche* myght.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

For oft shall a woman have
Thyng which a man may not *areche*.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

ARERE (S. *arœran*), to set upright, to raise, exalt, or erect.

The day is miri, and draweth long,
The lark *arereth* her songe.

TALE OF MERLIN.

ARESED, raised, heaved up.

The tusches in the tre he smit,
The tre *aresed* as it wol fall.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

ARESON (F. *arraisonner*), to speak, address, or reason with.

As the kyng rod with daykis and eorles,
He mette with two old cheorles,
To the navel ther bert hongе,
Thus *aresoned* heom the kynge.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ARETTE (F. *arrêter*), to attribute, account, or decree.

But first I praye you of your courtesie,
That ye ne *arette* it nought my vilanie.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

The charge which God doth unto me *arette*
Of his deare safety, I to thee commende.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ARGENT (L. *argentum*), silver; having a white or silvery appearance. It is sometimes used to denote money in general.

——— Rinaldo flings,
As swift as fiery lightening kindled new,
His *argent* eagle.
FAIRFAX.

Whether they have *argente* enough to maynteyne this geare withall, it forceth not much.
STUBBS'S ANATOMY OF ABUSES.

ARGOSIE, a merchant ship of large size, probably named from Jason's ship Argo.

He hath an *argosie* bound to Tripoli.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

——— That golden traffic love,
Is scantier far than gold; and one mine of that
More worth than twenty *argosies*.
O. P. NEW WONDER, A WOMAN NEVER VEXT.

ARIGHT, just, without error or crime.

Thou wolde be taught *aright*
What mischief bukbityng doeth.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

ARMGAUNT, lean or thin.

——— So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed.
ANTH. AND CLEOPATRA.

This word is introduced with the quotation from the folio edition of Shakspeare, but without coinciding in opinion with the commentators on that

passage as to its meaning, though archdeacon Nares and Mr. Boucher seem to think that *armgaunt* denotes leanness, and that the horse mounted by Anthony was a lean jade. Mr. Mason appears to have suggested a very proper emendation, by supposing the word to be a misprint for *termagaunt*, *i. e.* of a fiery nature; for although this word is in modern times solely applied to a female of a violent temper and disposition, it had in the time of Shakspeare a more extensive meaning, and was not exclusively appropriated to the female sex. The fiery Douglas, in *K. Hen. IV.* being stiled a *termagant* Scot. In addition to the rational conjecture of Mason, it may be observed, that the word *armgaunt* occurs in no other author, and may, therefore, reasonably be concluded to be an error of the press, abundance of which are to be found in the early editions of Gower, Chaucer, and Shakspeare. Neither does the similitude help the interpretation; the arm is not necessarily lean, nor is there any the most remote resemblance between its shape or figure and that of a worn out horse.

ARMIPOTENT (L. *armipotens*), powerful in arms, mighty in war.

And downward under a hill, under a bent,
Their stode the temper of Mars *armipotent*.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

The manifold linguist and the *armipotent* soldier.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

ARMLET (*earm* and *lætan*), an ornament or bracelet for the arm.

> And when she takes thy hand and doth seem kind,
> Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find.
>
> DONNE.

ARNYNG (F. *ærner*), crushing.

> Hirwing of pypes and eke trumpyng,
> Stedes lepyng and eke *arnyng*.
>
> ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AROINT, begone, away with thee, avaunt. This word does not occur in any ancient author except Shakspeare, and though the commentators agree as to its meaning, they differ as to its etymology. It seems to be applied as an interjection to a witch to vanish or begone. Dr. Johnson is of opinion that the word may be derived from avaunt, and that from the French *avant*, equivalent to proceed, begone. Mr. Boucher thinks it has some connexion with the word *rogne*, the French word for the scurvy or leprosy, and applied as a term of reproach, as we still say a scurvy fellow. Amongst these conjectures, for they are nothing more, perhaps one more supposition may be added; may it not be derived from *a route*, a word made use of by the French to urge their horses to go quickly, which, by a small variation, might be corrupted to *aroint?* It is well known that no words are so long retained in any language as interjectional phrases used by the vulgar, and the origin of the language used to horses, to encrease their speed or

vary their direction, is perhaps lost in obscurity; but it is remarkable that some of those words are used in France and England at this day to denote the same thing. Whether this word, imported by the Normans, was subsequently applied in the manner above conjectured, must be left to further investigation; but the supposition is somewhat confirmed by the word *areawt* being still used in Lancashire to signify "*away with thee,*" and it is pronounced exactly similar to *a route.*

Rynt thee, witch! quoth Bess Locket to her mother.
CHESHIRE PROVERB.

Aroint thee, witch! the rump fed ronyon cried.
MACBETH.

AROUM, at large, probably having room; unconfined.

Hou he rod as he were wood,
Aroume he hovyd and withstoode.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Tho Alisaundre sygh this,
Aroum anon he draw i-wis.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

That I *aroum* was in the field.
CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

AROW, in a row, in successive order.

His herte bathed in a bathe of blisse,
A thousand times *arow* he gan her kisse.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH.

The days *arow* to pass the open street.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

ARRAND (S. *ærendian*), to bear a message, to carry tidings; now written errand.

Remembering him his *arrand* was to done
From Troilus and eke his grete emprize.
CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

ARRAS (F. *arras*), fine rich and curious tapestry,

used anciently in hanging rooms of state, generally wrought with historical scenes and figures. It was made at Arras, a town in Artois, and from hence derived its name. The old castles in England were in the interior only naked walls, and were covered with arras, hung upon tenter hooks, which hangings were taken down upon every removal of the family. The Duchess of Gloucester, in Shakspeare's *K. Richard II.* alludes to this custom.

> With all good speed at Plashy visit me;
> Alack! and what shall good old York see there
> But empty lodgings and *unfurnish'd walls?*

The contact of the tapestry with the wall soon caused it to rot, which gave rise to the invention of a frame work, to which the hangings were attached, and which left a considerable space between the wall and the frame, sufficient, as appears by the first part of *K. Hen. IV.* to hide the bulky Falstaff from the view of the Sheriff.

> Go hide thee behind the *arras.*
> 1 PART K. HEN. IV.
>
> I will ensconce me behind the *arras.*
> MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Polonius, in *Hamlet*, was killed whilst hid behind the arras. From the above quotations it appears that the custom of hanging rooms with arras, or something in imitation of it, was not confined to the dwellings of the rich, but descended by the usual march of refinement to the houses of the common people.

I would you and her husband had been behind the *arras* but to have heard her.

O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

ARRE, a term indicating the snarling of a dog.

They *arre* and bark at night against the moon.

O. P. SUMMERS'S LAST WILL, &c.

ARRECT (L. *arrectum*), to lift up, to set up, to elevate; now written erect.

Arrectynge my sight towards the zodiacke,
The signes of twelve to behold afore.

SKELTON'S POEMS.

ARRIDE (L. *arrideo*), to please.

——— Her form answers my affection, it *arrides* me exceedingly.

O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

ARSIE-VERSIE, to shrink, to go backward, to flinch; to turn upside down or bottom upwards. This simple phrase has caused more learning to be thrown away upon it than it appears to be worth; it has by some been supposed to be literally derived from the old Tuscan language in use among the Romans, being a formula affixed on doors to prevent fires, "inscribat aliquis in ostio *arse-verse*," from *arceo*, to avert, and *verse*, which imported fire; but Mr. Boucher very properly observes that there is no other connexion between the phrases than the striking similarity of the words, and suggests that it may be the French phrase *à travers* or *à revers*, literally given in homely English. Dr. Jamieson derives it from *tergiverser*, and in this sense Butler uses the word; but may it not be a burlesque corruption of *vice versa*, used accord-

ing to its vulgar acceptation, to go the contrary way, or backward instead of forward? This supposition is confirmed by the quotation from *Hudibras*, and no man knew better than Butler the meaning and application of the popular phraseology of his time.

Stand to't (quoth she) or yield to mercy,
It is not fighting *arsie versie*
Shall serve thy turn.

HUDIBRAS.

ARSOUN (F. *arçon*), a saddle; but more properly the bow of the saddle.

Launfel lepte into the *arsoun*,
And rode home to Karlyon.

LAUNFEL MILES.

Between the saddle and the *arsoun*,
The stroke of the felon geode adoun.

O. P. GUY OF WARWICK.

ARTED, urged, driven, compelled, constrained.

Love *arted* me to do my observaunce
To his estate and don him obeisance.

CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

Record I take of worthy Tideus,
What *arted* his honde through truth's excellence.

LYDGATE'S HIST. OF THEBES.

ARTICULATED (L. *articulus*), setforth or exhibited in articles in the form of an accusation.

And Alexandre, let us honour thee
With public notice of thy loyalty,
To end those things *articulated* here.

O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market crosses, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion.

1 PART HEN. IV.

ARUSPICY (L. *aruspicium*), to see or regard the foretelling events by inspecting the entrails of animals.

A sham more senseless than the roguery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury.

HUDIBRAS.

ASBATE, buying or purchasing.

Algate he waited him so in his *asbate*,
That he was ay before in good estate.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO MANCIPLE'S TALE.

ASCHORE, aside.

Ever after the dogges were so starke,
They stode *aschore* when they shulde barke.

HUNTYNG OF THE HARE.

ASERED (S. *searian*), dried, shrivelled up.

Therefor that old tre les his pride,
And *ascred* be that o side.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

ASINIGO, a fool or ideot; a cant term.

In the interim they appareled me as you see, made a fool or an *asinigo* of me. O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

Thou hast no more brains than I have in mine elbow; an *asinego* may tutor thee.

TROI AND CRESSIDA.

ASKOF, in scoff, in derision. Weber thinks askew is derived from this word, but without reason.

Alisaundre loked *askof*,
As if he gef nought thereof,

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ASLAKED (S. *aslacian*), abated, mitigated, quenched.

Would you have his love, either by absence or sickness, *aslaked*?

O. P. ENDYMION.

Till at the last *aslaked* was his mood.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

ASPERANT (F. *asperant*), bold, proud, haughty.

And have horses avenant,
To him stalworthe and *asperant*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ASPRE (L. *asper*), rough.

I trow I wis from heaven teares rain,
In pitie of my *aspre* and cruel pain.

CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

God yeveth oft times to gode men godes and mirthe, and to shrewes evil and *aspre* things.

CHAUCER'S BOETH.

ASSECURE (L. *securus*), to give assurance of, to make certain.

Think you that any means under the sun can *assecure* so indirect a course?

DANIEL'S CIVIL WAR.

ASSIEGE (F. *assieger*), to besiege, to beset with an armed force.

Swiche wond'ring was ther on this hors of brass,
That sin the grete *assege* of Troy was.

CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

On the other side the *assieged* castles' ward
Their stedfaste arms did mightilye maintain.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ASSOIGNE (F. *essonie*), an excuse; to prevent or hinder. See "Essoigne."

Tho should no weather me *assoine*,
That I ne shall her seek at Babiloine.

FLORICE AND BLANCHFLOURE.

ASSOIL (L. *absolvere*), to acquit, free from charge or prosecution, to absolve from crime, to cleanse; in this latter sense it is still in use in several English counties; as, to "syle milk," is to cleanse it from impurities.

I shall *assoile* myself for a seme of whete.

P. PLOWMAN'S VISION.

For cursing will slea right as *assoiling* will save.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

But secretly *assoiling* of her son.

MIRR. FOR MAG.

O this fantastic sense of honour! I
At my own tribunal stand *assoil'd*.

O. P. THE ADVENTURES OF FIVE HOURS.

ASSORT (F. *assortir*), to class together, to suit or match.

Set down you here by one *assort*,
And better mirth never ye seigh.

SIR FERUMBRAS.

Assott (F. *assoter*), to besot, to make a fool of.

Not well awake, or that some extacy
Assotted had his sense, or dazed was his eye.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Astate (F. *état*), condition in life, fortune, rank, or quality.

The worlde stante ever upon debate,
So may we siker none *astate*.
PRO. TO GOWER'S CON. AM.

When he saw him so pitous and so mate
That whilom were of so great *astate*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Asteeping (S. *steap*), imbuing, soaking, drenching.

Were Perah's flow'rs
Perfume proud Babel's bowers
And paint her wall,
There we laid *asteeping*
Our eyes in endless weeping.
FLETCHER'S POEMS.

Asterte (S. *styran*), to startle or alarm.

Who saved Daniel in that horrible cave,
Ther every wight wer he maistre or knave,
Was with the lione frette or he *asterte*.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

Asteynte (O. F. *attainte*), attainted, charged with crime.

For thyn harm thou art hider y-come!
He! fyle *asteynte* heresone!
To misdo was aye thy wone.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Astone (S. *stunian*), to amaze, to strike with wonder, to confound, to astonish.

Buth nathless how that it wende,
He drad hym of his own sonne,
That maketh hym well the more *astone*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

——— Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood and blank.
PAR. LOST.

Philanthus, *astonied* at this speech, &c.
EUPHUES AND HIS ENGLAND.

Astound is used in the same sense.

Their horses backes brake under them,
The knights were both *astound*.
SIR LANCELOT DU LAKE.

ASTORE, together, in a heap, plentiful.

Twelve thousand he had to-fore
Gode knightes and doughty *astore*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ASTROLABE (F. *astrolabe*), an instrument used to take the altitude of the heavenly bodies at sea.

He'd take the *astrolabe* and seek out here
What new star 'twas did gild our hemisphere.
DRYDEN ON THE DEATH OF LORD HASTINGS.

ASWELTE, extinguished, put out.

That the snow for the fuyr no melte,
No the fuyr for the snow *aswelte*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ASWITHE, forthwith, presently, by and bye.

Without gilt thou shalt hym slayne *aswithe*.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

ASYSE (F. *assis*), situation, rank, or degree in life; in this sense the word is still in use in *assize* of bread, &c. which is a regulation of the price according to its relative value.

And after mete the lordys wise,
Everyche yn dyvers quentyse,
To daunce went by ryght *assize*.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

ATIENTE (F. *atincter*), to give a colouring to, to tint.

Old menne ben felle and queinte,
And wikked wrenches conne *atteinte*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

ATILT, in a posture to make a thrust with a raised weapon; lifted up to attack.

To run *a-tilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field.

HUDIBRAS.

ATOURE (F.), about, around.

No saw he never so faire *atoure*,
No field such a savour.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

ATRAID, vexed, made angry.

For she felled both cloth and cop,
Nathlesse thai were gadered up,
Swith sore sche hym *atraide*.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

ATRYS (F. *atour*), a hood.

Folding ourlays, pearling sprigs
Atrys vardigales, periwigs.

WATSON'S HIST. COLLECTIONS.

ATTEMPERANCE, temper, disposition.

Lowly she is, discreete and wise,
And goodly gladde by *attemperance*.

LYDGATE'S FLOURE OF COURTESY.

ATTONCE, at once, immediately, directly.

And his fresh blood did freeze with fearful cold,
That all his senses seem'd bereft *attonce*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ATTORN (S. *tyrnan*), to turn over or transfer any business to another. The modern word attorney is derived from it.

——— I am still
Attornied to your service.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

ATTOUR (F. *autour*), over, around.

Attour his belt his liart lockes lay
Feltred, unfaire, overfret, &c.

CHAUCER'S TEST. OF CRESSEIDE.

ATTRAPT (low Lat. *trappatura*), adorned, embellished.

For all his armour was like salvage weed
With woody mosse bedight, and all his steed
With oaken leaves *attrapt*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ATWAINE (S. *twain*), in two, divided in two parts.

And with that word he gan sigh as sore,
Like as his hart would rive *atwaine*.
CHAUCER'S COMPLAINT OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

ATWEEN (S. *betweonan*), between, in the intermediate space.

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with perl and perling flow'rs *atween*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ATWHOT and ATWHIT, to upbraid or reproach. To twit is still in use, and of similar import.

And set his wif forth fot-hote,
And his misdeeds her *atwhot*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

AUF, a foolish person, a dolt, an ideot; a changeling derived from *ouphe*, a fairy or goblin, now generally pronounced oaf.

Some silly doting brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left the *auf*
And took away the other.
DRAYTON.

AUGRIM STONES, a corruption of *algorism*, an Arabic word, signifying the art of numeration. Pebbles and milled sixpences were formerly used in England as counters to reckon by. The Greeks and Romans in the earliest periods used stones, and

afterwards ivory or bone, for the purpose of teaching arithmetic.

> First by seconds, terces and eke quarters
> On *augrim* stones and on white cartes.
>
> LYDGATE'S HIST. THEBES.

AULD FARRAN, a word chiefly in use with Scottish authors, and having various meanings; as, comely, beseeming, hopeful, handsome; also, cunning or sagacious, and, occasionally, old fashioned.

> These people, right *auld farran*, will be laith
> To thwart a nation.
>
> RAMSAY'S POEMS.

> What ailes our Tib that she urles sae i'th'neuke?
> She's nat reate—she leaukes an *awd farran* leauke.
>
> YORKSHIRE DIALOGUE.

> Let matrons round the ingle meete,
> And join for whisk their mou's to weet,
> An' in a droll *auld farran* leet.
>
> BOUT FAIRIES' CRACK. MORRISON'S POEMS.

AUMERE (F. *aumoniere*), a purse.

> Weare streight gloves with *aumere*
> Of silk and alway with good chere.
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

AUNCET, an ancient term to denote a particular weight, but of what denomination is uncertain; perhaps it may have relation to the Latin *uncia*, and be derived from that word, or it may be a mispelling for *auncel* weight *quasi* handsale, a sort of weight with hooks, fastened to the end of a beam, which was lifted up by the fore finger of the hand, perhaps somewhat like the modern steel-

yard. From the deception practised by this machine it was prohibited by several statutes and the even balance required to be substituted.

My wife was a webster, and wollen cloth made,
She spak to spinsters to spin it out,
And the pound that she paid by palsed a quarter or more
Than mine own *auncet*.

P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

AUNT, a cant term for a bawd or procuress.

Was it not, then, better bestowed upon his uncle than upon one of his *aunts*, I need not say bawds, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for.

O. P. A TRICK TO CATCH THE OLD ONE.

To call you one of mine *aunts*, sister, were as good as to call you errant whore.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

AUNTRE, risk, adventure; it is a corruption of the latter word.

I will arise and *auntre* it, by my fay!
Unhardy is unsely, as menne say.

CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

Thus can I nought myself counsaile,
But all I sel on *auntre*.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

AUREAT (L. *aurum*), having the colour or quality of gold.

And sum departe in freklis rede quhyte,
Sum bricht as gold with *aureate* levis lyte.

DOUGLAS'S ENEID.

AUSPICY (L. *auspicium*), literally the favourable omens drawn from watching the flight of birds; to foretell good fortune; protection.

None of their kindred met the knot they tie
Silent; content with Briton's *auspicy*.

MAY'S LUCAN.

AUSTERN (L. *austerus*), stern, severe.

And who is beyond thou, ladye faire,
That looketh with sic an *austerne* face?
O. B. NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS.

But as a boistous chorle in his manere
Came crabbedly with *austerne* loke and chere.
CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

AVA, at all, corrupted from of all.

She neather kent spinning nor carding,
Nor brewing nor baking *ava*.
ROSS'S HELENORE.

AVALE (F. *s'avaler*), to lower, fall down, sink or descend; also, to make obeisance by uncovering the head.

The miller that for dronken was all pale,
So that unnethe upon his horse he satte,
Ne n'old *availen* neither hoode ne hat.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

——— But when they came in sight,
And from their sweaty coursers did *avale*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Then from her wheele fortune cast him down,
Availed him from his royal see.
BOCHAS.

AVAUNT (F. *avant*), a word of abhorrence used to drive away any person, and signifying begone.

Avaunt! and quit my sight;
Thy bones are marrowless.
HAMLET.

O he is bold and blushes not at death;
Avaunt! thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
K. JOHN.

To avaunt is also used to signify to boast, literally from the French *avant*, to advance or go forward.

This proverb lerne of me,
Avaunt never of thy degree.
ANTIQ. REPERTORY.

AVENANT (F. *avenant*), comely, graceful, beautiful, agreeable.

Clere brown she was, and thereto bright,
Of face and body *avenant*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Harald was curteys and stronge, and of body *avenant*.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

AVENTAILE. See "Adventaile."

AVERRUNCATE (L. *averrunco*), to scrape, cut off, or lop the superfluous branches of trees; figuratively, to avert an evil.

Unless by providential wit
Or force we *averruncate* it.
HUDIBRAS.

AVETROL (F. *avoistre*), an illegitimate child or bastard.

Thou *avetrole!* thou foule wreche!
Here thou hast thyn endyng feched.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

AVEYSE (F *avise*), careful, wary.

Also the kyng and his meigné
Gladdest were and *aveyse*.
IB.

AVISE (F. *aviser*), to advise, inform, or instruct; also, to consider.

Of warre and of batalle he was full *avise*.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Who, when he caus'd her since to be baptiz'd
Stood sponsor too, hath well her weal *avised*.
WAY'S FABLIAUX, AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE.

They stayd not to *avise* who first should be,
But all spurr'd after fast.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

AVISEMENT. See "Advisement."

AVISION (L. *visio*), the faculty of seeing a vision or phantom.

The king of his *avision*
Hath greater imagination
What thing it signifie may.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

AVOID (F. *vuider*), to quit or leave; begone.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray *avoid* the house.
CORIOLANUS.

AVOIR (F. *avoir*), possession, wealth.

A burgeis was in Rome toun,
A riche man of great renoun;
Merchant he was of great *avoir*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

AVOWÈ or ADVOWÉ (L. *advocatus*), a founder, patron, or protector of a church or convent, who was bound *ex officio* to maintain and defend the rights and privileges of his church or convent, as well as to nominate and present to it; but these persons becoming negligent and ignorant of their duties, advocates were employed to solicit and prosecute causes in courts of justice, wherein the rights and interests of such religious fraternities were involved. Advowson is derived from this word.

Where is your abbaye when you are at home?
And who is your *avowè*.
A LYTEL GESTE OF ROBYN HODE.

AWAIWARD (S. *awey-weard*), aside or away.

This Phœbus gan *awaiward* for to prien,
Him thought his woful hart brast a two.
CHAUCER'S MANCIPLE'S TALE.

AWAY, a word to express dislike or aversion, in frequent use with the early writers.

Hence, Judas, with these doinges I cannot *awaye*.
O. P. THE NEW CUSTOM.

Good i'faith I will eat heartily too, because I will be no Jew;
I never *away* with that stiff necked generation.
B. JONSON'S BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

Of all the nymphs of the court I cannot *away* with her.
B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

AWHAPE (S. *wafian*), to terrify, astonish, or confound.

Sole by himself, *awhaped* and amate.
SPENSER'S M. HUBBARD'S TALE.

AWHIT (S. *hwit*), a jot, a point.

These far exceed the haggard hawke,
That stoppeth to no stale;
Nor forceth on the line *awhit*,
But mounts with ev'ry gale.
TUBERVILLE.

AX (S. *ascian*), to ask. This word, though now considered as vulgar and ungrammatical, was in use centuries before the modern word ask, to signify the same thing; in truth, the latter word is corrupted from the Saxon.

But whan thou wert gone, I fell to synne by and bye,
And the displeasyd. Good Lord! I *axe* the mercye.
GOD'S PROMISES, BY JOHAN BALE.

A poor lazar, upon a tide,
Came to the gate, and *axed* meate.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

Axe not why, for tho thou *axe* me,
I wol not tellen God's privitie.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

AXES, the disease called now the ague; the term is still in use in various parts of England and Scotland.

The body eke so feeble and so faint,
With hote and cold mine *axes* is so maint.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

——— It happeth often so,
That one that of *axes* doeth full ill fare,
By good counsel can keep his frend therfro'.
CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

AYE (S.), for ever, always.

Alas, my neele, we shall never mete! adue, adue for *aye!*
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyless for *aye* he doth hym holde.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And set for *aye* enthrowned in heaven.
MARLOW'S K. EDW. II.

AYENST, against, opposed to.

This ilka worthy knight had been also
Sometime with the lord of Palathy
Ayenst another heathen.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

To yeve in hope there fruite shall take,
Ayenst autumn redy for to shake.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

AYONT, beyond. To explain this word with reference to the quotation, it is necessary to observe, that in ancient times fires were made in the middle of a room, with a hole above to let out the smoke; sitting, therefore, *ayont*, or beyond the fire (*i. e.* between the moveable grate and the wall), is readily understood.

The night was colde, the carle was wat,
And down *ayont* the ingle he sat.
O. B. THE GABBERLUNZIE MAN.

AZURE (F. *azur*), a brilliant precious stone, of a sky blue colour; also, a general term for the colour of the sky.

Day hath his golden sun, her moon the night,
Her fix'd and wandering stars the *azure* bright.
FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

B.

BABEL PRIDE, a pride similar to the folly and presumption of the children of Nimrod.

> Beware, Piero, Rome itself hath tried,
> Confusion's train blows up this *Babel* pride.
> O. P. ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.
> Why, what a *Babel* arrogance is this?
> O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

BACE, more generally written *base*, and sometimes called prisoners' base or bars, an ancient pastime, mentioned in the parliamentary records of Edw. III. where it is prohibited to be played in the avenues of the palace at Westminster, during the sitting of Parliament, "*nul enfaunt ne autres nejue à barres.*" It was, however, chiefly a boy's game, and is still known and played in various parts of the country, and so late as 1770, a grand match at base was played in the fields behind Montague House, now the British Museum. The success of the competitors in this amusement depends upon their celerity in running.

> So ran they all as they had been at *bace*,
> They being chased that did others chace.
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
> He with two stripling lads more like to run
> The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter.
> CYMBELINE.

BACHELOR (F. *bas chevalier*). The poorer knights in the days of chivalry were denominated bache-

lors, but some were so called by virtue of the tenure of their lands, and were when knighted called knights bachelors.

> What gentle *bachelor* is he,
> Sword begirt in fighting field.
> WAY'S FABLIAUX, THE GENTLE BACHELOR.

BACKARE, a word of which neither the etymology or meaning is now understood, but it is supposed to imply "go back," and probably is a corruption of "*back there.*" The old proverb seems to justify this supposition.

> "*Backare!*" quoth Mortimer to his sow.
> Went that sow back at his bidding, trow you?
> HEYWOOD'S EPIG.
>
> Let us that are poor petitioners speak too:
> *Baccare!* you are marvellous forward.
> TAMING OF A SHREW.

BACON, FRIAR, a learned monk of the Franciscan order, born in 1214, a great experimental philosopher, whose elaborate discoveries were by the vulgar and unlearned attributed to magic.

> *Bacon*, thou hast honour'd England with thy skill,
> And make fair Oxford famous by thine art.
> O. P. FRIAR BACON AND FRIAR BUNGAY.

BACRACK, the name of a wine made at Bachiæra, on the Rhine, and thence called Bacharack.

> I'm for no tongues but dried ones, such as will give a fine relish to my *Backarack*.
> O. P. THE CITY MATCH.
>
> And made them stoutly overcome
> With *Bacrack*, hoccamore, and mum.
> HUDIBRAS.

BADGES. The menial servants and also retainers in great families anciently wore a badge or device,

consisting of the coat of arms or crest of the lord or master, fixed on a separate piece of cloth, sometimes of silver or other metal, to the left sleeve of the blue coat, which was uniformly its colour; hence the proverbial saying, "like a blue coat without a badge." The custom was discontinued about the reign of James I. but is yet retained by watermen, &c.

A blue coat and a *badge* does better with you.
O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

A crew of roisters waited on her,
Which there were called her men of honour,
All clad in fair blue coats and *badges*.
COTTON'S VIRGIL TRAVESTIE.

BAFFLE (F. *bafouer*), to disgrace or treat with indignity; to inflict a punishment on a recreant knight.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,
Then from him reft his shield and it renverst,
And blotted out his arms with falsehood blent,
And himself *baffull'd* and his armes unherst.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

I'll make one; an I do not call be villain and *baffle* me.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

BAILYE (F. *baillie*), government, seigniory, authority, rule.

Y thi bytake my *bailye*,
My folke with hym to coverye.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

BAINE (F. *bain*), a bath; also, as a verb, *baigner*, to bathe.

——— And bath'd him in the *baine*
Of his son's blood, before the altar slaine.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

To *baine* themselves in my distilling blood.
LODGE'S WOUNDS OF CIVIL WAR.

BAKED MEATS were any kind of meat baked in a crust of pastry, which is now usually called a meat pie. Cotgrave renders *patissier* a maker of paste meats, and *patisserie*, baked meats.

> Thrift, thrift Horatio! the funeral *bak'd meats*
> Did coldly furnish out the marriage tables.
>
> HAMLET.

This alludes to a custom formerly universally observed, and still so by the lower classes in the country, to furnish a cold collation to the mourners at a funeral.

> ——— You speak as if a man
> Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd meat*
> Afore it is cut up.
>
> O. P. VITTORIA COROMBONA.

BALAIS OF ENTAYLE, from the old French *ballay*, a ruby of a faint red colour, and *entaillé*, carved or engraven.

> Upon her hed, sette in the fairest wise,
> A circle of great *balais of entaile*.
>
> CHAUCER'S ASSEMBLIE OF LADIES.

BALDERDASH, a word of uncertain derivation, but probably from *bald*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle; any thing mixed or jumbled together without discretion, and hence it is particularly applied to frivolous or unconnected discourse, and to the mixing or adulteration of liquors.

> It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
> To drink such *balderdash*.
>
> B. JONSON.
>
> S'foot! wine sucker, what have you filled us here? *balderdash?*
>
> O. P. MAY DAY.

BALDERICK. See "Bawdrick."

BALE (S. *bæl*), grief, misery, sorrow, trouble, calamity, mischief.

And I salle telle that tale as I ferrer go,
Now falsenes brewis *bale* with him and many mo.
ROB. OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

Rome and her rats are at the point of battle,
The one side must have *bale*.
CORIOLANUS.

Withouten that would come a heavier *bale*.
BEATTIE'S MINSTREL.

BALE OF DICE, a pair of false dice.

Sole regent over a *bale* of false dice.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

For exercise of arms a *bale* of dice.
B. JONSON'S NEW INN.

BALK (S. *balc*), a great beam used in building, a rafter in a kitchen or out-house; a rack fixed to the rafter or balk, usually in old farm houses, holds the flitches of bacon used by the family.

Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balks*.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

He can well in mine eye sene a stalke,
But in his own he cannot sene a *balke*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

BALLAD-MONGER, one who deals in ballad writing; but Shakspeare gives it in the sense of a writer or composer of ballads.

I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

BALLADRY, the stile or manner of ballads.

What though the greedy fry
Be taken with false baits
Of worded *balladry*.
B. JONSON.

BALLARAG, a low but ludicrous term, in use only

with the vulgar, signifying to bully or scold after the fashion of Billingsgate.

> On Minden's plains, ye meek mounseers,
> Remember Kingsley's grenadiers;
> You surely thought to *ballarag* us
> With your fine squadron off Cape Lagos.
>
> WARTON.

BALLIARDS (F. *billard*), now called billiards, a well known game of skill, by which certain coloured balls are driven by a stick, upon a smooth table, covered with green cloth, into net pockets, suspended from the table, at equal distances.

> With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
> With shuttlecocks, misseeming manly wit.
>
> SPENSER'S MOTHER HUBBARD'S TALE.

BALLOON (F. *balon*), a sport confined to the fields or other open space of ground. A large ball, cased with leather and filled with air, is impelled by the hand or foot from one person to another: it is a game rather for exercise than contention, and in this it differs from foot ball. The game is of French origin, and is still one of the daily amusements in the Champs Elyseès in Paris; it was well known and practised in England in the 14th century under the name of balloon ball, and is mentioned as one of the sports of Prince Henry, son of James I. in 1610.

> While others have been at the *balloon*, I have been at my books.
>
> B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.
>
> Packe fool to French *baloone*, and there at play,
> Consume the progress of the sullen day.
>
> PHIL. SATYRES.
>
> Eus. All that is nothing, I can toss him thus.
> Guy. I then: 'tis easier sport than the *baloone*.
>
> O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

BALOW, an interjectional phrase of the nursery, synonymous with hush, lullaby, &c.

Balow, my babe, lie still and sleepe.
LADY ANNE BOTHWELL'S LAMENT.

BAN (G. *bannen*), to interdict by public proclamation, to curse; it has various other significations, but is chiefly used by old writers in the sense of to command, forbid, or excommunicate by authority.

Ah! Gloucester, hide thee from their hateful looks;
And in thy closet pent up, rue thy shame
And *ban* thine enemies.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch.
PAR. LOST.

BANBURY. This town in Oxfordshire was formerly much inhabited by rigid puritans, whose chief employment was weaving.

I'll send some forty thousand unto Paul's,
Build a cathedral next in *Banbury*.
O. P. THE ORDINARY.

——— She is more devout
Than a weaver of *Banbury*.
O. P. THE WITS.

BAND (S. *bond*), the old method of spelling bond; an instrument or obligation to pay a debt.

Tell me, was he arrested on a *band*?
COMEDY OF ERRORS.

I do beseech your majesty may salve
The long grown wounds of my intemperance;
If not, the end of life cancels all *bands*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

BAN-DOG, a species of mastiff, the etymology of which is uncertain, but is supposed to be so called from its being fastened up by a band on account of its ferocity.

Or privy or pert if any bin,
We have great *ban-dogs* to tear their skin.
SPENSER.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech owls cry and *ban-dogs* howl.
K. HEN. VI.

BANDOLEER (F. *bandoulier*), little wooden cases, covered with leather and holding a charge of powder, formerly worn by soldiers on a shoulder belt.

My cask I must change to a cap and feather; my *bandilero* to a scarf to hang my sword in.
O. P. THE ROYAL KING AND LOYAL SUBJECT.

BANDOUN (O. F. *bandon*), power, discretion; liberty to do a thing.

The emperoure and his barouns
Yieldeth hem to thy *bandouns*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

BANDROLL (F. *banderolle*), a small streamer, banner, or pennon, usually fixed near the point of a lance.

Drives with strong lance some adverse knight to ground,
And leaves his *bandroll* weltering in his wound.
WAY'S FABLIAUX, HUELINE AND EGLANTINE.

BANDY, a word derived from the French *jouer a bander*, the name of a rural sport played by boys, by striking a leathern or wooden ball with a stick, crooked at the end, from one to another; it also, figuratively, signifies to debate, canvass, or hold contention with.

——— The shooting stars,
Which in an eye bright evening seem to fall,
Are nothing but the balls they lose at *bandy*.
O. P. LINGUA.

One fit to *bandy* with my lawless sons,
And ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

BANKEROUT, immediately derived from the French *banqueroute*, but primarily from the Latin *bancus*, the bench, table, or counter of a tradesman, and *ruptus*, broken; the insolvency of the party whose station or place of transacting business was broken up and gone; in its modern acceptation it means a bankrupt, or one whose debts exceed his means or power of payment.

> But, nathless I toke unto our dame
> Your wif at home the same gold again,
> Upon your *benche* she wote it well.
>
> CHAUCER.
>
> ——— Dainty bits
> Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
>
> K. RICHARD II.
>
> 'Tis done, he pens a proclamation stout
> In rescue of the banker's *bankerout*.
>
> MARVEL.

BANKERS, cushions, probably that part of the furniture of a bed now called pillows, derived from the Saxon *banc*, a hill or elevated piece of ground.

> Where is thy chamber wantonly be seen
> With burly bedde and *bankers* brouded been.
>
> CHAUCER'S TEST. OF CRESS.

BANKS'S HORSE, a horse kept by a man of the name of Banks, which he taught to exhibit various tricks, to the great wonder and amusement of the spectators. He was so celebrated as to be frequently mentioned by the writers of the æra of Queen Elizabeth.

> She governs them with signs and by the eye, as *Banks* breeds his *horse*.
>
> O. P. THE PARSON'S WEDDING.
>
> It shall be chronicled next after the death of *Banks* his *horse*.
>
> DEKKAR'S SATIROMASTIX.

BANKSIDE. This portion of the borough of Southwark was formerly inhabited by loose women. The cardinal bishop of Winchester (temp. Hen. IV.) derived a part of his revenue from fees allowed him from brothel keepers, for permission to keep their houses in his manor. The bishop's palace is still visible, though in ruins, and there is yet on the Bankside an alley called "Cardinal Cap Alley," from the sign of one of the brothels being "The Cardinal's Cap." Shakspeare, in the 1st part of *Henry IV.* alludes to this source of the bishop's revenue. A person infected with the *morbus gallicus* was called a Winchester goose.

> Thou that giv'st whores indulgences to sin,
> I'll canvass thee in thy broad cardinal's hat.
> 1 PART HEN. IV.
>
> Come, I will send for a whole coach or two
> Of *Bankside* ladies, and we will be jovial.
> O. P. THE MUSES' LOOKING GLASS.

BARBE, a species of defensive armour for a horse; also, the ornamental trappings of horses in time of peace or at a tournament. It is a corruption of *barde*, from *bardare*, barbarous Latin.

> The loftie steed with golden sell
> And goodly gorgeous *barbes*.
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
>
> And now, instead of mounting *barbed* steeds
> To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
> He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber.
> K. RICHARD III.

BARBE, a neckerchief or veil, used at funeral solemnities, which was worn by different ranks in the

manner prescribed by the sumptuary laws; on persons of distinction, it was tied above the chin, depending over the breast, and hence it was called a *barb*, from its resemblance to a beard.

> In token of mourning, *barbed* the visage,
> Wimpled eche one.
>
> LYDGATE'S HIST. THEBES.

BARBER (F. *barber*), to shave or trim the beard. This ornament (for it was so considered when worn) was an object of great attention about three centuries ago, and was fashioned to a variety of shapes. Taylor, called the water poet, mentions them as cut to resemble a quickset hedge, a spade, a fork, a stiletto, a hammer, &c. Much time was spent "in starching and landering" them, and such care was taken to preserve them in proper shape, that cases were made to enclose them, which were put on at night, that they might not be disarranged whilst sleeping. The fashion of wearing beards declined in the reign of Charles II. and was gradually discontinued. Barbers were employed to trim and adorn the beard, and so called from *barba*, a beard, and to barber was to shave or put the beard in order, and not to powder, as Dr. Johnson suggests. The use of powder was unknown in the time of Shakspeare.

> ——— our courteous Anthony,
> Whom ne'er the word of no woman heard speak,
> Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
>
> ANTH. AND CLEOP.

The barber's shop was formerly the mart for news as it is now; but, as newspapers were not in existence, the company in waiting amused themselves in playing on the cittern, a species of lute or guitar, furnished by the proprietor of the shop. This custom is alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Silent Woman.*

I have married the *cittern*, that is common to all men.

BARBICAN (F. *barbacane*), a parapet or strong high wall with turrets to defend the gates of a drawbridge; a fortification placed before the gates of a town.

Gates they shutte and *barbicans*,
They mayntened heom well.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Within the *barbican* a porter sate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BARDASH (F. *bardache*), a boy kept for an unnatural purpose.

I felt the blows still plied so fast,
As if th' had been by lovers plac'd,
In raptures of Platonic lashing
And chaste contemplative *bardashing*.
HUDIBRAS.

BARGARET, a song or ballad.

And at the last there began anon
A lady for to sing right womanly
A *bargaret* in praising of a daisey.
CHAUCER'S FLOURE AND LEAFE.

BARLEY BRAKE, a rural English game now generally disused, the excellence of which consisted in running well; it is often noticed by the old dramatists. Mr. Gifford in his edition of *Massinger*, and

Dr. Jamieson in his *Dictionary*, give the different modes of playing the same game in England and Scotland.

Tush! Appollo is tuning his pipes; or at *barley brake* with Daphne.
O. P. MIDAS.

Nay, indeed you shall not go; we'll run at *barley brake* first.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

BARM (S. *beorm*), the workings of ale or beer, now generally called yeast.

And sometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

BARME (S. *barm*), the lap; that part of female clothing which is spread over the knees.

Men her sette on a palfray,
An yn hir *barme* before her laye
Her yonge sonys.
ROM. OF OCT. IMPERATOR.

BARME CLOTH, a sort of apron, worn by women, covering the loins.

And with that word this faucon gan to cry,
And swouned ofte in Canace's *barme*.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

A seint she wered all of silk,
A *barme cloth* eke as white as morwe milk.
IB.

BARNACLES, a low and ludicrous name for spectacles; also, a name given to the Solan geese which are found in the Orkneys and other Scottish islands. They were fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

They be gay *barnacles*, yet I see never the better.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

As *barnacles* turn Solan geese
In the island of the Orcades.
HUDIBRAS.

BARRIERS (F. *barres*), a warlike sport with short

swords; the combatants fought within bars or rails, to separate them from the spectators.

——— Noble youth,
I pity thy sad fate—now to the *barriers*.
O. P. VITT. COROMBONA.

BASE. See "Bace."

BASE COURT (F. *bas cour*), a lower or back court of the household.

My lord, in the *base court* he doth attend
To speak with you.
K. RICHARD II.

BASES, a kind of loose mantle, tied round the loins and hanging down to or over the knees; in the days of chivalry, it was usually worn by knights when on horseback: both Shakspeare and Butler use the word to signify a covering for the thighs generally.

The wicked steele seized deep in his right side,
And with the streaming blood his *bases* dyed.
FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

Only, my friend, I yet am unprovided of a pair of *bases*.
PERICLES.

BASILISK (It. *basilisco*), a species of long cannon.

Of palisadoes, frontiers, parapets,
Of *basilisks*, of cannon, culverin.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

BASIN (F. *basin*), a vessel used to wash hands and other purposes; they were formerly made of metal, particularly those used by barbers: from their sonorous properties, they were beaten before the cart in which bawds were heretofore placed for punishment, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the mob towards the culprit.

With scornful sound of *basin*, pot, and pan
They thought to drive him hence.
HARRINGTON'S ARIOSTO.

Let there be no bawd carted that year to employ a *basin* of his.
O. P. THE SILENT WOMAN.

BASKET (Br. *basged*). The art of basket making was known and practised by the ancient Britons, who excelled all other nations in the excellence of their manufacture; they were so much esteemed as to be in great request with the Romans, who imported them in large quantities. The old saying, "the good old trade of basket making," alludes to this primitive employment of the Britons.

A *basket* I, by painted Britons wrought,
And now to Rome's imperial city brought.
MARTIAL'S EPIG.

BASNET (O. F. *bacinet*), a light helmet, worn originally by Frenchmen at arms, and made in the form of a basin, from which its name is derived. In the metrical *Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion* it is called by that name.

Som he hyt on the *bacyn*.
And that of him she mote assured stand,
He sent to her his *basenet*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

It was a heavy syght to see,
Bryght swords on *basnetes* light.
O. B. OF CHEVY CHACE.

BASTARD (F. *bastarde*), a wine, also called muscadel. Its first name is derived from its partaking both of a sweet and astringent quality, and its second from having somewhat of the flavour of musk.

Bell. Roger, what wine sent they for?
Rog. *Bastard* wine.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

Score a pint of *bastard* in the Half Moon.

1 PART. K. HEN. IV.

BASTE (F. *baster*), to stitch or sew on slightly.

And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with bands of gold.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BASTILLE (F. *bastille*), a general term for a military fortress, castle of defence, or place of confinement.

Thus fortune fares her children to empound,
Which on her wheel their *bastiles* bravely build.

MIRR. FOR MAG.

——— Near which there stands
A *bastille*, built to imprison hands.

HUDIBRAS.

BATE (S. *bate*), strife, contention, debate.

I thought to rule, but to obey to none,
And therefore fell I with my king at *bate*.

MIRR. FOR MAG.

This sour informer, this *bate* breeding spy.

SHAKSPEARE'S VENUS AND ADONIS.

BATFUL, fruitful, abundant, fertile.

Amongst the *batful* meads on Severn's either side.

DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.

BATLET, (F. *battre*), a wooden mall or instrument with which laundresses beat their linen in the process of washing.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

BATTEN, to fatten, to get flesh, to fertilize.

Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And *batten* on this moor?

HAMLET.

——— We drove afield,
Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night.

MILTON'S LYCIDAS.

BAUBLE (L. *baubella*, or F. *babiole*), sometimes by the old writers spelt *bable*, a truncheon or short stick with a grotesque head carved at the top,

carried by and one of the insignia of the ancient domestic fool.

——— The kinges foole
Sat by the fire, upon a stoole,
And he that with his *bable* plaide.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

You may play with him as safely as with his *bauble*.
O. P. THE CHANGELING.

BAUDS, fine clothes, bravery; from baudkin, a rich kind of stuff, of which apparel was formerly made.

This false thiefe, this sompnour, quod the frere,
Had always *baudes* ready to his honde.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH.

BAUSED (F. *baiser*), to kiss.

Nay, mark, list! Delight my spaniel slept whilst I *baus'd* leaves.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

BAVINS, bundles of small twigs or brushwood, used for lighting fires, a word of uncertain etymology, still in use in various parts of England.

There is no fire, make a little blaze with a *bavin*.
FLORIO'S SECOND FRUTES.

Bavins will have their flashes and youth their fancies.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled and soon burn'd.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

BAWCOCK (F. *beau coq*), in low language, meant a jolly fellow, a cock of the game, a lad of mettle.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou?
TWELFTH NIGHT.

BAWDEKIN (F. *baudequin*), tissue of gold; sometimes a canopy, probably from its being ornamented with tissue. The word is supposed to be derived from *Baldach*, the ancient name for Bagdad; gorgeous apparel and furniture were said, in the old romances, to be imported from the East.

Of gold *baudekyns* he gave thre.
WYNTOUN'S CHRON.
Of *baudekyn* and purple pall,
Of gold and silver and sendal.
ROM. OF MERLIN.

BAWDRICK (O. F. *baudrier*), a belt of leather or other material, used as a belt or girdle for a sword.

His *baudrick* how adorn'd with stones of wond'rous price.
DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.
A horne he bare, the *baudricke* was of grene.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S YEOMAN'S TALE.
Athwart his brawny shoulders came
A *bauldrick*, made and trimm'd with the same.
VIRGIL TRAV.

BAWDRONS or BATHRONS, a general name given to a cat.

Bathrons for grief of scoarched members
Doth fall a fussing.
COLVILL'S MOCK POEM.
Auld *baudrons* by the ingle sits,
And wi' her loof her face is washin.
BURNS.

BAWN (G. *bauen*), any edifice, whether for residence as a common habitation or a fortification; but in Ireland, a baun is said to be a place near the house, enclosed with walls, to keep the cattle in during the night, to prevent their being stolen: and Spenser, in his *State of Ireland*, is of opinion that these inclosures (which he states to be squares, strongly trenched) were anciently the place of meeting or folkmote for the people to discuss the affairs of the township, &c.

This Hamilton's *bawn*, whilst it sticks on my hand,
I lose by the house what I gain by the land.
DEAN SWIFT'S GRAND QUESTION DEBATED.

BAWSEN, a badger; the word is sometimes used to signify bulk.

His mittens were of *bawzen's* skinne.
DRAYTON'S DOWSABELL.
Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace!
O. P. LINGUA.

BAY (G. *bau*), a term in architecture, denoting the size of a building, answering to what is generally called floors or stories.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after three pence a *bay*.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

BAY WINDOW (S. *bugan*), a window made in a recess or bay, having rectangular corners, vulgarly but improperly, called a bow window, which latter word more aptly designates the circular form of the window called a compassed window.

'Tis a sweet recreation for a gentlewoman
To stand in a *bay* window and see gallants.
MIDDLETON.
The chambers and parlours of a sorte,
With *bay* windows goodly as may be thoughte.
CHAUCER'S ASSEMBLIE OF LADIES.

BE, to exist or have existence. This verb is used by old writers to give particular emphasis to a simple term; as, bedight, bedaub, bedeck, &c. and occasionally as a prefix to denote derision or contempt; as, besotted, bedevil, bedaggle, &c. It is also used for the preposition *by* and the participle *been*.

For this trowe I, and say for me,
That dreames significaunce *be*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.
Awake! arise! or *be* for ever fallen.
PAR. LOST.
The times have *been*, that when the brains were out the man would die.
MACBETH.

BEAN IN THE CAKE. The ancient custom of choos-

ing king and queen on Twelfth-day, was to make a cake, in the ingredients of which a bean and a pea were introduced; the former to designate the king and the latter the queen. The persons finding these in their portions of this cake, were declared king and queen for the night.

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where *bean's* the king of the sport here;
Besides we must know
The *pea* also
Must revel as queen in the court here.
HERRICK'S HESPERIDES.

You may imagine it to be Twelfth-day at night, and the *bean* found in the corner of your cake.
O. P. NEW WONDER.

BEAR A BRAIN, to have or exert memory or recollection.

Nay, but, Joan, have a care! *bear a brain* for all at once.
O. P. GRIM, THE COLLIER OF CROYDON.

Well, sir, let me alone; I'll *bear a brain*.
O. P. ALL FOOLS.

Nay, I do *bear a brain*.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

BEARD. To beard a person, was to oppose him face to face.

Securely fight, thy purse is sanctuary'd,
And in this place shall *beard* the proudest thiefe.
O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

These barons thus do *beard* me in my land.
MARLOW'S K. EDW. II.

BEAR IN HAND, a common expression, signifying to keep in expectation or delay by delusive promises.

Yet will I *bear* some dozen more *in hand*,
And make them all my gulls.
O. P. RAM ALLEY.

——— Still *bearing them in hand*,
Letting the cherry knock against their lips,
And draw it by their mouths.
B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

BEAST (F. *bête*), an old game on the cards, not unlike the modern game of loo.

For these at *beast* and l'ombre woo,
And play for love and money too.
HUDIBRAS.

BEATHED (S. *bethian*), heated and perhaps hardened by fire; meat improperly roasted is still said in the Midland Counties to be *beathed*.

——— A tall young oak he bore,
Whose knotted snags were sharpened all afore,
And *beath'd* in fire for steel to be sted.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BEAUPERES (F.), comrades, equals, companions.

Now, leading him into a secret shade,
From his *beauperes* and from bright heaven's view.
IBID.

BECCO (It.), a cuckold.

Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.
O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

BEDE (S. *bide*), to offer, invite, solicit, or pray.

At your commandment, sir, truly,
(Quod the chanon) and us, God forbide;
Lo! how this thefe his service *bede*.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS, YEOMAN'S TALE.

BEDPHEER (S.), a bed-fellow.

Her that I mean to choose for my *bedpheer*.
B. JONSON'S EPICENE.

BEDWARD (S.), the time for going to bed.

While your poor fool and clown for fear of peril,
Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to *bedward*.
O. P. ALBUMAZAR.
And tapers burn'd to *bedward*.
CORIOLANUS.

BEELD (S. *behlidan*), shelter, protection, refuge.

This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*
Against storms of arrows.

FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

BEES IN THE HEAD. This expression indicates whimsies in the brain, or being busy about trifling or unimportant matters. There is a proverb in Leicestershire of a similar import, "as busy as bees in a basin."

Whoso hath such *bees* as your master *in his head*,
Had neede to have his spirites with musike to be fed.

O. P. RALPH ROYSTER DOYSTER.

BEETLE, to overhang or jut out; thus a beetle brow is a frown.

What, is she *beetle* brow'd?

O. P. MIDAS.

The dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er its base.

HAMLET.

BEFET (F. *buffa*), a blow; to buffet is the modern word; to beat.

Arte thou Richard, that strange man,
As men sayn in every londe,
Wilt thou stand a *befet* of my honde?

ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

BEFORNE (S. *beforen*), before.

The horsemen past, their void left stations fill,
The band's on foot, and Raimond them *beforne*.

FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

BEGGED FOR A FOOL. This proverbial expression is derived from the common law; the profits of the land and the custody of a person proved to be *purus idiota* were granted by the king to some subject who had influence enough to obtain them.

Mem. It is my grief to have such a son to inherit my lands.
Drom. He needs not, sir; I'll *beg him for a fool*.

O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

If I fret not his guts, *beg me for a fool.*
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

BEHEST (S. *behese*), a command or injunction.

I have learn'd me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition
To you and your *behests.*
ROMEO AND JULIET.

That his *behests* they fear'd as tyrants' law.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BEHIGHT (S. *behetan*), to call, name, or promise.

Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight.*
IBID.

Did'st thou *behight* me, born of English blood.
IBID.

Chaucer uses it in the sense of to inform or assure.

——— In right ill array
She was, with storm and heat, I you *behight.*
CHAUCER'S FLOURE AND LEAFE.

BEJAPE (F. *gaber*), to mock, deceive, or deride.

I shall *bejaped* ben a thousand times
More than that foole.
CHAUCER'S TROI AND CRESS.

Thou hast *bejaped* here Duke Theseus,
And falsely changed hast thy name.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

BEL-ACCOYL (F.), a friendly reception.

And her salewed with seemly *bel-accoyl,*
Joyous to see her safe after long toil.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BELAMOUR (F. *bel amour*), a lover or mistress.

But as he nearer drew, he easily
Might scerne that it was not his sweetest sweet,
Ne yet his *belamour,* the partner of his sheet.
IBID.

BELAMY (F. *bel amie*), a fair friend, a paramour.

Pour'd out his life and last philosophy
To the faire Critias, his dearest *belamy.*
IBID.

BELATED, late, tardy. Milton uses it to signify benighted.

——— Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels by a forest side
Or fountain some *belated* peasant sees.
PAR. LOST.

BELAYED, laid over or adorned.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,
Of Lincolne greene, *belayed* with silver lace.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BELD (S.), help, protection.

The abbesse her gan teche and *beld*.
LAY LE FREINE.

BELDAME (F.). This word was not formerly a word of contempt, but signified old age, generally a *grandam*, as *belsire* denoted a *grandsire*. Spenser, however, uses it according to its original French signification.

The *beldam* and the girl, the grandsire and the boy.
DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.

When *beldame* nature in her cradle was.
MILTON.

Beldame, your words do work me little ease.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BELGARDS (F. *belle egard*), beautiful looks, soft glances.

Under the shadow of her even browes,
Working *belgards* and amorous retrate.
IBID.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE, a ceremony used in the Romish Church in the excommunication of a person: three candles are successively extinguished in the performance of the rite. Archbishop Winchelsea, Anno 1298, directs a sentence of excommunication to be carried into effect with *bells tolling and candles lighted*, to cause the greater dread.

I have a priest will mumble up a marriage
Without *bell, book,* or *candle.*
O. P. RAM ALLEY.

Bell, book, and *candle* shall not drive me back.
KING JOHN.

BELL, TO BEAR THE, to carry off the prize, to be first in estimation. Dr. Johnson says that the phrase arose from the wether that carries the bell before a flock of sheep, and this opinion is verified by the quotation.

My prick ear'd *ewe,* since thou dost *beare the bell,*
And all thy mates do follow at thy call.
RICHE'S ADVENTURES OF SIMONIDES.

BELLE CHERE (F.), good entertainment.

To don therewith min honour and my prow
For cosinage and eke for *belle chere.*
CHAUCER'S SHIPMAN'S TALE.

BELSYRE (F.), a grandfather.

Here bought the barne the *belsyres* gyltes.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

Who this land in such state maintain'd
As his great *belsyre* Brute from Albion's heirs it won.
DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.

BEMENTE (S. *bemœnan*), lamented, bemoaned.

Ever she made moaning chere,
And *bemente* Florice her lieve sire.
FLORICE AND BLANCHFLOURE.

BENCHE (S. *bœnce*), a bench. This piece of furniture was in use long before the introduction of chairs, even in the palaces of kings; and the first judicial court in England, "the King's Bench," derives its name from the bench upon which, in ancient times, the kings sat in person and delivered their judgments; hence it was always removed with the king's household. Any elevated seat was also usually denominated a bench.

An halle for an hygh kynge, an household to holden,
With brode bordes abouten *ybenched*.
P. PLOWMAN'S CREDE.

BENDE (S. *band*), the string, thread, or line wit which any thing is tied, fastened, or united tc gether; now called a band and bandage.

With a *bende* of gold tassiled,
And knoppes of gold amiled.
CHAUCER.

BENDEL (F. *bandeau*), a stripe or band.

Of red sendel were her banneres,
With three gryffons, depaynted well
And of asure, a faire *bendel*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION

BENEMPT (S. *be* and *nempne*), named or called.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain
Than kid or cosset, which I thee *benempt*.
SPENSER.

BENT (Ger. *bintz*), a species of long coarse grass.

Bomen bickarte upon the *bent*,
With their brode aras cleare.
O. B. OF CHEVY CHACE.

BERFREYES (O. F. *befroi*), wooden towers used by besiegers in attacking a fortified castle.

Alisaundre and his folkes alle
Faste asailed heore walles,
Myd *berfreyes* with all gyn.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

BERGOMASK (It.), a dance in imitation of the peasants of Bergomasco, in Italy.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a *bergomask* dance?
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

BESANT, a gold coin frequently mentioned by Gower, Chaucer, and other early English poets, so called from being first coined at Byzantium, the modern Constantinople. Joinville estimates its value at

about ten sols, but other writers differ from his opinion, and rate its value at twenty sols.

He gaf the byshop to gode hans,
Riche beyghes, *besants*, and pans.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Though he be chapman or merchant,
And of gold many *besaunts*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

BESETTE (S. *besittan*), to besiege, entangle, enclose, waylay, embarrass, or perplex.

Alas! (quoth Absalon) and wel awa!
That true love was ever so evil *besette*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

But they him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beset*
With strokes of mortal steel.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BESHREW (Teut. *beschreyen*), to wish a curse to, to rail at or use imprecations; it is generally used in a jesting or playsome manner.

Beshrew me but you have a quick wit.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both
If I believe a saint upon his oath.
DRYDEN'S FABLES.

BESORE (S. *syrwan*), to make sore, vex, annoy, or mortify.

But in that house eternal peace doth play,
Acquieting the souls that new *besore*
Their way to heaven.
GILES FLETCHER'S CHRIST'S TRIUMPH.

BESPRENT (S. *besprengan*), sprinkled.

And first within the porch and jawes of hell
Sate deep remorse of conscience, all *besprent*
With tears.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

The armes the which that Cupid beare
Were pierced harts with teares *besprent*.
CUPID'S ASSAULT, BY LORD VAUX.

BESTED (from S. *be* and *sted*), to be in the place or stead of; it is used in the sense of accommodation, whether good or ill, and by Milton implying to confer or bestow.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred!
How little you *bested*.
IL PENSEROSO.

BESTRAUGHT, a corruption of distraught; mad, out of one's senses.

O goddesse sonne, in such case canst thou sleepe,
Ne yet *bestraught* the danger doest foresee?
SURRY.

Bestrawghted heads relief hath found
By music's pleasaunte sweete delights.
PARADISE OF DAINTY DEVICES.

BESTUD (S. *studer*), to ornament with knobs or protuberances, as to emboss or fix gems into a crown, &c.

And when the glorious sun goes down
Would she put on her star *bestudded* crown.
DRAYTON.

And so *bestud* the stars that they below
Would grow inured to light.
MILTON'S COMUS.

BESWYKE (S. *beswican*), to allure or entice.

Save the Duke of Ostryke,
King Richard he thoughte to *beswike*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

In women's voice they singe,
With notes of so greate likynge,
Of such measure, of such musicke,
Whereof the shippes they *beswyke*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

BETECHE (S. *betæcan*), to deliver or commit to.

He that taught thee to preach,
To the devil of hell I him *beteche*.
AMIS AND AMILION.

Then to his handes that writt he did *beteke*,
Which he disclosing read.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BETEEM (S. *temian*), to procreate; to bestow or give.

Belike for want of rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

So would I, said the enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BETHRAL (S. *thræl*), to enthral, conquer, or enslave.

Ne let that wicked woman scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*.
IBID.

BETRASSED (S. *betrogan*), deceived or betrayed.

And he thereof was all abashed,
His own shadow him *betrassed*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

BETSO, a Venetian coin of the smallest value, not equal to a farthing English.

At a word, thirty livres; I'll not bate you a *betso*.
O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

BEVER (It. *bevere*), a repast between dinner and supper. Barret, in his *Alvearie*, describes it as a drinking, and the derivation countenances the supposition. The use of tea has superseded this meal.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me.
O. P. LINGUA.

Ar. What, at your *bever*, gallants!
Mor. Will't please your ladyship to drink?
B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

BEVY (It. *beva*), a term generally applied to birds going in company; also, a company or assembly, and exclusively applied to the female sex.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— None here, he hopes,
In all this noble *bevy*, has brought with her
One care abroad.
K. HEN. VIII.

BEWEEP (S. *bewepan*), to weep over or upon, to moisten with tears.

——— Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cause again.
HAMLET.

Lo! how my hurts afresh *beweep* this wanted wight.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

BEWRAY (S. *bewregan*), to betray, accuse, or inform, and sometimes simply to discover.

Mine harte may not mine harmes *bewraie*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

To listen more, but nothing to *bewray*.
O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

But Blandamour whenas he did espye,
His change of cheere that anguish did *bewraie*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BEZONIAN (It. *bisognosco*), a mean low person.

Great men oft die by vile *bezonians*.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

BEZZLE, to drink inordinately; to guzzle or besot with liquor. Both Dr. Johnson and Todd have totally mistaken the meaning of this word; it is neither a corruption of *imbecile*, as suggested by the former, nor is it the parent of the modern word *embezzle*, to waste in riot. The word is yet in use in several counties in England to signify drinking to excess.

That divine part is sok'd away in sin,
In sensual lust and midnight *bezeling*.
MARSTON'S SCOURGE OF VILLAINY.

S'foot, I wonder how the inside of a tavern looks now. Oh! when shall I *bezle, bezle?*

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

——— 'Tis now become
The shoeing horne of *bezelers'* discourse.

JACK DRUM'S ENTERTAINMENT.

BIB (L. *bibere*), to drink frequently, to tipple.

The miller hath so wisely *bibbed* ale,
That, like a horse, he snorteth in his slepe.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

BIBLE (L. *biblia*). Any great book was formerly so called, without reference to the subject; it is now only applied to the inspired writings.

Men might make of him a *bible*
Twenty foote thick, as I trowe.

CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

Of thys mater I myght make a long *bible*.

P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

BICKER (S. *becher*), a bowl or dish to contain liquor, usually now applied to a drinking cup, and called a beaker.

Thus we took in the high browin liquor,
And bang'd about the neetar *biquer*.

KENNEDY'S EVERGREEN.

BIERDLY, fit, proper, becoming.

Then out and spake, the *bierdly* bride
Was a' goud to the chin.

JAMIESON'S BALLADS.

BIESTING (S. *bysting*), the thick milk given by the cow after calving, called in some counties *beesting* and *beestling*.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beestnings* of our goats and kine.

B. JONSON'S MASQUES.

And twice besides her *biestings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail.

DRYDEN.

BIGGE, to buy or purchase.

Gold no seolver so y sigge,
No mighte the stones to worthe *bigge*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

BIGGIN (F. *beguin*), a coif or linen cap worn by children, so named because worn by a religious order of women called *Beguines*.

Yet not so sound and half so deeply sweet
As he whose brows with homely *biggen* bound
Snores out the watch of night.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

BIGGIN (S. *byggan*), any building or structure.

When he came to his *byggynge*,
He welcom'd fair that ledye younge.
EMARE RITSON'S E. M. R.

BIKED, fought, from the Br. *bicre*, to fight; hence the modern word *bicker*, angry dispute or quarrel.

The thridde Gildas faste *biked*,
Ac through the throte he hym striked.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

BILBO, a Spanish word, so called from Bilboa, a city of Biscay, where the best sword blades were manufactured.

To be compassed, like a good *bilbo* in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BILBOES, stocks or shackles for the feet, used to punish sailors, so called from their being made at Bilboa; several of them are yet to be seen in the Tower of London, which were taken in the Spanish armada.

——— Methought I lay,
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.
HAMLET.

BILL (S. *bille*), an ancient warlike weapon, in the

shape of a battle axe or halbert, used chiefly by foot soldiers, but were also carried by sheriffs' officers when attending executions, and by watchmen. They were always rusty (except the edge, which was sharp and bright), and hence generally called *brown bills*.

> Both with spear, *byll*, and brand,
> It was a mighti sight to see.
> O. B. OF CHEVY CHACE.
>
> Yea, distaff women manage rusty *bills*.
> K. RICH. II.
>
> Their wits are as rusty as their *bills*.
> O. P. ENDYMION.

BILL (F. *bille*). A letter was so called, and, if a short one, a billet, a term still in use.

> And when she of this *bille* had taken heed,
> She rent it.
> CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

BILLIE (Ger. *billig*), a companion or comrade.

> Then out and spake the gude laird's jock,
> Now feare ye nae my *billie*.
> MINSTRELSEY OF THE BORDER.

BIRCHIN LANE, in the heart of the city of London, now the residence of wealthy bankers and merchants, was formerly with the neighbouring street of Cornhill chiefly inhabited by dealers in old clothes and second-hand finery. Lydgate alludes to this fact in his *London Lyckpennie*.

> Then into *Cornhill* anon I yode,
> Where was much stolen geere amonge.
> LONDON LYCKPENNIE.
>
> But it had not been amiss if we had gone to *Burchen Lane* first to have suited us; and yet it is a credit for a man of the sword to go threadbare.
> O. P. THE ROYAL KING AND LOYAL SUBJECT.

Bird bolt, a blunt arrow having a flat surface, shot from a cross-bow and used to kill birds.

> My uncle's fool, reading the challenge, subscribed for Cupid, and challenged him at the *bird bolt*.
>
> Much ado about Nothing.

Bisogno (It.), a term of contempt, applied to persons in want or of the lowest rank in society. See "Bezonian."

> I know ye not! what are ye? hence, ye base *besognios!*
>
> Beaumont and Fletcher's Love's Cure.
>
> O the gods! spurn'd out by grooms, like a base *bisogno?*
>
> O. P. The Widow's Tears.

Bisson (S. *bisen*), blind.

> Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
> With *bisson* rheum.
>
> Hamlet.
>
> What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character?
>
> Coriolanus.

Biting the thumb was a mark of contempt shewn to a person, to brook which was considered a want of courage.

> ——— Dags and pistols!
> To *bite his thumb* at me.
>
> O. P. The Muses' Looking Glass.
>
> What shouldering, what justling, what jeering, what *byting of thumbs* to beget quarrels!
>
> Decker's Dead Term.
>
> Do you *bite your thumb* at us?
>
> Romeo and Juliet.

Biting wax. The old formula of sealing writings was by biting the wax appended to the instrument with the wang, *i. e.* the cheek tooth.

> And to witness that this thing is sooth,
> I *bite* the *red lippe* with my tooth.
>
> O. P. The Ordinary.

An ancient grant of William the Conqueror to an

ancestor of the Rawdon family, said to be still in existence, gives the formula and attestation at length.

> And in witness that this thing is sooth,
> I *bit* the *wax* with my wang tooth
> Before Meg, Maud, and Margery,
> And my third sonne, Henry.

BLACK CLOAK. It was the custom, in the time of Shakspeare, for the person who spoke the prologue to a play to be dressed in a long black cloak, and though the cloak is now dispensed with, the practice of delivering the prologue in a suit of black is yet in existence.

> Do you not know that I am the prologue? Do you not see this long *black velvet coat* upon my back?
>
> PRO. TO THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

BLACK-FRIARS. This precinct was at one time the residence of feather makers, congregated there, it is presumed, from its vicinity to the theatres; and though the place is said to have been chiefly inhabited by Puritans, they did not, if Ben Jonson is to be believed, scruple to deal in those "waiters upon vanity."

> A whoreson upstart, apochryphal captain,
> Whom not a *Puritan* in *Black-friars* will trust
> So much as for a *feather*.
>
> ALCHYMIST.

> This play hath beaten all young gallants out of the *feathers*. *Black-friars* hath almost spoiled *Black-friars* for *feathers*.
>
> O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

BLACK MONDAY. This day, on the authority of Stow, was so called from a remarkable cold and dark day, which occurred the 14th of April, 34

Edw. III. whilst that monarch lay with his army before Paris; the cold was so intense, that many men died on their horses' backs.

It was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black Monday* last.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BLACK OX. The proverbial expression, "the black ox has trod on your foot," has no reference to the explanation given of it by Archdeacon Nares; it is derived from an historical fact, and signifies that a misfortune has happened to the party to which it is applied. The saying is deduced from the Ancient Britons, who had a custom of ploughing their land in partnership, and if either of the oxen died or became disabled during the operation, the owner of the land was compelled to find another animal, or give an acre of land to the aggrieved partner, which acre was usually styled *erw yr uch ddu*, "the acre of the black ox," and many single acres in Wales now bear this title, and hence the proverb arose.

She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife; now crowes foote is on her eye, and the *black oxe* hath trod on her foot.

O. P. SAPPHO AND PHAO.

BLACK SANCTUS, a ludicrous hymn to Saunte Satan, in ridicule of the luxury of the monks; it is repeatedly alluded to by the old dramasists, and is published in the *Nugæ Antiquæ*, and in Sir John Harrington's *Metamorphosis of Ajax*.

D'you think my heart is softened with a *Black Sanctis*?

O. P. THE WILD GOOSE CHACE.

I will make him sing the *Black Sanctus*; I hold you a groat.
OLD MORALITY OF ALL FOR MONEY.

By Venus, if you fall to your *Black Sanctus* again, I'll discover you.
O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

BLANCHE. See "Blench."

BLANCHEMEER (from *blanche* and *noir*), the mingled colours of white and black.

He wore a surcoat that was green,
With *blanchemeer* it was furred, I ween.
SIR DEGORE.

BLANK (F. *blanc*), in archery, the white mark placed in the butt or mark to shoot at.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye.
K. LEAR.

Out of the *blank* and level of my aim.
WINTER'S TALE.

BLATANT (F. *blattant*), bellowing; the noise made by a bull or calf.

But now I come unto my course again,
To his atchievement of the *blatant* beast.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

You learned this language from the *blatant* beast.
DRYDEN.

BLEAK (S. *blæc*), pale, from hence the word bleach, to whiten.

Some one, for she is pale and *bleche*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

BLEAR (Ger. *blaer*), a tumour of the eye, which impedes the sight, but metaphorically used to signify obscurity of vision.

——— For wel could I him quite
With *blearing* of a proud millères eye.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

——— Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
With power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion.
MILTON'S COMUS.

BLEE (S. *bleo*), colour, complexion.

To see fair Bettriss how bright she is of *blee*.
O. P. GEORGE A GREENE.

BLENCH (F. *blanche*), to turn pale with fear or apprehension.

——— I'll observe his looks,
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my course.
HAMLET.

Yea, there, where every desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns, shag'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on with *unblenched* majesty.
MILTON'S COMUS.

I have ventured to differ from Dr. Johnson and Archdeacon Nares as to one of the definitions of this word with reference to the above quoted authorities; they say it means to *flinch, shrink,* or *start back,* but I apprehend that *blench* is from the French verb *blanche,* to whiten, and metaphorically, to turn pale. Hamlet had no idea that his uncle would start off or flinch at the representation of a fiction; he would have avoided such an apparent indication of guilt, but he could not prevent the uncontroulable operation of his fear, by turning pale when touched by the resemblance to his own crime; and this is corroborated by the preceding observation of the son, " I'll observe his *looks;* if he but *blench, i. e.* turn pale, I shall consider it an unequivocal sign of his guilt. Shakspeare used the same word, in the same signification, in *Macbeth.*

And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear.
MACBETH.

Neither do I conceive that Milton's *unblenched* majesty is used, as Archdeacon Nares says, 'for "not confounded." Unblenched is without fear, or the usual indications of that passion.

BLENT (S. *blendan*), to mingle confusedly; and used by Spenser in the sense of "to blind," the deprivation of sight being occasioned by the blending or confusion of the visual virus.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire,
The eye of reason was with rage *yblent*.

SPENSER.

BLIRT, a term of contempt of no definite meaning, but equivalent to "a fig for you!" or "psha!"

Shall I? then *blurt* o'your service!

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

Blirt on her aye mees! guard her safely.

O. P. ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.

Blirt to you both! it was laid in the sun.

O. P. MIDAS.

BLIVE or BELIVE (S. *bilive*), speedily, quickly, immediately, by and bye.

Fast Robin he hied him to Little John,
He thought to loose him *blive*.

ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

By that same way the direful dames to drive,
Their mournful charriot fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *bilive*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Belive the elder bairns came drapping in.

BURNS.

BLONKET, a word of uncertain etymology, but signifying a sky blue or grey colour.

Our *blonket* liveries been all to sad
For thilke same season, when all is yclad
With pleasaunce.

SPENSER'S SHEP. CALENDAR.

BLOW POINT, a game played by children in the 16th century, by blowing an arrow through a tube at certain numbers, by way of lottery.

I have heard of a nobleman that has been drunk with a tinker, and of a magnifico that has play'd at *blow point*.
O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

BLOWSE, a ruddy fat faced wench, conveying the idea of coarseness and vulgarity.

I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard, than be troubled with a *blowse*.
BURTON'S ANAT. OF MELANCHOLY.

Such as the Sabines, or a sun burnt *blowze*.
B. JONSON'S HORACE.

BLUE COATS. The livery of male domestic servants was formerly a blue coat, and, from innumerable passages in old authors, it appears that the custom was universal.

The other act their parts in *blew coates*, as they were serving men.
DEKKAR'S BEL-MAN'S NIGHT WALKES.

But stay, here is a scrape-trencher arrived: how now, *blue bottle*, are you of the house?
O. P. THE MISERIES OF ENFORCED MARRIAGE.

You proud varlets, you need not be ashamed to wear *blue*.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

BOARD (Br. *bwrdd*); a table was anciently so called. Our ancestors took their meals on loose boards, supported by trestles, and this custom continued till Shakspeare's time and probably after. Capulet, in *Romeo and Juliet*, requires his servants to "turn the tables up," to make room, by which it appears that they were loose boards, placed upon moveable stands.

Boards were laid and cloths spread,
When she had unarm'd Bevis,
To the *board* she him led.
FLORICE AND BLANCHFLOURE.

Soon after this, three hundred lords he slew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BOB, of no certain derivation; to cheat or obtain by fraud

With basin beting and candle light,
They *bobbed* the pye by night.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

BOBAUNCE (F. *bobance*), presumptuous boasting.

Now lete we be the werre of Fraunce,
And the Soudan with hys *bobaunce*,
And turne agen to faire Florance.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.
For certainly I say for no *bobance*,
Yet was I never without purveance.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH'S PROL.

BOD and BODWORD (S. *biddan*), from the verb to bid; a command, request, or offer, as bodword is a message orally delivered.

Ilk chrystene kynges he sends *bode*,
And biddes, in the name of Gode,
To wend thither with greate hoste.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.
Then commanded Sir Amadas anon
A mon to loke on thei gwon,
And *bodeword* bryng hyn ryght,
SIR AMADAS.

BODGE. Both the derivation and meaning of this word appear to be doubtful. Nares thinks it comes from the French *bouger*, to stir or move, now in low language called to *budge*; and Dr. Johnson supposes it a misprint of the latter word: these observations have reference to the use to which Shakspeare applies the term; but in an older authority than Shakspeare, the word is spelled *bodg*, and evidently means to *botch* or mend in a bungling

manner. It may, however, have had both significations, which the quotations seem to justify.

Nay, nay, there was a fouler fault; my Gammer gave me the *bodg*.
Seest not how cham rent and torn, my heels, my knees, and my breech.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

BODKIN (from S. *bodig* and *kin*). This word, according to its modern acceptation, signifies any small pointed instrument, and especially one resembling a large needle, blunt at the point, used for drawing thread, &c. through a hole or loop; but formerly a dagger was so called, and subsequently it was a name given to a steel instrument used at the toilet of the ladies for arranging the hair.

But if he will be slain of Simekin,
With pavade or with knife or *bodikin*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

Here she her trinkets kept and odd things,
Her needles, poking sticks, and *bodkins*.
COTTON'S VIRGIL TRAVESTIE.

BOISTOUS (B. *bwystus*), fierce, rough, savage. The word boisterous has superseded this, but does not convey precisely the same meaning as the older word.

Sith that thou wost ful lite, who shall behold
Thy rude langage, full *boistously* unfold.
CHAUCER'S FLOURE AND LEAFE.

BOLD BEAUCHAMP. This person was said to be Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, whose prowess became proverbial, "as bold as Beauchamp." He is said (in 1346), with one 'squire and six archers, to have defeated one hundred

armed men, at Hogges, in Normandy, slaying sixty of the number.

If any man himself advent'rous hapt to shew,
Bold Beauchamp men him term'd.
DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.

Being every man well hors'd, like a *bold Beacham*.
O. P. A MAD WORLD MY MASTERS.

BOLNE (Goth. *bulna*), swelled, in a round form.

And *bolne* with strokes was his blessed face,
They him intreated as men without grace.
LAMENT. OF MARY MAGDELENE.

Here one, being throng'd, bears back, all *boln* and red.
SHAKSPEARE'S RAPE OF LUCRECE.

BOLT (B. *bollt*), an arrow without a pointed head, usually employed to shoot birds, and hence called a *bird bolt*, which see; also, a name for an arrow in general. Arrows with blunt heads were employed in the exercise of archery, and hence the proverb, "a fool's *bolt* is soon shot."

Birds or boys, they are both but a pittance for my breakfast; therefore have at them, for their brains must as it were embroider my *bolts*.
O. P. ENDYMION.

I'll make a shaft or a *bolt* on't.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BOLTER, probably derived from *boll*, a swelling, the sense of the word being used as an accretion or accumulation; to begrime, dirty, besmear, or coagulate. In the Midland Counties it is called *balter*.

For the blood *bolter'd* Banquo smiles on me.
MACBETH.

BOLTING HUTCH, the tub or bin for holding bolted meal.

That *bolting hutch* of beastliness, that swoln parcel of dropsies.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Bombast (It. *bombagia*), a species of cotton or fustian, used as a sort of wadding to give bulk to dresses; also, according to its more modern acceptation, swelling words without meaning.

Thy bodies bolster'd out with *bumbast* and with bags.
GASCOIGNE'S FABLE OF JERONIMO.

Is this sattin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat?
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE, 2 PART.

As *bombast* and as lining to the time.
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

Bona roba (It. *buona roba*), literally a fine gown or robe, but used by Shakspeare and other dramatic authors to signify a shewy courtezan or prostitute.

Wenches, *bona robas*, blessed beauties.
O. P. THE MISERIES OF ENFORCED MARRIAGE.

We knew where the *bona robas* where.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Bonie (F. *bonne*), fair, valuable, handsome, cheerful, blythe. The following is perhaps the earliest use of this now common word in the Scottish dialect.

With spere, mace, and sweord,
And he wold after fyght,
Bonie londis to heom dyght.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Boot (S. *bote*), compensation, profit, advantage.

Could I for *boot*, change for an idle plume.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

I'll give you *boot*; I'll give you three for one.
TROILUS AND CRESS.

Boot-haler. No etymology is given for this word, which is said by Bailey to be a north country one; its meaning is generally agreed upon, *viz.* a free-

booter, robber, or marauder. Cotgrave defines *picoreur* to be a *boothaler*, a ravening and filching soldier; and probably it is derived from the old French *halleboter*, to rake or gather together, or from *haler*, to drag away, and *booty*, spoil.

Like *boothalers*, they forage up and downe countries, five or six in number.

DEKKAR'S BEL-MAN'S NIGHT WALKES.

My own father (Dapper Sir Davy) laid these London *boothalers*, the catchpoles in ambush, to set upon me.

O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

BORACHIO (S.), a vessel made of the skin of a beast, in which wine is kept in Spain; figuratively, a drunkard.

I am no *borachio*; sack, malligo, nor canary breeds the calenture in my brains.

O. P. THE SPANISH GYPSEY.

BORDE (O. F. *bourd*), a jest, joke, or story.

But loke, boy, that thou her ne take,
Wharfore the ladye myght awake,
Good *bourde* thereof we shall make.

ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

Of old adventures that fell while,
And some of *bourdes* and ribaudry.

LAY LE FRESNE.

BORDEL (Arm. *bordel*), a brothel, said by some etymologists to be derived from the O. F. *bordeau*, a house near the water, in which situations houses of this description were generally placed, as the stews at the Bankside; others derive it from the Saxon *bordel*, a small cottage, which growing out of repute by being made common ale-houses and harbours for lewd women, obtained the name of *bordel*, from whence, by a transposition, brothel is derived.

Like those changeable creatures
That live in the *bordello*, now in satin,
To-morrow next in stammel.
O. P. MONSIEUR D'OLIVE.

These gentlemen know better to cut a caper than a cable, or board a pink in the *burdells* than a pinnace.
O. P. THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

BORDRAG and BORDRAGING (from border and ravaging), the predatory excursions of the borderers on the confines of England.

No nightly *bordrags*, nor no hue and cries.
SPENSER'S COLIN CLOUT.

Yet oft annoyed with sondry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BOREL (F. *bureau*), a coarse cloth, of a russet colour, but authors differ as to its etymology; some derive it from the French *bourl* and *floccus*, because the *borels* or country folks covered their heads with a sort of stuff so called, and the old Glossary to Chaucer explains borrel as an attire for the head; but most of the authorities agree that it is meant to designate a mean low fellow, a clown or rustic. It would seem that the colour of the cloth was transferred to the wearer and became a term of reproach.

The kyng dude off his robe of Minivere
And dooth on the *borel* of a squire.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

And more we see of Christes secret things
Than *borell* folks, although they were kings.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

We live in poverte and abstinence,
And *borell* folk in richesse, and dispence.
IBID.

BOROWE (S. *borgian*). In the old writers this

word is used somewhat differently, though on reference to its original meaning, is a security or pledge; to protect or guard is one of its earliest significations, but from the period of Chaucer it appears to have been used only in its modern sense, to take up money or other property upon promise or security to return it.

Fro payne it well you *borowe*.
O. M. EVERY MAN.
Now Sainet George to *borowe!*
O. P. RALPH ROYSTER DOYSTER.
Some goode word that I may saye,
To *borrowe* man's soule from blame,
INTERLUDE OF THE WORLD AND THE CHYLDE.
Hast thou any friends, sayd Robyn,
Thy *borrowes* that will be?
A LYTEL GESTE OF ROBYN HODE.

BOSSE (F.), a protuberance or raised work, used as an ornament for a shield, helmet, or on the furniture of a war horse.

A broche she bare upon her low colere
As brode as is the *bosse* of a bokelere.
CHAUCER.
Whose bridel rung with golden bells and *bosses* brave.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BOTHERREDE, joint counsel or advice; a conjunction of both their rede or counsel.

And after, by her *bother-rede*,
A ladder they set the hall to.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

BOTTOM (S. *botm*), a ball of thread, wound round a substance in the centre; a word still in use in the Midland Counties.

Therefore as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

Bounе (Goth. *boen*), to make ready, to prepare; the word is still retained by nautical men, a ship being said to be *bowne* to a particular place.

Busk ye, *bowne* ye, my merry men all.
ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

And when our parish masse was done,
Our king was *boune* to dine.
SIR CAULINE.

Bourn (F. *borne*), a boundary; a river or piece of water is also so called, from its dividing one place from another, and therefore a boundary to each.

I was weary of wand'ring, and went me to rest
Under a brode bancke by a *bourne* side.
P. PLOWMAN.

No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine.
WINTER'S TALE.

Boute feu, (F.), an incendiary; but, figuratively, a sower of strife or dissention.

But we who only do infuse
The rage in them, like *boute feus*.
HUDIBRAS.

Bower (S. *bur*), an old word for a chamber or apartment in a house.

What, Alison, here's thou not Absalon
That chanteth thus under our *bowres* wal!
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

——— I know thou had'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulph
Than flatter him in a *bower*.
CORIOLANUS.

Brach (O.F. *brache*), a bitch hound or setter; one who traces by the scent.

I'd rather hear my lady *brach* howl in Irish.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Bracket (Br. *bragad*), a sweet drink, composed of ale and honey, spiced.

Her mouth was sweet as *bracket* or the meth.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

BRAIDE (S. *abrædan*), in its earliest signification, meant to draw or pull out, spread or set at large, from hence to be abroad and the various uses of the word broad as implying extension is derived; in a more extended sense, it signified to strike or tear off.

The ape though clodys and also hys scheet
Brayde off his pappes.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

And smoot Alisaundre thorough the cors,
And *braided* hym down to knee.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

With that her kercher of her head she *braide*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

BRAIED, awoke from sleep. See "Abrayde."

And with the fall out of her sleepe she *braied*,
Helpe, holy cross of Bromholm! she saide.
IBID.

BRAND (S. *brand*), a burning coal or lighted stick; also (O. F. *brande*), a burnished sword.

——— Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heaven
And fire us both. K. LEAR.

Eftsoons he pierced through his chauffed chest
With thrilling point of deadly iron *brand*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BRANDER (Teut. *brander*), a gridiron.

Then fresher fish shall on his *brander* bleez.
RAMSAY'S POEMS.

BRANSLE (F. *branler*), a brawl or dance, in which men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes formed a ring, and at others moved length-wise altogether.

Now making lays of love and lovers' paine,
Brunsles, ballads, virelays, and verses vaine.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Brast (*S. burstan*), burst, broken.

——— She loveth Arcite so,
That when that he was absent any throwe
Anon here thought her herte *brast* a two.
CHAUCER.

That with the straint his wesand nigh he *brast*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Bratt (Br. *bratt*), a covering for the body, perhaps somewhat resembling a carter's frock or child's pinafore, which is much in the fashion of that garment, and is in Wales still called a *bratt*.

——— For nei had they but a shete
Which that they might wrappen him in a night,
And a *bratte* to walken in a day light.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO YEOMAN'S TALE.

Bravery (F. *braverie*), fine shewy gaudy apparel.

Another layeth all his living upon his backe,
Judging that women are wedded to *braverie*.
LYLY'S EUPHUES.

Where youth and cost and witless *bravery* keeps.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

Brawl (F. *branler*), an ancient kind of dance, said to be somewhat like the modern cotillion.

'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation.
MASSINGER'S PICTURE.

Master, will you win your love with a French *brawl*?
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

Brawn fallen, brawn, now signifying the prepared flesh of a boar, is of uncertain etymology, but it also implies bulk and muscular strength. The present word has reference to the chap of the boar, of which brawn is usually made, and is equivalent to *chap fallen*, a word still in use to indicate the

shrinking of the muscles of the face, and, figuratively, to be dejected or out of spirits.

> And lo! methought came gliding to my bed
> The ghost of Pompey with a ghastly look,
> All pale and *brawn fallen*.
>
> O. P. CORNELIA.

BRAY (S. *bracan*), to pound, grind, or beat to pieces.

> I'll burst him, I will *bray*
> His bones as in a mortar.
>
> CHAPMAN'S ILIAD.
>
> Nor *bray'd* so often in a mortar,
> Can teach you wholesome sense and nurture.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

BRAZEN HEAD. Roger Bacon, a celebrated English philosopher, who flourished in 1240, was by the vulgar supposed to have made a brazen head, which foretold future events, and repeated time is, time was, &c. Gower, however, attributes the magic head to Robert Grostete, bishop of Lincoln, who lived cotemporary with Bacon. The fable was in the days of superstition believed, and it still continues a tale of the nursery.

> For of the grete clerke Grostete
> I rede how busy that he was,
> Upon the clergie an *hed of brase*
> To forge, and make it for to telle
> Of such things as befelle.
>
> GOWER'S CON. AM.
>
> Quoth he, my *head's* not made of *brass*,
> As Friar Bacon's noddle was.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

BREAD and SALT. These things were of old eaten together, previous to taking an oath, as an addition to its solemnity; and to swear by bread and salt

was a common oath at a very early period, and down to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Have I strong hoore? by *bread and salte*.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

He took *bread and salt* by this light, that he would never open his lips.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

BREEKS (S. *bræc*), breeches, a word still in use in a ludicrous or vulgar sense. It is necessary to observe, in illustration of the quotation, that before the invention of braces, this lower garment was fastened up by a thong, or, as the song says, a *whang* of leather.

The bridegroom gaed thro' the reel,
And his *breeks* came trodling doun;
And aye the bride she cried—
Tie up your leathern whang.
OLD SCOT'S SONG.

BREME (S. *brem*), fierce, cruel, sharp, furious.

He was ware of Arcite and Palamon,
That foughten, *breme* as it were, bulls two.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

When he wyst of my wretched fare,
He came lyke a *breme* beare.
SIR AMADAS.

BREN, BRENT (*brennen*), to burn, burnt.

The fires *brenne* upon the auter clere,
While Emelie was thus in her praiere.
CHAUCER.

What flames, quod he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

BRENTFORD, JULIAN or **GILLIAN** of, was an old woman, residing at Brentford, who had the credit of being a witch; she is frequently alluded to by the early dramatists in no very creditable terms.

I doubt that old hag *Gillian of Brainеford* has bewitched me.
WESTWARD HOE.

What can be made of *Summer's Last Will and Testament?* Such another thing as *Gillian of Brayneford's* will.
SUMMER'S LAST WILL, &c.

Shakspeare alludes to the same person, in his *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He cannot abide the old woman of *Brentford;* he swears she is a witch.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BRETFUL, full to the top, a word of uncertain etymology.

——— This house in all times
Was full of shipmen and pilgrims
With scrips *bretful* of lesings.
CHAUCER'S 3RD BOOK OF FAME.

With a face so fat as a full bleddere,
Blowen *bretful* of breath.
P. PLOWMAN'S CREDE.

BREWIS (S. *briw*), broth, bread soaked in fat pottage.

When he has a good tast,
And eaten wel a good repast,
And soupyd off the *brouwys* a sope.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S DIOCLESIAN.

BRIDALE (S. *bryd* and *eale*), a feast given on the ceremony of a marriage.

Seven days ylyke hyt leste,
The *bridale* and the dubbyng feste.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

At every *bridale* wold he singe and hoppe,
He loved bet the tavern than the shoppe.
CHAUCER.

BRIEF (L. *brevis*), an abstract or descriptive writing, from hence the term applied in law to the case of the suitor placed in the hands of a barrister to prosecute or defend. Butler calls it a *breviate.*

——— The hand of time
Shall draw this *brief* into as huge a volume.
K. JOHN.

On which he blew as strong a levet
As well feed lawyer on his *breviate*.
HUDIBRAS.

BRINDED (S. *brennan*), burnt, the different shades produced by the action of singeing, marked with streaks.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd.
MACBETH.

——— She tamed the *brinded* lioness
And spotted mountain pard.
MILTON.

BRIZE (S. *brioze*), a stinging fly, called the gad fly or horse fly.

The *breese* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails and flies.
ANTH. AND CLEOP.

The learned write an insect *breese*
Is but a mongrel prince of bees.
HUDIBRAS.

BROACH (F. *broche*), a spit; also, to pierce with a spit or other pointed weapon.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance.
3 PART K. HEN. VI.

BROCAGE (F. *broggour*), illicit gain, gotten by procuration, the wages of a pimp.

He woeth her by mennes *brocage*,
And swore he wold been her own page.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

BROCK (S. *broc*), a badger, but used, like cur, as a word of contempt; as, "to stink like a brock."

Marry, hang thee *brock!*
TWELFTH NIGHT.

BROGUE (Gael. *brog*), a kind of shoe, rendered

durable with clout or hob-nails, worn chiefly by rustics.

——— I thought he slept, and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud.

CYMBELINE.

BROKEN BEER, a cant term for beer, part of which has been drank, as broken victuals signifies the residue of a feast.

He was very carefully carried at his mother's back, and there fed with *broken beer* and blown wine daily.

THE BELGIC PISMIRE.

The Dutch come up like *broken beer*.

O. P. THE ORDINARY.

BROKER (O. F. *broggour*), a word formerly used to signify a procuress or match maker between the sexes.

Now, by my modesty, a goodly *broker!*

TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

And all *brokers* between pandars say amen!

TROI AND CRESS.

BROKKING (from *broken*), in a tremulous manner, throbbing.

He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

BRUIT (F. *bruite*), rumour, report.

——— In few his death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire, and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops.

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

BROWN BILL. See "Bill."

BROWNIST, a name given to the disciples of Robert Browne, a celebrated Nonconformist in the time of Queen Elizabeth; they were in those days the constant objects of popular satire.

I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

Brytlynge (S.), cutting up, carving.

Leave off *brytlynge* of the deere, he sayde,
And to your bowys tayk good heed.

O. B. of Chevy Chace.

Bub (D. *bobbelen*), from its foaming and bubbling, a low and ludicrous term for strong ale or other potent liquor.

He loves cheap Port and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club.

Prior.

Bubukle (F. *bubulette*), a red or inflamed pimple on the face.

His face is all *bubukles* and whelks, and knobs and flames of fire.

K. Hen. v.

Buck (It. *bucata*), a lye made from ashes, used for making a lather to wash linen; hence bucking is the act of washing.

She washes *bucks* here at home.

2 Part K. Hen. iv.

Throw foul linen upon him, as if he were going to *bucking*.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

Buckler (F. *bouclier*), a shield or piece of defensive armour, so called from its being buckled on the arm. To *throw down the bucklers*, was a common expression to acknowledge superiority or a declaration of victory.

But now I lay the *bucklers* at thy feet.

O. P. May Day.

Into whose hands she thrusts the weapons first, let him take up the *bucklers*.

O. P. New Wonder.

Bucklersbury, a street in London, leading from Cheapside to Walbrook, which was anciently inhabited by persons who sold dried herbs for

pharmaceutical and other purposes; such herbs were called simples before medically compounded.

That come like women in men's apparel, and smell like *Bucklersbury* in simple time.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BUFF, a light yellow colour. It appears from frequent allusions in the old dramatists, that serjeants at mace, bailiffs, or sheriffs' officers uniformly wore a costume of a buff colour.

——— A fellow all in *buff*,
A back friend, a shoulder clapper.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

For I have certain goblins in *buff jerkins*
Lie in ambuscado for him.

O. P. RAM ALLEY.

BUG (Br. *bwgan*), a bugbear, any ugly or frightful object.

For all that here on earth we dreadful hold
Be but as *bugs* to fearen babes withal.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with I seek.

WINTER'S TALE.

BULL. To suck a bull was a proverb implying an attempt to accomplish an absurd or impossible thing—"as wise as Waltham's calf who went nine miles to suck a bull."

Thou wilt at best but *suck a bull*
Or shear swine—all cry and no wool.

HUDIBRAS.

BULL BEGGAR, an insolent beggar, a sturdy thief; a word used to terrify children, supposed a corruption of bold beggar, and of the same meaning as bugbear.

To mark how like tre *bull beggars* they stand.

O. P. FORTUNATUS.

Some odd wits forsooth will needs be accounted terrible *bull beggars*, and the only kill cows of their age.

GABRIEL HARVEY'S FOUR LETTERS AND CERTAIN SONNETS.

BUMBARD (L. *bombarda*), a cannon or piece of ordnance; also, a large black jack or vessel to hold ale or other liquor.

Sodeynly, as it had thonder'd,
Even at a clap losed her *bumberd*.

O. P. THE FOUR P'S.

Besides the great black jacks and *bombards* at the court, which when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported that Englishmen used to drink out of their boots.

PHILOCOTHONISTA.

BURD, the beard. See "Barber." The hospitality of the ancient barons is alluded to in the proverbial distich.

Swith merry hit is in halle
When the *burdis* waven alle.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Or, as Ray gives it, in more modern language.

'Tis merry in hall
When *beards* wag all.

BURGANET (F. *bourginote*), a species of helmet.

Arm'd with their greaves and maces and broad swords,
Proof cuirasses and open *burganets*.

O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

And from thy *burgonet* I'll rend thy bear.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

BURGEON (F. *bourgeonner*), to spring, to bud, to swell by encreased growth.

And tools to prune the trees before the pride
Of hasting prime did make them *burgein* round.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *burgeon* where another fell.

DRYDEN.

BURLED, armed, a word of uncertain derivation.

Her little childe turned up the face,
Slain of a serpent, in the self place
Her taile *burled* with scales.
LYDGATE'S HIST. OF THEBES.

BURNET, a sort of woollen cloth.

In token of mourning, barbed the visage,
Wimpled eche one in *burnet* weeds.
IBID.

A *burnette* cote hong therewithall,
Furred with no minivere.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

BUSK, to prepare, to make ready; of uncertain derivation, but probably, says Todd, from *busque*, an ancient part of female attire, and if that is the case, it might be so called from the busk being made of wood.

Buske ye, bowne ye, my merry men all.
ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

When Triamour was whole and sound,
And well healed of his wound,
He *busked* him to fare.
SIR TRIAMOUR.

BUSKINS (F. *brodequin*), a kind of half boot, covering both the foot and up to the middle of the leg, principally worn by tragic actors on the stage; the sock or low common shoe was worn by comedians, hence the words became in use to signify tragedy and comedy, the distinguishing marks of each being a sock or a buskin.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordewayne,
Pinkt upon gold.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Or what, though rare of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage.
MILTON.

BUSK POINTS, the tags or points of the lace used by

ladies in fastening their stays over the busk to keep them straight.

O I think thou meanest him that made nineteen sonnets of his mistress's *busk points*.

O. P. LINGUA.

Ye borrow of art to cover your *busk points*.

O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

BUSKY (F. *bosquet*), woody, shaded with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle and bushy dell of this wild wood,
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side.

MILTON'S COMUS.

BUTT SHAFT, an arrow to shoot at butts with. In most towns in England, in the days of archery, a spot in the vicinity was appropriated for the exercise of the bow, hence the name of Brentford Butts, Newington Butts, &c.

Cupid's *butt shaft* is too hard for Hercules' club.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

Shot through the ear with a love song; the very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow boy's *butt shaft*.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

BUXOM (S. *bucsum*), lowly, obedient, jolly, good humoured, easily yielding to another's wish

My dear wife, I thee beseke
As be to every wight *buxom* and meke.

CHAUCER.

I, without noise or cry,
My plaint make all *buxomly*.

GOWER'S CON AM.

BYSSE (F. *bysse*), a species of linen like lawn or cambric.

——— He was eke so delicate
Of his clothing, that every daie
Of purpre and *bysse* he made him gaie.

IBID.

C.

CABAL (F. *cabale*), the secret science of the Jewish rabbins; also, any party of men united together for the purpose of plotting or intriguing.

> For mystic learning, wond'rous able
> In magic, talisman, and *cabal*.
> HUDIBRAS.
> Set up committees of *cabals*,
> To pack designs without the walls.
> IBID.

CABBAGE (F. *caboche*). This vegetable was not originally a native of the soil of England, but was imported from Holland.

> He has received weekly intelligence,
> Upon my knowledge, out of the low countries,
> For all parts of the world in *cabbages*.
> BEN JONSON'S VOLPONE.

CABLE HATBAND. The hatband was formerly a distinguished ornament with the higher classes of society, not unfrequently adorned with gold, and of curious workmanship; the cable hatband was so called from its rope-like manufacture, and was about 1600 very fashionable.

> I had on a gold *cable hat band*, then new come up, of massie goldsmith's work.
> EVERY MAN OUT OF HIS HUMOUR.
> More cable, till he had as much as my *cable hatband* to fence him.
> O. P. ANTHONIO AND MELLIDA.

CACO DÆMON (Gr.), an evil or mischievous spirit, a devil.

> Hie thee to hell for shame and leave this world,
> Thou *caco dæmon!*
> K. RICHARD, III.

Nor was the dog a *caco dæmon*,
But a true dog, that would shew tricks
For th' emperor, and leap o'er sticks.
HUDIBRAS.

CADDIS, a kind of narrow tape made of worsted, usually worn as garters by the common people, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, chrystal button, nott pated, agat ring, puke stocking, *caddis garter?* &c.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

He hath ribbons of all colours of the rainbow, inkles, *caddisses*, &c.
WINTER'S TALE.

CADE (L. *cadus*), a small cask or barrel in which herrings are usually packed.

We, John *Cade*, so termed of our supposed father,
—or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

John, or as he was more familiarly called, Jack Cade, to whom the foregoing quotation refers, headed the Kentish men in a rebellion, in the reign of Henry VIth. and after many cruelties and acts of oppression committed by him and his followers, he was slain by Alexander Eden or Iden, a gentleman of Kent, in whose garden, in Sussex, he was found concealed.

CADENT (L. *cadens*), falling.

With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.
K. LEAR.

CADGY, the cheerful merriment which is induced by feasting, from the Scotch *caigie*, cheerful, merry.

My dochter's shoulthers he 'gan to clap,
And *cadgily* ranted and sang.
O. B. THE GABBERLUNZIE MAN.

CAITIFF (F. *chetif*). This word originally meant a captive, afterwards a slave, and by implication a person of base character, a villain.

——— Huge numbers lay
Of *caitive* wretched thralls.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

I went to this pernicious *caitiff* deputy.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

A *caitiff* recreant to my cousin Hereford.
K. RICHARD II.

CALCULE (F. *calculer*), to numerate, reckon, or cast accounts, so called from the Latin *calculi*, small stones anciently used in counting or computing, from hence is derived the word *calculate*.

That in the ninth spere considered is,
Full sotilly he *calculed* all this.
CHAUCER.

The general *calcule* which was made in the last perambulation exceeded eight millions.
HOWELL'S DODONA'S GROVE.

CALDESED, a word coined by Butler, signifying the fraud practised under pretence of divining future events, or, in modern language, fortune telling.

Ashamed that men so learn'd and wise
Should be *caldes'd* by gnats and flies.
BUTLER'S REMAINS.

He stole your coat and pick'd your pocket,
Chous'd and *caldesed* you like a blockhead.
HUDIBRAS.

CALIVER (F. *calibre*), a hand-gun or harquebuse.

Put me a *caliver* into Wart's hand, Bardolph.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

CALLAN, of no certain etymology, a lad or stripling.

The *callant* gap'd and glowr'd about,
But no se word could he lug out.
RAMSAY'S POEMS.

CALLER, cool, refreshing.

The rivers fresh, the *caller* streams
Over rocks can swiftly rin.

HUME'S CHRON.

CALLET, of doubtful derivation, but said to be from the French *calotte*, a cap worn by country girls; the word is used to denote a scold, or a loose or infamous woman.

Gogs bread! and thinks the *callet* thus to keep the neele me fro.

O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

A *callet* of boundless tongue.

WINTER'S TALE.

Contemptuous base born *callet* as she is.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

CALV'D. See "Cave."

CAMELINE (F. *camelot*), from camel, a stuff originally manufactured of silk and camels' hair, but afterwards wool was substituted for the latter; it was subsequently called *camelot* and now *camlet*.

And anon dame Abstinence streined,
Toke on a robe of *cameline*,
And gan her gratche as a Begine.

CHAUCER.

CAMELOT, the ancient name of a town in Somersetshire now called *Camel*; it was formerly famous for the breed of geese, which were fed on the adjacent moors.

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum Plain,
I'd drive you cackling back to *Camelot*.

K. LEAR.

CAMERADE (F. *camarade*, from L. *camera*, a chamber), one that inhabits the same chamber with another, a boon companion or bosom friend, since corrupted to *comrade*.

Cammerades with him and confederates in his design.

RYMER.

CAMIS (It. *camise*), a thin dress.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in a silken *camus*, lilly white.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CAMISADO (It. *camisa*), a sudden assault or surprize of the enemy, so called from a shirt or covering in the form of one, worn over armour by soldiers, to distinguish them from the enemy.

For I this day will lead the forlorn hope,
The *camisado* shall be given by me.
O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

CAMOUS (F. *camus*), depressed, crooked, flat nosed.

Round was his face and *camused* his nose.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

Her nose somdele hoked
And *camously* croked.
SKELTON'S POEMS.

CAN, a word in frequent use with old authors for 'gan, a contraction for began.

Much *can* they praise the trees so straight and high.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And many bards that to the trembling cord
Can tune their timely voices.
IBID.

CANAKIN (the diminutive of *can*), a small drinking can or cup.

And let me the *canakin* clink.
OTHELLO.

CANARY, a dance having a quick and lively measure, and so called from its being a favourite amusement of the natives of the Canary Islands; also, the name of a sweet wine made there, called also sack.

——— And make you dance *Canary*,
With sprightly fire and motion.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

O, knight, thou lov'st a cup of *Canary*.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

CANCELLEER (F. *chancellor*), a term applied to the turning of a hawk on the wing, to regain or recover its position, after missing its aim in an attack on its prey.

> Nor with a falcon fetch a *cancelleer*.
> WEEVER'S EPIG.
>
> Full swift she flew, till coming near
> Carthage, she made a *chancelleer*
> And then a stoop.
> COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

CANDLE HOLDER. Before the introduction of the modern candlestick (derived from the Saxon *candel sticca*, and literally a stick so fashioned as to hold a candle), the custom was to have the candle held by a person appointed for that purpose, called a candle holder, and hence the term became proverbial to signify an idle spectator.

> I'll be a *candle holder*, and look on.
> ROMEO AND JULIET.
>
> A *candle holder* sees most of the game.
> RAY'S PROVERBS.

CANDLE WASTER, one that consumes candle by sitting up late at night, generally spoken of a drunkard or spendthrift, but B. Jonson so denominates a plodding student.

> Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk with *candle wasters*.
> MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
>
> Spoil'd by a whoreson book worm, a *candle waster*.
> BEN JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

CANIONS or CANONS (F. *canon*), boot hose or cases to envelop the legs, a fashion imported from France, and much in vogue in the time of Charles I. See "Port Canon."

'Tis pity thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *cannions*.

O. P. More Dissemblers besides Women.

And as the French we conquered once
Now give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches and of gathers,
Port cannons, perriwigs, and feathers.

Hudibras.

CANT (the diminutive of *cantle*), a corner or niche.

The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

CANTICLE (S. *cantic*), a song or division of a poem.

The end whereof and dangerous event
Shall for another *canticle* be spared.

Spenser's F. Queen.

CANTLE, a piece of any thing having corners or angles; also, a fragment; derived either from the Dutch *kant*, a corner, or the French *chantel*, a piece of any thing. The word is used by old writers in both senses.

For Nature hath not taken his beginning
Of no partie ne *cantel* of a thing.

Chaucer.

See how this river comes me crankling in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land;
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

1 Part K. Hen. iv.

The greater *cantle* of the world is lost
With very ignorance.

Anth. and Cleopatra.

CAP OF MAINTENANCE, a cap of a peculiar form, borne by an officer of a corporation, on particular solemnities, before the mayors of several cities in England, and especially the Lord Mayor of London, on his annual procession to Westminster Hall to be sworn in office.

Then, sir, if the *cap of maintenance* do march before me, and not a cap be suffer'd to be worn in my presence, pray do not upbraid me with my former poverty.

O. P. NEW WONDER, A WOMAN NEVER VEXT.

CAPARISON (from the Spanish *caparazon*, a cloak), the dress worn by a man.

With die and drab I purchas'd this *caparison*.

WINTER'S TALE.

Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

CAPERDEWSIE, a word not to be found in any other author but Butler, and probably one of his own coining. It is suggested by a late editor of his works, that it is derived from the Scotch *capper*, to lay fast hold of, and *dourtie*, the leg; it is used to signify the stocks.

There engage myself to loose ye,
And free your heels from *caperdewsie*.

HUDIBRAS.

CAPITULATE (derived from the Latin *caput*, the head), according to its modern acceptation, is to surrender, and the terms upon which it is made is called a capitulation; but Shakspeare uses it as "making head" by confederacy.

And what say you to this? Percy, Northumberland,
The Archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer
Capitulate against us and are up.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

CAPOCHED (from the French *capuce* or the Italian *capuccio*), a monk's hood or cowl; also, to cover as with a hood, and, figuratively, to blind or hoodwink.

Capoch'd your rabbins with a synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a why not?

HUDIBRAS.

CAPRICIO (It. *capriccio*), a freak, whim, or giddy humour, a fantastical conceit, from whence *caprice* is derived.

Will this *capricio* hold in thee?—art sure?
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Quoth Hudibras, 'tis a *caprich*
Beyond the infliction of a witch.
HUDIBRAS.

CAPRIFOLE (L. *caprifolium*), the honeysuckle or woodbine.

With wanton ivie twine entrayled athwart,
And eglantine and *caprifole* among.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CAPUCCIO (It.), a hood, cowl, or capuchin.

That at his back a brode *capuccio* had.
IBID.

CAPUL (Br. *keffel*), a horse.

A sword and a dagger he had by his side,
Of many a man the bane;
And he was clad in a *capul* hyde,
Top, and taile, and mayne.
ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

CARDIACLE (F. *cardiaque*), pain or indisposition of the heart.

But wel I wote thou dost my heart to yearn,
That I have almost caught a *cardiacle*.
CHAUCER'S DR. OF PHYSICK'S TALE.

CARDICUE (a corruption of *quart d'ecu*), the fourth part of a French crown, of the value, says Cotgrave, of eighteen pence.

I could never finger one *cardicue* of her bounty.
O. P. MONSIEUR D'OLIVE.

Give her a *cardicue*, 'tis royal payment.
FLETCHER'S NOBLE GENTLEMAN.

Shakspeare gives the true spelling—

Sir, for a *quart d'ecu* he will sell the fee simple of his salvation.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

CARELLYS (F. *carolle*), a dance by many persons; also, a Christmas song or carol.

Many *carellys* and grete daunsyng,
On every side he herde syngyng.
SIR CLEGES.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

CARK (S. *carc*), care, anxiety.

——— He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *carc*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CARKANET (F. *carcan*), a chain for the neck, a necklace made of jewels or precious stones.

Curled haires, hung full of sparkling *carcanets*,
Are not the true adornments of a wife.
MASSINGER'S CITY MADAM.

I bespoke thee, Luce, a *carkanet* of gold.
O. P. THE LONDON PRODIGAL.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carkanet*.
COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CARL (S. *ceorl*), a rustic or miser, but usually meaning a rough uncivilized or boorish man, now denominated a *churl*.

His knave was a strong *carl* for the nones.
CHAUCER.

To *carles* to faitours, to unfolden clear
Love's mystic lore.
HUELINE AND EGLANTINE.

——— Or could this *carl*,
A very drudge of Nature's, have subdued me.
CYMBELINE.

CARLIN (from *carle*), a contemptuous appellation for a women.

Stint *carlin*: I'll not heare
Confute her, parson.
B. JONSON'S MAGNETIC LADY.

CARLOT (from *carl*), a rustic; in this sense only does Shakspeare use the word.

> He hath bought the cottage and the bounds
> That the old *carlot* once was master of.
>
> AS YOU LIKE IT.

CARP (L. *carpo*), to cavil or find fault, and formerly also signifying to jest.

> In felowship then could she laugh and *carpe*.
>
> CHAUCER.
>
> His mouth a poisonous quiver, where he hides
> Sharp venom'd arrows, which his bitter tongue
> With squibs *carps*, jests, unto their objects guides.
>
> FLETCHER'S PURPLE ISLAND.
>
> ——— This your all licens'd fool
> Doth hourly *carp* and quarrels, breaking forth
> In rank and not to be endured riot.
>
> K. LEAR.

CARPET KNIGHTS, an order of knighthood, called knights of the carpet, was instituted in the reign of Queen Mary. Mr. Anstis is of opinion that they were a species of knights of the bath without any additional title, and that "carpet knights," was not their proper name, but given them by the popular voice, from the honour being conferred on members of the clerical and other peaceable professions; both the order and the knights were the object of contempt and ridicule by the writers of the period of its institution.

> ——— You are women,
> Or at the best loose *carpet knights*.
>
> MASSINGER'S MAID OF HONOUR.
>
> Now looks my master just like one of our *carpet knights*, only he is somewhat the honester of the two.
>
> O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

CAROCHE. See "Coach."

CARRECKS, distinguishing marks of character; an inscription or thing written.

A token of Antichrist they be,
His *carrecks* being made wide i-now.
CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

It was by necromancy,
By *carectes* and conjuration.
SKELTON'S POEMS.

——— Even so may Angelo
In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
Be an arch villain.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

CARRY COALS. This phrase signified the bearing of injuries or affronts with patience, and was indicative of a cowardly disposition; it is to be found in the old writers long previous to the reign of Charles I. up to which period it remained in use, but afterwards appears to have been discontinued. The origin of it is lost in obscurity.

Take heed, Sir Puntarvolo, what you do; he'll *bear no coals*.
EVERY MAN OUT OF HIS HUMOUR.

And yet take heed you swear by no man's bread but your own, for that may breed a quarrel; above all things you must *carry no coals*.
O. P. MAY DAY.

We will *bear no coals*, I warrant you.
NASH'S HAVE WITH YOU TO SAFFRON WALDEN.

CARVEL (F. *caravelle*), a light vessel of small burthen, formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese.

She may spare me her mizen and her bonnets, strike her main petticoats and yet outsail me: I am a *carvel* to her.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S WIT WITHOUT MONEY.

——— It did me good
To see the Spanish *carvel* vail her top
Unto my maiden flag.
HAYWOOD'S FAIR MAID OF THE WEST.

CARWITCHET, of uncertain derivation, a whim or crotchet, or probably a species of wit of the conundrum kind or play upon words.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, &c. besides *carwitchets*, clinches, and quibbles.

BUTLER'S CHARACTERS.

That's one of Master Littlewit's *carawitchets*, now.

B. JONSON'S BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

CASEMATE (F. *chasmate*), the loop hole of a fortified place from whence shot is discharged, or in fortification, a place in a ditch made for the purpose of annoying the assailants.

Our *casemates*, cavaliers, and counterscarps
Are well survey'd by all our engineers.

O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

CASSOCK (F. *casaque*), a loose coat, formerly worn by soldiers.

He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again.

EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR.

Half of the which (*i. e.* soldiers) dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

CASTE, to purpose, to contrive; thus, to *cast about*, is to seek out means to accomplish any thing: in this sense the word is now rarely used.

We schall hit make as we hit found,
For we beth mazouns queint of *caste*.

ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

Then closely as he might he *cast* to leave
The court, &c.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit.

HUDIBRAS.

CASTELET (O. F.), a small castle or turret on the walls of fortified places.

> Whilom was Rome bildyn about
> With seven soudans beset,
> Wal, and gate, and *castelet*.
>
> ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

CASTING BOTTLE, a bottle containing perfumed water, used at the toilette, and particularly by barbers to anoint the hair and beard of their customers.

> Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn work
> Or some fair cut work pin'd up in my bed chamber,
> A silver and gilt *casting bottle* hung by't?
>
> O. P. WOMEN BEWARE OF WOMEN.
>
> Now as sweet and neat as a barber's *casting bottle*.
>
> INDUCTION TO O. P. OF ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.

CATADUPE (F. *catadoupe*), a cataract or fall of water, more especially applied to the falls of the Nile and also to the inhabitants near them, who are said to become deaf from the constant noise.

> As I remember the Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar to them.
>
> O. P. LINGUA.

CATAIAN, a native of China, Cataia being the old name given to China; but the word signifies a sharper or ingenious thief, the Chinese being supposed adepts at trickery.

> I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man.
>
> MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

CATAPUCE (F.), an old name for two species of plants, the *palma christi* and the garden spurge; the former called the greater and the latter the less.

Or els of ellebor that groweth there,
Of *catapuce* or of gaitre beries.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIEST'S TALE.

CATEL (L. *catalla*), valuable things, of whatever description; goods, and sometimes signifying money or provision. The law term *chattel* has still the same meaning.

Swilke fowale as we bought yesterday
For no *catel* gete I may.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Al her *catel* then was spent.
AMIS AND AMILOUN.

CATER COUSIN, a corruption of the French *quatre cousin*, and generally mentioned in ridicule of the folly of claiming remote consanguinity.

His master, said he (saving your worship's reverence), they are scarce *cater cousins*.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

CATES (Goth. *kate*), viands, or food of a delicate taste and savour.

My super dainty Kate, for dainties are all *cates*.
TAMING OF A SHREW.

The dearest *cates* are best.
BURTON'S ANAT. OF MELANCHOLY.

CAT IN PAN. To turn cat in pan is a proverbial expression, signifying a changing sides in religion or politics. It has been suggested that it should be *cate*, the old word for cake, which, being baked and consequently turned in the pan, aptly elucidates the meaning of the proverb.

Damon smatters as well as he, of craftie philosophie,
And can *tourne cat in the panne* very pretilie.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

When George in pudding time came o'er,
And moderate men look'd big, sir;
I *turn'd a cat in pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, sir.
OLD SONG, THE VICAR OF BRAY.

CATLINGS (i. e. *cat-lines*), the strings of a violin or lute, they being formerly made of the intestines of a cat, and usually called *cat-gut.*

What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains I know not, but I am sure none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of.
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

CATOUR (F. *acheter*), a caterer; one who buys or provides food and other necessaries for any public establishment.

A gentle manciple there was of the temple,
Of which all *catours* might taken ensample.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE MANCIPLE'S TALE.

CATSO (It. *cattare*), one who obtains money or other goods by fraud or begging. *Catzerie* is the offence

And so cunningly temperize with this cunning *catso.*
O. P. WILY BEGUILED.

Who when he speaks, grunts like a hog, and looks like one that is employed in *catzerie.*
O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

CAVALIER (F.), sometimes called a double bastion, is, in fortification, a mound of earth raised in a fortress to mount a piece of ordnance, to oppose the enemy's approaches.

Our casemates, *cavaliers*, and counterscarps
Are well survey'd, &c.
O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

CAVALIER (F. *cavalier*), in its original sense meant a horseman, and by implication a gentleman; as an adjective, it denoted the qualities of courage, loyalty, and fidelity, mixed with a degree of haughtiness; according to this difinition it became the party distinction of the royalists in the time of Charles the First, in contradistinction to the Roundheads, a name given to the republicans and levellers of that period: though obsolete as to its primary signification, it is still in use to express an arrogant, haughty, or supercilious demeanour.

> For who is he whose chin is but enriched
> With one appearing hair, that will not follow
> These culled and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?
>
> K. HEN. V.

> Presbyter Hollis the first point should clear,
> The second, Coventry the *cavalier*.
>
> AND. MARVELL.

> As fit, as when at first they were,
> Reveal'd against the *cavalier*.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

CAVE (F. *caver*), to hollow, a word still used in the Midland Counties to signify the fissures made in the earth by the separation of its parts; and in this sense it illustrates a passage in Milton which has been misunderstood.

> The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
> The tawny lion.
>
> PAR. LOST.

> Under a steep hill's side it placed was,
> There, were the mould'ring earth had *caved* the bank.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CAVIARE (It. *caviere*), a delicate dish, made of the roes of the sturgeon and other fish. This foreign delicacy is much ridiculed by the old dramatists.

A man can scarce put on a tuck't up cap,
A button'd frizado suit; scarce eat good meate,
Anchovies, *caviare*, but he's satired.

O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

Come, let us go and taste some light dinner, a dish of sliced *caviare* or so.

B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

To feed on *caveare* and eat anchovies.

O. P. THE MUSES' LOOKING GLASS.

CAUDATE (L. *caudatus*), having a tail.

How comate, crinite, *caudate* stars are fram'd.

FAIRFAX.

CAUTEL and CAUTELOUS (O. F. *cautelle*), a wile or deceit, a crafty device or endeavour at cousenage, and sometimes it is used to express caution or wariness.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil or *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will.

HAMLET.

Swear priests and cowards and men *cautelous*.

JUL. CÆSAR.

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practices.

CORIOLANUS.

CENDALL (F. *cendal*), a rich silk.

Of cloth, of tarse (*i. e.* tarsus), and riche *cendall*.

GUY OF WARWICK.

Lined with taffata and with *sendall*.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO C. T.

CENSER (F. *encensoir*), a vessel full of holes from whence incense issues; a perfuming pan, anciently used by barbers to dry their cloths and perfume their room.

Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.

TAMING OF A SHREW.

——— Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *censers*.

PAR. LOST.

CENSURE (O. F. *censure*), in its primitive meaning, implies advice, opinion, or judgment.

But from your *censure* shall I take much care
To adorn it with the fairest ornaments.
O. P. APPIUS AND VIRGINIA.

Madam, the king is old enough to give his *censure*.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

Madam, and you my mother, will you go
To give your *censures* on this weighty matter.
K. RICHARD III.

CEREMENT (It. *ceramento*), cloth prepared with melted wax, and wrapped round a dead body previous to interment.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements* ?
HAMLET.

CERTES (F. *certes*), in truth, certainly.

For *certes* these are the people of the island.
TEMPEST.

Certes, sir knight, you've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CESS (F. *cessé*), ceasing, staying, pausing; thus, *sans cesse* is without stay, continually, excessively, and in this sense Shakspeare uses the word. Cotgrave defines it to be *out of all cesse and cry*. In Todd's edition of Johnson, the meaning of the word has been misunderstood and a wrong definition given.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutt's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

For natural affection soon doth *cesse*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CHAFE (F. *echauffer*), rage, anger, heat, fury, passion.

When his hot rider spurred her *chauffed* sides.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

But here cometh Epi in a pelting *chafe*.
O. P. ENDYMION.

My husband will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

I *chafe* you if I tarry, let me go.
TAMING OF A SHREW.

CHAFFARE (from the Saxon *chepe faring*), trading, buying, bargaining. It is sometimes put for the thing bought or exchanged.

And with his wife he maketh feste and cheer,
And telleth her that the *chaffare* is dear.
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet
Ne *chaffer* words.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CHAFFING (from *chaff*, the husks of corn), light idle talk or conversation. The members of the prize ring, or the *Fancy* as it is called, have adopted this word and applied it in their cant language to signify the same thing.

At the end of the Strand they make a stand,
Swearing that they are at a loss;
And, *chaffing*, say, that's not the way,
They must go to Charing Cross.
THE DOWNFALL OF CHARING CROSS.

CHAFFLESS, without chaff, which is the explanation given in Todd's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary;* but may it not be *chafferless*, without price or invaluable. To fan (which probably suggested the idea of chaff) is understood in the Midland Coun-

ties to mean punishment. The quotation will bear either sense.

——— The love I bear him
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you
Unlike all other *chaffless*.

CYMBELINE.

CHAINS. The stewards of noblemen and persons of large estates formerly wore chains of gold or other valuable metal as part of their insignia of office; it afterwards became the fashion for gentlemen of rank to wear them, and the practice is still continued by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and other corporate bodies.

Call in my chief gentleman i' th' *gold chain*, expedite.

O. P. A MAD WORLD MY MASTERS.

Dost thou think I shall become the stewards' *chain*? Will not these slender haunches shew well in a *chain*?

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S MARTIAL MAID.

Chains were also worn by barber surgeons and tooth drawers as insignia of their professions. Mr. Ellis supposes the chain was composed of the teeth they had extracted.

Why shewest thou thy teeth to me?
I n'am no tooth drawere;
Thou ne seest me no *chain* wear.

SIR OTUEL.

CHAIR DAY, the evening of life; that time of life which, from its advanced season and consequent infirmity, is chiefly passed in ease and indulgence.

When sapless age and weak unable limbs
Should bring thy father to his dooping *chair*.

1 PART K. HEN. VI.

And in thy reverence and thy *chair days* thus
To die in ruffian battle.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

CHAISEL (O. F. *chaisel*), an upper garment to cover the whole body.

> She had on a pilche of price,
> And a *chaisel* thereon y-wis.
>
> ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

CHAMBER (F. *chamber*), a small piece of ordnance, used on days of public rejoicing, calculated to make a loud report; they were formerly used in theatres to imitate the noise of cannon. A chamber is also that part of a mine wherein the powder is lodged, and in this sense Shakspeare uses the word.

> To come off the breach with his pike bravely bent—to venture upon the charged *chambers* bravely.
>
> 2 PART K. HEN. IV.

CHAMFRED (O. F. *chanfrain*), made into furrows, indented, wrinkled.

> Comes the breme winter with *chamfred* brows,
> Full of wrinkles.
>
> SPENSER'S SHEPHEERD'S CALENDAR.

CHAMPERTY (from the French *champ*, a field, and *parti*, divided), the maintenance of any one in a suit on condition of having part of the land or goods when recovered, as a consideration; supporting or upholding a person in a quarrel.

> Ne may with Venus hold *champartie*,
> For as her liste the world may she gie.
>
> CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.
>
> Sleight or engine force or felony,
> Ar ne too feeble to hold a *champerty*
> Ayenst trouth.
>
> CHAUCER'S FLOURE AND LEAFE.

CHANGELING (from F. *changer*), one child exchanged for another. The word arose from a superstitious

notion that the fairies steal away children and supply their place with others ugly or stupid; it is also used to signify an idiot or natural fool.

> And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
> Such men do *changelings* call.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
>
> And span long elves that dance about a pole,
> With each a little *changeling* in her arms.
>
> B. JONSON'S SAD SHEPHERD.
>
> It was told I should be rich by the fairies—
> This is some *changeling*.
>
> WINTER'S TALE.
>
> *Changelings* and fools of heaven.
>
> DRYDEN.

The figure of the changeling, as exhibited in the early drama, is depicted in a curious print prefixed to a collection of droles, published in 1672, by Robert Cox, which gives a view of the stage of the Red Bull Theatre, in St. John's Street, the only known representation of the interior of a theatre cotemporary with Shakspeare.

CHANTPLEURE (F.), a word signifying to sing and weep at the same time.

> I faire as doth the song of *chantpleure*,
> For now I pleine and now I pley.
>
> CHAUCER'S COMPLAINT OF Q. ANNELIDA.

CHAPE (F. *chape*), the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place, as the point of a buckle or the hook of a scabbard.

> This is Monsieur Parrolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.
>
> ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

CHAPMAN (S. *ceapman*), a bargainer, one who buys or cheapens any thing.

——— You do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing you do intend to buy.
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of *chapmen's* tongues.
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

CHARE, of uncertain etymology (probably from the Saxon *carc*, care, or the French *charge*, business), a task of work, a job by the day. A *chare* woman is still a term for a female so employed.

Set her to her *chare* work, huswife, for your bread.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

One took the shape of an old lady's cook once, and dispatch'd two *chares* on a Sunday morning.
MIDDLETON'S GAME AT CHESS.

And when thou hast done this *chare*, I'll give thee leave
To play.
ANT. AND CLEOPATRA.

CHARLATAN (F.) a quack doctor, a mountebank, an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

For *charlatans* can do no good
Unless they're mounted in a crowd.
HUDIBRAS.

A cowardly soldier and a *charlatanical* doctor are the principal subjects of comedy.
COWLEY.

CHARLES' WAIN (Goth. *Karlwagn*), a vulgar and corrupt name given to the northern constellation *Ursa Major;* churl or churl (S. *ceorl*), a countryman, is the word intended.

From the unbounded ocean and cold climes,
Where *Charles his wain* circles the northern pole.
O. P. FUIMUS TROES.

Come, follow me, I have *Charles's wain* below in a butt of sack.
O. P. THE MERRY DEVIL OF EDMONTON.

CHARNECO, the name of a sweet wine; and Charnica being the Spanish name for the turpentine tree,

Dr. Warburton supposes it to be produced in some district in which those trees abound, or probably from possessing the flavour of that tree.

Imprimis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of Peter see meene, a pottle of *Charnico*, &c.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE, 2 PART.

Here, neighbour, here's a cup of *Charneco*.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

CHARTEL (F. *cartel*), a challenge to fight in single combat.

And as to perjur'd Duke of Lancaster
Their *cartel* of defiance they prepare.

DANIEL'S CIVIL WARS.

Chief of domestic knights and errant,
Either for *chartel* or for warrant.

HUDIBRAS.

CHARY (S. *cearig*), wary, cautious, careful.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.

HAMLET.

Yet I am *chary* too who comes about me.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S ELDER BROTHER.

CHAST (F. *chastier*), to beat, chasten, or correct.

By your scourge, he said in haste,
That he wol you bete and *chast*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDER.

I that other folks *chastie* woll not be taught.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

CHATTEL [see "Catel"], a law term, signifying all goods moveable or immoveable.

I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*.

TAMING OF A SHREW.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant—'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle.

HUDIBRAS.

CHAWDRON (Goth. *kuidron*), the entrails or stomach of a beast.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron.
MACBETH.

Sheeps' heads will stay with thee?—
Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S NICE VALOUR.

CHEAP or CHEPE (S. *ceap*), a bargain or purchase. Chepe and cheping are the old words for a market where things were bought and sold, from whence the names of several places where markets were held are derived; as, Chipping Barnet, Chipping Wyckham, Cheapside, Eastcheap, &c.

Till he come to a *cheping* town,
There Sir Amys the bold baron
Was duke and liv'd in londe.
AMYS AND AMILOUN.

For as a spaniel she wol on him lepe,
Till that she finde som man that wol her *chepe*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE WIFE OF BATH.

CHEAT BREAD, a diminutive of mancheat (F. *michette*), a small loaf, made of fine flour. Todd strangely derives it from *achet*, bought bread, as distinguished from coarse bread made at home.

The loaf looks very like bread, i' faith; but why is it called the *cheate loafe*?
ROWLAND AND MIDDLETON'S FAIRE QUARREL.

Without French wires; or *cheat bread*, or quails, or a little dog, or a gentleman usher.
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

CHECKLATOUN (from *chequer*, variegated), a stuff made, or the colours disposed in chequers, or squares.

Of Bruges were his hosen browne,
His robe was of *chekelatoun*.
CHAUCER'S RHIME OF SIR THOPAS.

But in a jacket quilted richly rare
Upon *checklatoun*, he was strangely dight.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CHECK ROLL, the roll or book containing the names of the king's household servants, or that of any other great person; it should properly be called the chequer roll, derived from exchequer.

A common waiter in most prince's courts
He's in the *check roll*.
O. P. ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.

CHEEK BY JOWL, an old phrase signifying close connexion, proximity, side by side: still in use by the vulgar.

And by him in another hole
Afflicted Ralpho, *cheek by jowl*.
HUDIBRAS.

The cobler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sat snoring *cheek by jowl*.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S MARTIAL MAID.

CHEER (O. F. *chére*), an old word signifying countenance or complexion.

The ladye is rody in the *chere*
And made bright in the lere.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

All fancy sick she is and pale of *cheer*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

CHERISAUNCE (F. *cherir*), comfort, support.

For I ne knowe no *cherisaunce*
That fell into my remembrance.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

CHEVACHIE (F.), an expedition of cavalry.

He had been sometime in *chevachie*
In Flanders, in Artois, and in Picardie.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

CHEVERIL (O. F. *chevrel*), a soft leather made of the skins of goats; the word is figuratively used

to denote an easy yielding disposition or pliable conscience.

As if the innocency of those leather prisons should dispense with the *cheveril* consciences of the iron hearted jailors.
O. P. OLD FORTUNATUS.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

No tough hides limiting our *cheveril* minds.
O. P. CHABOT, ADMIRAL OF FRANCE.

CHEVISAUNCE (F. *chevisance*), enterprize, achievement; also, a bargain or agreement for a loan of money or settlement of accounts.

And needes must he make a *chevisaunce*,
For he was bound in a recognizance.
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

Perdy not so, said she, for shameful thing
It were to abandon noble *chevisaunce*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CHILD (S. *cild*). This word, now confined to the young of either sex, was formerly appropriated to the male sex exclusively, and at one time to females only. Thus the boys of the Chapel Royal were called the children of the Chapel Royal; and Shakspeare, in the *Winter's Tale*, says—

Mercy on's! a bearne, a very pretty bearne:
A *boy* or *child* I wonder.

It also denoted a youth of noble extraction and sometimes a knight.

The *child* of Elle to his garden wente,
And stood at his garden pale.
O. B. THE CHILD OF ELLE.

Every knight had after him riding
Three henchmen, each on him a waiting:—
And every *child* wore of leaves grene
A chaplet.
CHAUCER'S FLOURE AND LEAFE.

The noble *childe* preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldness went.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CHIMB (Dut. *kime*), the projecting staves at either end of a barrel or tub.

And ever sith hath so the tappe y-ronne,
Till that almost all empty is the tonne;
The streme of life now droppeth on the *chimbe*.
CHAUCER.

CHIMERA (L. *chimæra*), an imaginary monster, supposed to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

Many a centaur, *chimera*, barnacle, crocodile, hippotame, and such like toys hath he stolen out of the shop of my invention.
O. P. LINGUA.

CHIRK (Teu. *circken*), a harsh and grating noise. Chaucer uses the word both to express a pleasing and discordant sound. Todd says that Dr. Jamieson has overlooked the use of the word in Chaucer, which expresses the brisk and cheerful note of the bird, to chirk or chirp; and it may be added, that Todd has also overlooked the passage in the same author, which conveys a different sense.

This frere ariseth up ful curtisly,
And hir embraceth in his armes narrow,
And kisseth hir swete and *chirketh* as a sparrow
With his lippes.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

Conteke with bloody knives and sharpe manace,
All ful of *chirking* was that sory place.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

CHOPINE (It. *cioppini*), a high shoe, or rather a clog upon which the shoe rests, formerly worn by the Italian women, and so high, as Tom Coriate says in his *Crudities*, that persons wearing them were

obliged to be supported when walking to prevent their falling.

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chopine*.

HAMLET.

O 'tis fine
To see a bride trip it to church so lightly,
As if her new *cioppines* would scorn to bruise
A silly flower.

O. P. RAM ALLEY.

CHORUS. In the early English drama, a person so called formed part of the performance, occasionally taking part in the action of the piece, but generally supplying the deficiency of the action by explanatory matter, or commenting on the characters and conduct of the *dramatis personæ*. The practice continued down to the time of Shakspeare, who has introduced the character in *K. Hen. V.*

——— For the which supply
Admit me *chorus* to this history.

CHO. IN K. HEN. V.

You are as good as a *chorus*, my lord.

HAMLET.

CHRISOM (Gr.), a white cloth anointed with holy unguent, worn by a child during the first month, and if it died within that period, its body was shrouded with the *chrisom* cloth; the child also was called a *chrisom* child. The cloth appears to have been a perquisite of the priest who officiated at the baptism of the infant.

Madam, the preacher
Is sent for to a churching, and doth ask
If you be ready: he shall lose, he says,
His *chrysome* else.

O. P. THE CITY MATCH.

——— Thou would'st not join thy halfpenny
To send for milk for the poor *chrisom*.

O. P. THE WITS.

He made a finer end and went away an it had been any *christom* child.

K. HEN. V.

CHRISTMAS LORD, a person chosen to preside over the festivities of Christmas, of which he was generally the provider; he was sometimes called a Christmas lord, or the lord or abbot of misrule, or master of merry disports. The custom is said to be derived from the old Roman Saturnalia.

To create thee a *Christmas lord*, and make thee the laughter for the whole court.

O. P. MONSIEUR D'OLIVE.

Epi, love, is *lord of misrule*, and keepeth Christmas in my court.

O. P. ENDYMION.

CHRYSOLITE (Gr.), a precious stone of a dusky green (inclining to yellow) colour.

——— Such another world
Of one entire and perfect *chrysolite*
I'd not have sold her for.

OTHELLO.

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle most or *chrysolite*.

PAR. LOST.

CHUET, an old word signifying a sort of forced meat of a fat or unctuous nature. Theobald says a *chewet* is a noisy chattering bird; and Stevens quotes an old cookery book, to prove that *chewets* are fat greasy puddings. In either case the term as applied to Falstaff is equally correct.

Peace, *chewet*, peace.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

CHUFF, a word of no certain etymology, but signifying a rough uneducated clown of portly appear-

ance, perhaps a yeoman, moderately rich and indicating good living from his bulk, the word being generally used in connexion with the riches or size of the person to whom the term is applied. Cotgrave translates joffee, "Chuffie, fat cheeked," which seems the proper derivation of the word.

> The *chuff's* crowns
> Imprison'd in his trusty chest, methinks
> I hear groan out.
>
> O. P. THE MUSE'S LOOKING GLASS.

> Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are ye undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*,
> I would your store were here.
>
> 1 PART K. HEN. IV.

CHURCH HAW, from the S. *haga*, a small piece of land inclosed, lying near and appended to a house or other building. The church haw is now called the church yard.

> And was 'ware, withouten doubt,
> Of the fire in the *church hawe*.
>
> ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

CHURCH REVE, an ecclesiastical officer appointed to take care of the church and church yard and things appertaining thereto, now called a church warden.

> Of *church reves* and of Testaments,
> Of contracts and lacke of sacraments.
>
> CHAUCER.

CHURL. See "Carl" and "Carlot."

CIERGES (Fr.), wax candles, generally carried in the religious processions of the Roman Catholic Church.

> The eleven thousand maidens dere
> That beren in heaven her *cierges* clere.
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

CINQUE PACE (F. *cinque pas*), a grave kind of dance.

But I fear this idle prate hath made me quite forget my *cinque pace*.

O. P. THE HOG HATH LOST HIS PEARL.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque pace*.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

CITRINE (L. *citrinus*), of a pale yellow or lemon colour.

His nose was high, his eyen bright *citrin*,
His lippes round, his colour was sanguine.

CHAUCER.

CITTERN (S. *cytere*), a stringed instrument somewhat resembling the modern guitar; it was generally played upon by courtezans, and was also one of the amusements of persons waiting in barbers' shops, hence it came into dislike and disuse.

A barber's *cittern*, for every serving man to play on.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE, 2 PART.

The custom of using them in brothels is alluded to in B. Jonson's *Volpone*, where Corvine, in recommending his wife to prostitute herself, requires her as a preliminary step to procure a *cittern*.

Get you a *cittern*, Lady Vanity.

B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

CLACHAN, a small village having a parish church, a term only used in the Scottish dialect.

The first time that he met with me
Was at the *clachan* in the west.

WATSON'S COLLECTION.

Ye ken Jock Hornbook of the *clachan*.

BURNS.

CLAN, a Celtic word signifying a race, family, or community in Scotland, particularly applied to a tribe of people descended from the same common ancestor and bearing the same name; it is now

only used to denote a fraternity of persons united for evil purposes.

——— They around the flag
Of each his faction in their several *clans*
Swarm populous.

PAR. LOST.

CLAP DISH (Bel. *klacke*), a dish formerly carried by beggars, made with a moveable cover, so as when shaken to make a clapping noise, to excite the attention of the passenger and to shew that the dish was empty; it is sometimes called a *clack dish* and a *cup* and *clapper*.

A ragged gowne, that trailed upon the ground,
A *dish* that *clapt*, and gave a heavy sound.

CHURCHYARD'S CHALLENGE.

That affects royalty rising from a *clap dish*.

O. P. BUSSY D'AMBOIS.

Thus shalt thou go begging from house to house,
With a *cup* and *clapper* like a Lazarus.

CHAUCER'S TEST. OF CRESSEIDE.

CLAPER (F. *clapier*), a burrow for tame rabbits, fitted up with cribs for breeding.

Connies there were also playing,
That comeh out of her *clapers*,
Of sondry colours.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

CLAPPERDUGEON, a cant word for a class of beggars, called also by Harman, in his *Caveat for Common Cursetors*, pallyards; they travelled in patched cloaks and made artificial sores on their bodies to excite pity.

It is but the part of a *clapperdugeon*
To strike a man in the street.

O. P. GEORGE A GREENE.

What! a *clapperdudgeon!*
That's a good sign to have the beggar follow him.
B. JONSON'S STAPLE OF NEWS.

CLEAN (S. *clæne*), quite, entirely, completely; in this sense the word is now nearly obsolete.

A happy gentleman in blood and lineaments,
By you unhappied and disfigured *clean*.
K. RICH. II.

Let's hew his limbs till they be *clean* consum'd.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

CLEM (S. *clæmian*), sometimes written *clam*, to starve for want of food, because by famine the intestines are clammed or stuck together.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must either eat their arms or *clem*.
B. JONSON'S EVERY MAN OUT OF HIS HUMOUR.

What! will he *clem* me and my followers?
B. JONSON'S POETASTER.

CLEPE (S. *clepian*), to call or name.

For to the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speche.
O. P. FERREX AND PORREX.

Amongst them one *ycleped* Paridell,
The falsest thief that ever trod on ground.
O. P. GRIM, THE COLLIER OF CROYDON.

They *clepe* us drunkards.
HAMLET.

CLERGYMAN. In many of Shakspeare's plays, and in the other early dramatic writers, a clergyman is called *sir:* it was anciently the common designation of one in holy orders as well as of knights.

Sir, me no *sirs*; I am no knight nor *churchman*.
O. P. NEW TRICK TO CHEAT THE DEVIL.

Sir Hugh, persuade me not; I will make a star chamber matter of it.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

CLERK (L. *clericus*). This word was anciently of

very extensive import, comprehending at first all such persons as bore the clerical tonsure or an ecclesiastic generally, and afterwards it denoted men of literature or writers by profession.

> But rich he was of holy thought and werk,
> He also was a learned man, a *clerk*.
> CHAUCER.
> I'll pay him forty livres by the year,
> Villein or *clerk*, nor think the bargain dear.
> WAY'S FABLIAUX, THE PRIEST.

CLICKET (O. F. *cliquet*), a key or instrument to open a door.

> Save he himself for the small wicket
> He bare alway of a silver *clicket*.
> CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

CLINCH (Sw. *klinka*), to bend or double a nail on the other side of the board through which it is driven. A word having a double meaning or punning ambiguity was called a *clinch*; in this sense it is now obsolete.

> Pure *clinches* the suburban muse affords,
> And Panton waging armless war with words.
> DRYDEN'S MAC FLECKNOE.
> Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes.
> POPE'S DUNCIAD.

CLINQUANT (F.), glittering or tinsel finery.

> To day the French
> All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods
> Shone down the English.
> K. HEN. VIII.

CLIP (S. *clippan*), to embrace, to enfold in the arms.

> What knows the lecher when he *clips* his whore
> Whether it be the devil.
> O. P. A MAD WORLD MY MASTERS.
> Here in the lodge they meet for damned *clips*,
> Those eyes shall see the incest of their lips.
> O. P. THE REVENGERS' TRAGEDY.

CLOT-LEAF, the leaf of the burdock or clotbur.

A *clotlefe* he had under his hode,
For swette and for to keepe his hede from hete.
CHAUCER'S NONNES TALE.

CLOTPOLE (from Du. *klotte*, a mass), a dull stupid heavy person, a rustic; now called a clod-hopper.

What says the fellow there? call the *clotpole* back.
K. LEAR.

I will see you hang'd like *clotpoles*.
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

CLOUT (S. *clut*), a small piece of cloth used for ordinary purposes.

And when she of this bill had taken hede,
She rent it all to *cloutes*.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pin'd.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

To clout also meant to patch or piece any thing, as a shoe or a coat, &c.

That yong man that hath shoon bought
And strong leather to do hem *clout*.
TALE OF MERLIN.

Can you *clout* me a payre of botes?
OLD MORALITY OF HYCKE SCORNER.

And to clout shoes or boots was to strengthen them with nails, from the O. F. *clouet*, a nail.

And put my *clouted* brogues from off my feet.
CYMBELINE.

The clout (F. *clouette*) was also the white mark fixed in the butt at which archers shot.

A' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

CLOVE AND ORANGE. An orange stuffed with cloves and roasted made one of the ingredients of a fashionable liquor formerly called *bishop*; the

term is used figuratively to denote close intimacy or strict union.

> Which when Queen Dido (for these two
> Were *clove and orange*, you must know).
> COTTON'S VIRGIL TRAVESTIE.

CLOWN. This word is of uncertain derivation; the clown of the old comedies was a licensed jester or domestic fool, maintained in opulent families to create mirth; in these the greatest freedom of speech was allowed to whatever person without offence being taken. The character afterwards became the Zany of the May games, morris dances, &c. The only traces of the character at the present time are to be found in the ambulatory Punch of the puppet shews and (deprived of the loquacity) the clown of the modern pantomime.

> Not only, sir, this your *all-licensed fool*,
> But others of your insolent retinue,
> Do hourly carp and quarrel.
> K. LEAR.

> Let those that play the *clowns* speak no more than is set down for them.
> HAMLET.

The fools or clowns of the old drama appeared between the acts of the piece exhibited, and amused the audience with extemporal wit and buffoonery. In the puritanical times of Charles I. the domestic fool was decried as sinful, and the custom of keeping them has never been revived.

CLUBS (Br. *choppa*). It was anciently the custom upon any civil commotion in the streets to cry for

clubs, *i. e.* the assistance of the civil power; the word was used in consequence of the peace officers being armed with *clubs* or staves for the maintenance of good order. A staff is still the insignia of a constable.

I'll call for *clubs* if you will not away.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

I miss'd the meteor once and hit that woman, who cried out *clubs*.
K. HEN. VIII.

CLUM (S. *clumian*), an interjection signifying be silent, similar to the more modern word *mum*. Tyrwhitt thinks it denotes the mumbling noise, *mussitare, murmurare,* which is made by a congregation accompanying prayers which they cannot perfectly repeat.

Now, Pater noster, *clum* said Nicholay,
And *clum* quod Johan, and *clum* said Alison.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

CLUTCH (S. *gelæccan*), to grasp with the hand, to double the fist.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand.
K. JOHN.

For putting the hand in the pocket and extracting it *clutch'd*.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

COACH (F. *coche*). This vehicle was introduced into England as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and long prior to that time carriages under the different denominations of chairs, cars, caroches, and whirlicotes were used by the gentry.

Nay, for a need out of his easy nature
May'st draw him to the keeping of a *coach*.
O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

COACT (L. *coactus*), to act in concert or together.

> But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
> Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?
> TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

COAL HARBOUR or COLD HARBOUR, was a large tenement situated in Allhallows, the less London, in the time of Richard III. 1485, the property of the Heralds' College, and afterwards of Tonstal, Bishop of London, and the Earl of Shrewsbury; it was subsequently pulled down and small houses built on the site. From various passages in the early drama, it appears to have been a place of sanctuary, a privilege which it derived from its having been an episcopal residence. Like the Fleet prison, it was a place where, previous to the marriage act, the rites of matrimony were performed without authority and regardless of the legal forms.

> 'Life they may do any thing there, man, and fear neither beadle nor somnour; an uncle's house! a very *coal harbour*.
> O. P. A TRICK TO CATCH THE OLD ONE.

> I sweat; would I lay in *cold harbour!*
> O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

COALS. See "Carry Coals."

COAT CARD, the king, queen, and knave of the pack of cards, so called from their being habited with coats or mantles; they are now corruptly called *court cards*.

> She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a *coat card*.
> O. P. MAY DAY.

COBBLE STONES (from S. *coppe*, the head or top),

smooth round stones, large enough to be grasped with the hand.

My Gammer sure intends to be upon her bones
With staves or with clubs, or els with *coble* stones.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round.
FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

COBLOAF, a loaf of irregular shape, a corruption of *coppe;* a loaf having a large head. The word is used by Shakspeare as a term of contempt.

Cobloaf! TROI. AND CRESS.

COBSWAN, the head or leading swan; the bird so called.

——— I am not taken
With a *cobswan* or a high mounting bull.
B. JONSON'S CATALINE.

COCK A HOOP, exulting demeanour, elated: this expression has no certain etymology. Cotgrave, under the word *hupé*, gives it as the crest or cop on the head of a bird; hence also proud, cocket, lofty, stately, that bears himself high, &c.

You'll make a mutiny among my guests;
You will set *cock a hoop*.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop*.
HUDIBRAS.

COCKER (F. *coqueliner*), to spoil with too much indulgence; chiefly applied to children whose fantastical humours are rather encouraged than checked.

——— Shall a beardless boy,
A *cocker'd* silken wanton brave our fields?
K. JOHN.

COCKERS, a kind of buskins or short boots, formerly worn by farmers and shepherds.

> His *cockers* were of cordewin,
> His hood of minivere.
>
> DOWSABEL.

COCKLE (S. *coccle*), a species of weed found growing in corn fields, called the corn champion.

> He wold sowen some difficultie,
> Or springin *cockle* in our clene corn.
>
> CHAUCER.
>
> In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
> The *cockle* of rebellion.
>
> CORIOLANUS.

COCKNEY. No word has given rise to greater disputes, both as to its derivation and precise meaning, though in England it is now applied to a person born in the city of London, or within the sound of Bow bell, and to signify more especially a person ignorant of rural economy; yet the name was not confined to England, nor to the city of London in particular: mention is made of it both in France and Italy at a very early period. In a mock heroic poem in the Sicilian dialect, published at Palermo in 1674, a description is given of Palma, *Citta di cuccagna;* and Boileau calls Paris, *un Pais du coccaigne,* representing it as a country of dainties, which seems to give the meaning of the word as understood by the French. In England, no precise time can be ascertained as to its first introduction; the earliest poem in which it is mentioned is a very ancient one, in the Normanno-Saxon dialect—

Far in see by west spayng
Is a londe yhote *cocayng*.

In the very curious poem called *The Turnament of Tottenham*, said to be written in the reign of Edward III. the word *cokeney* is used, but whether as applied to a cook or to a dish provided for the guests, is a matter of conjecture—

At that feast were they serv'd in riche aray,
Every five and five had a *cokeney*.

That it was a term of contempt derived from the kitchen seems evident, a cook in base Latinity being called *coquinator* and *coquinarius*, from either of which *cokeney* might be derived; but however derived, it appears to have been uniformly applied as a term of derision to a silly and ignorant person—

And when this jape is told another day,
I shal be halden a daffe or a *cockenay*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels when he put them in the paste alive.
K. LEAR.

COCKSHUT, twilight, the time when birds go to roost.

Thomas, the Earl of Surry, and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop
Went through the army.
K. RICHARD III.

COG (F. *coqueliner*), to sooth, flatter, or wheedle.

I cannot *cog*, I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Oh, now you come to your old bias of *cogging*.
O. P. OLD FORTUNATUS.

COGGE (Goth. *kogge*), a small light boat, a vessel of war, from whence *cock boat* is derived.

Agaynes hym comen her navye,
Cogges and dromouns many galeye.
ROM. OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

COIGNE (O. F. *cogn*), an angle or corner; a term used in building.

——— No jutting frieze,
Buttress, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed.
MACBETH.

COISTREL (F. *coustillier*), a person of no account, unfit to bear arms, a paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystril:*
TWELFTH NIGHT.

COLBERTINE, a sort of French lace, so called from Colbert the manufacturer.

Go hang out an old frisoneer gorget with a yard of yellow *Colbertine.*
CONGREVE'S WAY OF THE WORLD.

COLESTAFF, a pole or staff upon which vessels are carried by two persons, by running it through two handles; sometimes called *coltstaff* and *cowlstaff*.

I and my companye have taken the constable from the watch, and carried him about the fields on a *coltstaffe.*
O. P. ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM.

Go take up these clothes quickly; where's the *cowlstaff?*
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

COLLED (L. *collum*), embraced round the neck. *Colling* was the act of embracing the neck.

So having saide, her twixt her armes twaine,
She streightly strain'd and *colled* tenderly.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Found her amongst a crew of satyrs wild,
Kissing and *colling.*
O. P. GRIM, THE COLLIER OF CROYDON.

COLLET (from L. *collum*), that part of a ring in which a stone is set.

When his worn self, like age's easy slave,
Had dropt out of the *collet* into th' grave.
O. P. THE REVENGER'S TRAGEDY.

COLLIED, blackened with the soot of coals, begrimed.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.
B. JONSON'S POETASTER.

COLLOP (O. F. *colp*), a small piece of meat; it is sometimes used as a term of affectionate regard.

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

Sweet villain! most dearest, my *collop*.
WINTER'S TALE.

COLONELLING, a word invented by Butler to signify the riding forth in the capacity of a colonel, in allusion to Hudibras, the *nom de guerre* of Sir Samuel Luke, who was a Colonel in the service of the Republican Parliament.

Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
And out he rode a *colonelling*.
HUDIBRAS.

COLT (S. *colt*), to cheat or befool.

What a plague mean you, to *colt* me thus?
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

He shall be hang'd before he *colt* us.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S WIT WITHOUT MONEY.

COMBING THE HAIR, a fashion not less ridiculous than strange, obtained (circa 1670) for gentlemen to comb their hair or wigs in company, whether

of business or ceremony, and even in the presence of ladies: this singular custom was discontinued in the reign of Queen Anne. In the old play of *The Parson's Wedding*, several of the characters are introduced *combing their heads and talking*. A. I. S 3.

Straight every man who thinks himself a wit
Perks up a managing his *comb* with grace,
With his white wig sets off his nut brown face.
DRYDEN'S PRO. TO ALMANZOR AND ALMAHIDE.

He look'd indeed and sigh'd, and set his cravat string,
Sigh'd again and *comb'd* his perriwig.
O. P. THE FORTUNE HUNTERS.

COMFORT (O. F. *conforter*). This word was formerly used to denote aid, encouragement, or assistance, and it is still used in legal proceedings to signify the support given by an accomplice to a criminal act.

——— Yet that dare
Less appear so, in *comforting* your evils.
WINTER'S TALE.

I dare not say how near the tidings of our *comfort* is.
K. RICHARD II.

COMMEDLE (F. *mesler*), to mix or mingle together.

Religion, oh how it is *commedled* with policy.
O. P. WHITE DEVIL.

COMMODITY (O. F. *commodité*), interest, advantage.

What may alwaies be best for the weale publiques *commoditie*.
INTERLUDE OF THE NEW CUSTOME.

I will use his friendship to myne own *commodytie*.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

COMOUN (O. F. *la commune*), a town or township, the commonalty or burgesses of a city, from whence the modern word community is derived.

The barbycanes they felled adown,
And hadden nygh entery'd the *comoun*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

COMPANION (F. *compagnon*), a term of contempt equivalent to "fellow;" though now obsolete in this sense, it was used by Smollett in his *Roderick Random*.

Saucy *companion*, rude impertinent fellow.

Has the porter no eyes, that he gives entrance to such *companions?* CORIOLANUS.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion!*
K. HEN. IV.

COMPARATIVE (L. *comparativus*), one that estimates himself by comparison, that makes himself equal to another.

And stand the push of every beardless vain *comparative*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

And art indeed, the most *comparative*, rascalliest, sweet young prince. IBID.

COMPASS'D WINDOW, a projecting window of a circular form, now called a bow window.

She came to him the other day into the *compass'd window*.
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

COMPINABLE (O. F. *compagnable*), having the qualities of a companion, fit for company.

A wif he had of excellent beauty,
And *compinable* and revelrous was she.
CHAUCER'S SHIPMAN'S TALE.

CON (S. *connan*), to know or perceive.

Peradventure it may better be,
These old folk *con* mochel thing, quod she.
CHAUCER.

Now, certes, I wolden my diligence
To *conne* it all at Christmas.
IBID.

CONCENT (L. *concentus*), harmony of sound, concert

of voices, and figuratively to agree or be in union with.

Such music is wise words with time *concented*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

That have *concented* unto Henry's death.
K. RICHARD III.

CONCREW (L. *concresco*), to grow together.

And her fair lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embalm'd and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and grisely to *concrew*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CONDUIT. The several conduits in London from which the lower class of both sexes fetched water, necessarily introduced them to each other, and hence connexions, some honourable and some the reverse, were formed. Bakers formerly not only sold but baked bread for families, as is still the custom in many counties, and at the drawing of the oven, many persons of both sexes were congregated, which is the reason why the bake-house is coupled in the quotation with the conduit.

Here's courting for a *conduit* or a *bake-house*.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

CONEY CATCHER, a cant term for a cheat or thief, from *coney*, a cant word for a simpleton.

Why, sister, do you think—do you think I'll *coney catch* you?
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

Marry, sir, I have matter in my head against you and your *coney catching* rascals.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

CONGREE (F. *gre*), to agree together, to unite with concord.

——— For government
Put into parts doth keep in one consent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close.
K. HEN. V.

CONGREET, to salute reciprocally.

My office hath so far prevailed,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*.

K. HEN. V.

CONSORT (L. *consors*), to keep company with, to associate.

And afterwards *consort* with you till bed time.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Thou wretched boy, that did'st *consort* him,
Shalt with him hence.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

CONTEK, strife or contention, probably a corruption of contest.

Wol ye beginnin *contek*
And then so sone fle?

CHAUCER.

——— They 'gan with foule reproche
To stirre up strife, and troublous *contecke* broche.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CONTERMINATE (L. *conterminо*), having a common boundary, a termination with another.

Here are kingdoms mix'd
And nations join'd, a strength of empire fix'd,
Conterminate with heaven.

B. JONSON'S MASQUES.

CON THANKS. To con thanks is an old expression signifying to give thanks.

Yea, marry, now, I *con* you *thanck*.

INTERLUDE OF THE FOUR P.'S.

But I believe our lord will *con* thee little *thank* for it.

PIERCE PENNILESSE'S SUPPLICATION.

CONTUND (L. *contundo*), to beat small, to strike down.

Sam. What then do your blows?
Top. They not only confound but also *contund*.

O. P. ENDYMION.

CONVERTITE (F. *converti*), a convert to another's opinion or principles.

No, Governor, I will be no *convertite*.
O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

But since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.
K. JOHN.

CONVEY (L. *conveho*), a cant word to signify theft; thieves in the time of Shakspeare were called *conveyers*.

O good! *Convey!*—*conveyers* are ye all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
K. RICHARD II.

I will *convey*, cross bite and cheat.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

CONVINCE (L. *convinco*). This word in the sense it was used formerly is now obsolete, *i. e.* to surpass, overpower, or go beyond.

That treasons would bewray and foes *convince*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— Their malady *convinces*
The great essay of art.
MACBETH.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*.
IBID.

CONYON (It. *coglione*), a coward; a term of reproach.

Tho bespoke him a baroun;
Sir, our king is but a *conyon*.
TALE OF MERLIN.

COP (S. *cop*), the head, crown, or top of any thing, as a *cop* of hay, vulgarly called a *cock*.

Tho' gan I on this hill to gone
And found upon her *coppe* a wone.
CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

The blind moles
Copp'd hills towards heaven.
PERICLES.

COPATAIN (from *cop*), high raised, having a point or peak at the top.

A *copatain* hat, made on a Flemish block,
A night gowne cloak down trayling to your toes.
GASCOIGNE'S POEMS.

A silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloak, and a *copatain* hat.
TAMING OF A SHREW.

COPEMAN (S. *ceapman*), a customer, a dealer in any commodity. See "Chapman."

He would have sold his part in Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.
B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

COPESMATE, a word of doubtful etymology, but probably from *cope*, to encounter with or exchange acts of civility; a companion, an associate.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
'Till then the fox his *copesmate* he hath found.
SPENSER'S MOTHER HUBBARD'S TALE.

Nay, be advised, quoth his *copesmate*; harke,
Let's stay all night.
WITHERS'S ABUSES STRIPT AND WHIPT.

COPHETUA, the name of a king, real or supposed, who reigned in Africa, of whom nothing more can be gathered than the old ballad in *Percy's Reliques* contains, called "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid." It is frequently mentioned by the early dramatists.

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so true
When King *Cophetua* loved the beggar maid.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Spoke like the bold *Cophetua's* son.
O. P. THE WITS.

CORANTO (F. *courant*), a quick and sprightly dance.

Teach lavoltas, high and swift *corantos*.
K. HEN. V.

Why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a *coranto*?
TWELFTH NIGHT.

CORBE (F. *corbeau*), an ornament in architecture,

the diminutive of corbel; as an adjective, it signifies bowed or crooked.

Her neck is short, her shoulders *courbe*. GOWER.
For siker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amisse.
SPENSER'S PASTORALS.

CORBETTES (F.), stations or niches wherein images of saints, &c. are placed.

Ne how the hacking in masonries
As *corbettes* and imageries.
CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

CORDOVAN (F. *cordovan*), leather prepared after a particular manner at Cordova, in Spain, and hence so called.

His here, his berde was like saffroun,
That to his girdle raught adown,
His shoon of *cordewane*.
CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.
Buskins he wore of costliest *cordewaine*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CORINTHIAN, a cant term for a profligate person, a fornicator; it took its rise from the licentious manners of the people of Corinth.

I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle. 1 PART K. HEN. IV.

CORIVAL (L. *rivalis*), a rival or competitor.

And many more *corivals* and dear men
Of estimation and command in arms. IBID.
Might wear without *corival* all her dignities. IBID.

CORNAMUTE (F. *cornemuse*), a sort of rustic flute.

Where on these pines the neighbouring groves among,
Our garlands, pipes, and *cornamutes* were hung.
DRAYTON.

CORNUTO (L. *cornutus*), a cuckold, from the supposition of his wearing horns.

The peaking *cornuto* her husband.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

CORONAL (O. F. *coronal*), a crown or garland; also, the head or iron point fixed to the top of a spear.

> And Kyng Richard, that grete syre,
> Leete sette thereon a *coronal* keene.
> ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

> Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
> With youthful *coronals*.
> FLETCHER'S FAITHFUL SHEPERDESS.

CORVEN, carved, cut out; in some old authors it is spelt kerven.

> And many *corven* sword
> Made ladye without lorde.
> ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDER.

> His rode was redde, his eyen graie as goos,
> With Pole's (*i. e.* Paul's) windows *corven* on his shoos.
> CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

COSIER (O. F. *cousu*), a botcher or tailor, and according to Minsheu a cobbler; as the word is derived from the French *coudre*, to sew, it may apply to either trade.

> Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosiers'* catches without mitigation?
> TWELFTH NIGHT.

COSSET (It. *cassiccio*), a lamb brought up without the dam; the term is also applied to a calf or colt.

> And if thou wilt bewail my woful teene,
> I shall give thee yon *cosset* for thy paine.
> SPENSER'S SHEPHERD'S CAL.

COSTARD and COSTARD MONGER, said to be derived from the old English word *coster*, the head, which is the ancient meaning; it is also the name of a large apple, from its resemblance to the head, and hence *costard monger* is a general term for a dealer in apples, and a word of contempt for low and vulgar manners.

I wyll rap you on the *costard* with my horne.
OLD INTERLUDE OF HYCKE SCORNER.

Well, knave, an I had thee alone I wold surely rap thy *costard*.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Virtue is so little regarded in these *costermonger* times, that true valour is turned bear herd.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

COSTREL, a wine bottle, said to be derived from *coster*, the head; anciently the wine bottle had a long neck, and was large and globulous at the end: it also, figuratively, denoted a drunkard or worthless fellow. See "Coistrel."

And withal a *costrel* taketh he tho,
And saied hereof a draught or two.
CHAUCER'S LEG. OF HYPERMNESTRA.

Nothing but that such double *coystrels* as you be are counterfeits.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

COTE (F. *coté*), to go side by side with. Dr. Johnson's meaning, to overpass or leave behind, is not authorized by the authors quoted to support it.

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming.
Marry, we presently *coted* and outstript them.
RETURN FROM PARNASSUS.

COTQUEAN, a man who busies himself in such of the household affairs as are appropriated to females. Dr. Johnson is clearly wrong in deducing the word from the French *coquin*; it is evidently and properly derived from the S. *cot*, a cottage, and *cwen*, a girl or woman.

Go, go you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. ROMEO AND JULIET.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous as a *cotquean*.
ADDISON.

COTSWOLD GAMES. In the time of James I. Robert Dover, a public spirited attorney, procured leave

to institute certain rural games or sports upon Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, which obtained great repute, and were not only frequented by the nobility and gentry, but were the subject of commendatory verses from B. Jonson, Randolph, and other poets of the age. Dover was the chief director of the sports, which continued till the rebellion of 1640 put a stop to them.

Will you up to the hill of sports, then, and merriments,
Dover's Olympics or the *Cotswold games?*
O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

COTTON, to unite with, to amalgamate or mix together; a cant word, still in vulgar use.

Uds foot! I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this geere to *cotton*. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

Does not this matter *cotton* as I would?
O. P. ALEXANDER AND CAMPASPE.

COUNTER (F. *compteur*). Pieces of false money used in reckoning and numeration were so called.

——— Will you with *counters* sum
The vast proportion of his infinite?
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

COUNTER-CASTER, a term of contempt for an arithmetician. Before the invention of arithmetic, it was the custom to reckon up sums of money, &c. with counters, and hence this term was applied to a person expert at this method of numeration.

By debtor and creditor this *counter-caster*,
He in good time must his lieutenant be. OTHELLO.

COUNTERFEASANCE (F. *contrefaisance*), forgery, the act of counterfeiting.

Thir goodly *counterfeasance* he did frame,
The shield and arms well known to be the same.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

COUNTERPLETE (from the French *contreplie*), to bend or bow. In Tyrwhitt's *Glossary*, it is said to mean "to plead against," but no authority seems to justify that interpretation.

> For love ne will not *counterpleted* be
> In right ne wrong, and lerne that of me.
> CHAUCER'S P. TO LEGEND OF GOOD WOMEN.

COUNTERPOINT (F. *contrepoint*), a coverlet for a bed, now called a counterpane, from its having been formerly made with panes or partitions of linen, &c. of divers colours, since denominated patch work.

> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns,
> In cypress chests my arras *counterpoints*.
> TAMING OF A SHREW.

COUNTOR (F. *conteur*). This word has puzzled Mr. Tyrwhitt, who gives no satisfactory definition of it. Todd defines it to be "an auditor," from the F. *compteur*, a reckoner; but he is mistaken both in the derivation and definition. A *contour* was a person retained by another to defend his cause or plead in any court for a stipulated fee, and they were anciently called serjeant-countors, as may be known by consulting *Coke upon Littleton* and *Horn's Mirror*, c. *des Loyers*. Cotgrave explains *conteur* to be an attorney or counsellor.

> A sheriff had he been and a *contour*,
> Was no where such a happy vavasour.
> CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.
>
> Or stewards, *countours*, or pleaders,
> And serve God in ypocrisie.
> CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

COUNTY (O. F. *counté*), a title of honour, sometimes called an earl, but frequently denoting a nobleman generally.

Gismund who loves the *County* Palurin.
O. P. TANCRED AND GISMUNDA.

I think it best you married with the *county*.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

COURE (O. F. *couvre*), to bend down, to lean over, to stoop in the hams; a word still in use in the Midland Counties.

They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be blear'd with smooke.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

He much rejoyst and *cour'd* it tenderly
As chicken newly hatcht.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

COURT CUPBOARD, a moveable piece of furniture, anciently fixed in a recess, and generally ornamented with painting and gilding; it served the purposes of a modern sideboard and held the family plate and china.

Here shall stand my *court cupboard* with furniture of plate.
O. P. MONSIEUR D'OLIVE.

Court cupboards planted with flaggons, cans, cups, beakers, &c.
O. P. MAY DAY.

COURTPIE, a sort of gown or cloak. Strutt thinks, and with reason, that it was a tunic or short surcoat.

Full thredbare was his over *courtpie*,
For he had yet gotten him no benefice.
CHAUCER'S CLERK OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

In kirtell and a *courtepy*, and a knife by his side.
P. PLOWMAN'S VISION.

COUTELAS (F.), a short broad sword; it is sometimes spelt *cutlas*, and, by Shakspeare, *curtleaxe*.

In one hand held his targe of steel embost,
And in the other grasp'd his *coutelas*.

O. P. CORNELIA.

A gallant *curtleaxe* upon my thigh,
A boar spear in my hand.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

COUTH (S. *cuth*), known, in opposition to uncouth, strange or unknown.

Loke, boy, ne be naught betray'd
Of *couth* ne strange.

ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

COVENANT. An engagement called the solemn league and covenant was made by the Scottish parliament (temp. Charles I.), and afterwards taken by both houses of parliament in England, and by the city of London, the professed object of which was to unite the two nations more closely in religious matters.

Enough at once to lie at stake
For *cov'nant* and the cause's sake.

HUDIBRAS.

COVENTRY BLUE. The city of Coventry was famous, some centuries ago, for making blue thread, which was used to adorn various articles of wearing apparel, &c.; the trade, which flourished and enriched the place many years, decayed in consequence of the importation of either a cheaper or a better article of the same kind.

Though he perfume the table with rose cake, or appropriate
Bone lace, or *Coventry blew*.

STEPHENSON'S SATYRICAL ESSAYS.

It was a simple napkin, wrought with *Coventry blue*.

LAUGH AND LIE DOWNE.

COVENTRY MYSTERIES. This city, before the suppression of the monasteries, was famous for the

enactment of certain theatrical pageants, called mysteries, compiled from the *Old* and *New Testament;* the performers were the friars, who had a theatre placed upon wheels and drawn, as occasion required, to various parts of the city, for the convenience of the spectators. These spectacles, particularly on Corpus Christi day, brought a great influx of people from several counties to see the pageants.

For oft in the play of Corpus Christi
He hath play'd the devyll at *Coventrie.*
OLD INTERLUDE, THE FOUR P.'s.

COVERCHIEF (F. *couvrechef*), a kerchief, covering, or head dress for women.

A large *coverchief* of thredde
She wrapped all aboute her hedde.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

COVERCLE (F. *couvercle*), a cover or lid.

A litel roundel as a cercle,
Parauventure as brode as a *coverele.*
CHAUCER'S BOOK OF FAME.

COVERTOUR (F. *couverture*), a coverlet, also the covering or armour for a horse.

Mony juster in *covertour,*
Money knight in riche armure.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

For here under this *covertour*
I wol have thee to myn amour.
IBID.

COVETISE (O. F.), avarice, inordinate love of money.

Under villainy I comprehend murder, treason, theft, cousenage, cut throat, *covetise,* &c.
P. PENNILESSE'S SUPP. TO THE DIVELL.

Thy mortal *covetice* perverts our laws.
O. P. CORNELIA.

COVINE (O. F. *covin*), a deceitful agreement between two persons to injure another; it is now only used as a law term, and sometimes for craft or deceit generally.

Wicked tonge which that the *covine*
Of every lover can divine.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Let us have the beard without *covin*, fraud, or delay.
O. P. MIDAS.

COWLESTAFF. See "Colestaff."

COXCOMB, the cap of the domestic fool formerly kept by kings and other persons of rank, so called from having a piece of red cloth sewed at the top, notched to resemble the comb of a cock; it became afterwards and still is a term used to denote a frivolous conceited fellow: it also figuratively signified the head.

Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against her will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. K. LEAR.

I think you set nothing by a bloody *coxcomb*.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

I'm cut on the *coxcomb*.
O. P. THE WONDER OF A KINGDOM.

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter or counsel from a foe. HUDIBRAS.

COY (O. F. *coyer*), to flatter, coax, caress, or fondle.

A servant sex, soon proud if they be *coy'd*.
SIDNEY'S ARCADIA.

Come, sit thee down upon this flow'ry bed
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

COYSTREL. See "Costrel."

COYTES (D. *coete*), a game of skill, in which a piece of iron or other thing is thrown to a certain point or mark fixed in the ground, now called *quoits*.

Playing at *coytes*, or nine hooles, or shooting at buttes;
There let them be a Goddes name.
OLD INTERLUDE, THE NEW CUSTOM.

He plays at *quoits* well.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

CRACK, a word taken from the old Icelandick language, signifying a boy or child, but generally applied to an ingenious and witty one.

'Tis a notable *crack*. O. P. MAY DAY.

Here's a *crack!*
I think they suck this knowledge in their milk.
MASSINGER'S UNNATURAL COMBAT.

A notable dissembling lad, a *crack*.
O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

CRACKROPE, a term of contempt used to any one, intimating that he deserved the gallows.

You codshed, you *cracke rope*, you chattering pye.
O. P. APPIUS AND VIRGINIA.

Then let him be led through every streete in the town,
That every *crackrope* may fling rotten eggs at the clown.
O. P. THE TWO ITALIAN GENTLEMEN.

CRAKE (F. *crac*), to boast; it is still in use with the vulgar, as to crack, is to brag.

Slaunderous reproaches and foul infamies,
Leasinges, backbitings, and vain glorious *crakes*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.
BURTON'S ANAT. OF MELANCHOLY.

Each man may *crake* of that which was his own.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

CRAMP RINGS, rings made out of the handles of decayed coffins, and supposed to be a charm against the cramp, and hence so called; they were previously consecrated by the kings of England, who affected not only to cure the king's evil but the cramp also.

Which shows like an agate set in a *cramp ring*.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

I Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,
Give to thee Joan Potluck my biggest *cramp ring*.
O. P. THE ORDINARY.

CRANK (Du. *onkranck*), sprightly, lively.

A shepherd, sitting on a bancke,
Like chanticleere he crowed *crancke*.
DOWSABELL.

CRANKLE (Du. *krinkelen*), any thing of an unequal surface, an angle, a winding passage, a sinuosity; a crank or crankle is also a conceit, by twisting a word from its original meaning, perhaps what is understood by the modern word *pun*.

And for the house, it *crencled* to and fro.
CHAUCER'S LEGEND OF ARIADNE.

So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crookes.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

CRAPLE (Ger. *krappeln*), a claw.

Soon as they did the monstrous scorpion view,
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CRAPULA (L. *crapula*), sickness occasioned by intoxication.

The drunkard now supinely snores,
His load of ale sweats through his pores;
Yet, when he wakes, the swine shall find
A *crapula* remains behind. COTTON.

CRARE (O. F. *craier*), a slow unwieldly trading vessel.

——— To shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in. CYMBELINE.

CRATCH (F. *creche*), the open frame in which hay is kept for cattle to feed; the childish amusement

called *cratch cradle*, is an intended representation of the figure of the cratch.

Begin from first where he uncradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.
SPENSER'S HYMN OF HEAVENLY LOVE.

CRAVEN, a word of disputable etymology, but applied to a cowardly recreant, a person who in single combat yielded to his opponent by crying *craven;* probably, as Dr. Jamieson observes, from the old French *creante*, a term in feudal jurisprudence, by which homage was rendered to a superior.

——— And on his *craven* breast
A bunch of hairs.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
—He is a *craven* and a villain else.
K. HEN. V.

CREANCE (F.), faith, belief.

And afterwards in hal to bin drawe,
For we reneged Mahounde our *creance*.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

CRESSET (F. *croissette*), a beacon light set on a watch tower; it was also fixed in a moveable frame or cross (from whence its name) and carried on poles in processions.

The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning *cressets*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Pendant by subtile magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*.
PAR. LOST.

CROFT (S. *croft*), a little field or close adjoining a dwelling house.

——— This have I learned
Tending my flocks hard by the hilly *crofts*.
MILTON'S COMUS.

CRONE (*crone*), an old ewe; but, as a word of contempt, signifies an old woman, though *crony*, which is a derivative from it, means an old acquaintance or boon companion.

> But it were only dame Custance alone,
> This old soudannesse, this cursed *crone*.
> CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.
>
> ——— Take up the bastard;
> Tak't up I say, and give it to thy *crone*.
> WINTER'S TALE.

CROSS. In the time of the plague in London, Queen Elizabeth, by an ordinance, directed the mark of a *cross* to be set upon all infected houses, which regulation was enforced by her successor, James I. during the great plague in 1603.

> ——— Where there is lodg'd a whore,
> Think the plague's *cross* is set upon that door.
> O. P. THE ROYAL KING AND LOYAL SUBJECT.

CROSS AND PILE. Anciently the coin of England was stamped with a *cross* on one side; the reverse of the coin was called *pile*, but etymologists differ about the derivation of that word; it has been said to be from the Latin *pilum*, an arrow, or *pileus*, a hat or cap, or from the old French *pile*, a ship, and from the English *pillar*, from these various figures being impressed successively upon the coin. The word *pile*, however derived, became a term denoting the reverse of a coin, whatever figure such reverse bore, and hence the game of chance called *cross* and *pile* took its origin, being simply the tossing up of the coin by one

person and the other calling *cross* or *pile*, and if his call lies uppermost, he wins the stake played for, and loses it if otherwise; it is now called heads and tails and various other names, and its origin may be traced to the Greek *ostrachinda*. A cross is also a figurative name for money generally.

That you as sure may pick and choose
As *cross* I win and *pile* you lose.
HUDIBRAS.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*,
His plunder was not worth the while.
IBID.

CROSS BITE, a cant term signifying a cheat.

I will convey, *cross bite* and cheat upon Simplicius.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

Like one that is employed in catzerie and *crossbiting*.
O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

CROSS ROW, but oftener called *Christ's cross row*, the alphabet, from the circumstance of its having the figure of a cross placed at the beginning.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross row* plucks the letter G;
And says the wizard told him that by G.
His issue disinherited should be.
K. RICH. III.

CROUCH (from *cross*), to cross, to make the sign of the cross.

I *crouch* thee from elves and fro wicked wights.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

CROWD (Br. *crwth*), an ancient stringed instrument, supposed to be something like the modern violin; it is certain that the fiddle has borne that name and the performer called a *crowder* some centuries ago.

The pipe and tabor and the trembling *crowd*.
SPENSER'S EPITH.

O, sweet consent, between a *crowd* and a jew's harp!
O. P. ALEXANDER AND CAMPASPE.

Wait mannerly at a table with a trencher, and warble upon a *crowd* a little.
B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

CRUSH A POT. This cant word was anciently used by the vulgar as an invitation to drink.

Come, George, we will *crush a pot* before we part.
O. P. GEORGE A GREENE.

If you be not of the house of Montague, I pray come and *crush* a cup of wine.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

CRY AIM, a phrase taken from archery and signifying to consent or approve of any thing. When one person had challenged another to contend in archery, the spectators used to say *cry aim, i.e.* accept the challenge, by requiring the challenger to aim or begin the contest.

O Brutus, speak! O say, Servilius!
Why *cry* you *ayme!* and see us used thus.
O. P. CORNELIA.

——— The traitors once dispatched,
To it, and we'll *cry aim.*
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S FALSE ONE.

CRYANCE (F. *crainte*), fear.

Quoth he, if *cryance* come tell my heart
I am far from any goode towne.
O. B. SIR CAULINE.

CUCKOLD. When any person was awkward in carving a joint of meat, it was a custom to tell the operator to think of a cuckold, the origin of which is said to be, that one Thomas Webb, an eminent carver to the Lord Mayor of London in the time of Charles I. was a well known cuckold, and hence the proverbial saying.

So when the mistress cannot hit the joint,
" Think on a *cuckold*," straight the gossips cry;
But think on Batt's good carving knife, say I.

BATT UPON BATT.

And make as nice distinctions serve
To split a case, as those that carve;
Invoking *cuckolds'* names hit joints.

HUDIBRAS.

CUERPO, a Spanish word, signifying to be without an upper cloak or coat, so that the shape of the body may be seen; sometimes it is put for naked.

Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage.

HUDIBRAS.

CUISSES (F. *cuisse*), armour to protect the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuisses* on his thighs.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

CULLION (F. *couillon*), a mean wretch, a scoundrel, a rascal.

And Midas like, he jets it in the court,
With base outlandish *cullions* at his heels.

O. P. K. EDWARD II.

And perish all such *cullions* as repine at his new monarchy.

MASSINGER'S GUARDIAN.

CULLIS (F. *coulis*), a sort of strong broth or gravy, used for the purpose of restoring worn out constitutions or strengthening feeble ones.

He that melteth in a consumption is to be recur'd by *cullises*, not conceits.

O. P. ALEXANDER AND CAMPASPE.

CULPON (F. *coupon*), a piece cut from any thing; a thick short piece of wood is intended to be designated by the quotation.

He hath anon commanded to hack and hew
The okes old, and laie hem all on a rew,
In *culpons* well araied for to brenne.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

CUNNING (S. *connan*), wisdom, learning, skill; this term had not its modern signification of craft or shrewdness in the time of Shakspeare.

> Prefer them hither, for to *cunning* men I will be very kind and liberal.
>
> TAMING OF A SHREW.

> Why should not I be as *cunning* as Appelles?
>
> O. P. ALEXANDER AND CAMPASPE.

CURFEW (F. *couvre feu*). A law was made by William the Conqueror ordering all persons to put out their fire and lights at the ringing of a bell, at eight o'clock in the evening; this law was repealed by Henry I. Anno 1100. The bell was called the curfew bell, and the name is still retained in many counties to designate a bell rung at bed time. In the early ages, fires were made in the centre of a room, in a hole dug for that purpose, under an open outlet in the roof for the emission of the smoke, and when the household retired to rest, the fire was extinguished by a cover placed over the hole; hence the term *couvre feu*.

> ——— That rejoice
> To hear the solemn *curfew*.
>
> TEMPEST.

> None since the *curfew* rung.
>
> MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

CURIET (O. F. *cuirace*), a breastplate or corslet, from *cuir*, leather, breastplates being at first made of that material.

> And put before his lap an apron white,
> Instead of *curiets* and bases fit for fight.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

CURIOUS. This word was frequently used in the sense of not scrupulous or ceremonious, a meaning which it has now totally lost.

Why, Toby may get him to sing it to you; he's not *curious* to any body.

O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

Lady, our fashion is not *curious*.

O. P. ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.

CURMUDGEON (F. *cœur mechant*), an avaricious fellow or miser.

Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging.

HUDIBRAS.

CURST (Bel. *korsel*), froward, shrewish, malignant, malicious, crabbed, sour.

——— Her only fault
Is, that she is intolerably *curst*.

TAMING OF A SHREW.

I was never *curst*; I have no gift at all in shrewishness.

MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

CURTAL (F. *courtalt*), a small horse, so called from having his tail docked or curtailed.

Tom Tankard's great bald *curtal*, I thinke, could not break it.

O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

A dog whose tail had been cut off by the effect of the forest laws, to hinder him from hunting, was called a *curtail* dog; and, by abbreviation, a worthless dog is at this day called a cur.

She had transformed me to a *curtail* dog, and made me turn i'th' wheel.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CURTLEAX. See "Coutelas."

CURULE (L. *curulis*), a chair or chariot, in which the Roman *ædiles curules* were carried; the term

is used to signify magisterial or belonging to the magistracy.

> We that are wisely mounted higher
> Than constables in *curule* wit.
>
> HUDIBRAS.
>
> Who deserves the civic wreath,—
> Who to fill the *curule* chair?
>
> LEFTLEY.

CUSP (L. *cuspis*), a term in astronomy to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminous body.

> I'll find the *cusp* and alfridaria.
>
> O. P. ALBUMAZAR.

CUSTOMER, a common prostitute.

> I marry her!—What, a *customer?* Prythee have some charity to thy wit. OTHELLO.
>
> I think thee now some common *customer*.
>
> ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

CUT AND LONG TAIL, a vulgar phrase, formerly in use to signify all sorts or descriptions of persons or things. In Todd's Johnson it is said to be borrowed from dogs; but it is more probably in allusion to horses, the tails of which, being docked or suffered to grow at length, distinguished those which were kept for common work from those which were used for shew or splendour. The quotations justify this elucidation.

> Your worship has six coach horses, *cut and long tail*, two runners, &c.
>
> SIR I. VANBURGH'S ÆSOP.
>
> I send all in *cut and long tail*.
>
> O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.
>
> As long as it lasts, come, *cut and long tail*, we'll spend it liberally.
>
> O. P. THE RETURN TO PARNASSUS.

A common horse was called *Cut*, in reference to the mutilation of his tail.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat *Cut's* saddle, put a few flocks in the points; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

CUT PURSE, a thief, one who cuts purses from the girdle, where in former times it was the fashion to wear them.

Alack! then for pity must I bear the curse,
That only belongs to the cunning *cut purse*.

B. JONSON'S BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

An open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a *cut purse*.

WINTER'S TALE.

CUTTER, a cant word for a blustering swaggering knave.

He was a *cutter* and a swaggerer.

O. P. THE FAIR MAID OF BRISTOW.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutters'* law we are bound to relieve one another.

O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

CUTTLE (S. *cutele*), a species of fish which, being pursued, ejects a black liquor, which darkens the water and favours its escape by rendering it invisible; it is used figuratively to denote a foul mouthed person.

Away, you cut purse rascal; I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy *cuttle* with me.

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

CYNARCTOMACHY (Gr.), a word used by Butler to signify the fighting between dogs and bears, or bear baiting.

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*.

HUDIBRAS.

CYNOSURE (Gr.), the constellation called *Ursa Minor*, situated near the north pole.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

CYMAR (O. F. *chamarre*), a loose gown or robe, any slight covering.

Her comely limbs composed with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight *cymar*.
DRYDEN.

D.

DADED, held up by leading strings, as children are who are incapable of walking. Todd refers the word to the Isl. *dudda*, to be slow footed; and Brocket to Germ. *tandeln*, to loiter or totter. To *dawdle* or walk with an unsteady pace is derived from this word.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
DRAYTON.

DÆDALE (L. *dædalus*), to form curiously, from Dædalus, the Greek artist; variegated.

Then doth the *dædal* earth throw forth to thee
Out of her fruitful lap abundant flowers.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DAFFE (Su. Goth. *doef*), a stupid foolish person.

And when this jape is told another day,
I shal be halden a *daffe* or a cockenay.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

To *daff* is used by Shakspeare in the same sense as *doff*, *i. e.* to do off, to put aside, or cast away.

I would have *daff'd* all other respects.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The nimble footed mad cap Prince of Wales
That *daff'd* the world aside.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

DAGGE (O. F. *dagge*), a pistol or hand gun, said to be so called because used by the Dacians. The stabbing weapon now called a dagger was also so named.

Or dare abide the noise the *dagge* will make.
O. P. ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM.

——— *Dags* and pistols!
To bite his thumb at me.
O. P. THE MUSES' LOOKING GLASS.

DAGG AND DAGON (S. *dag*), a slip, shred, or small piece of any thing.

Or give us of your brawne, if you have any,
A *dagon* of your blanket.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

And high shoes, knopped with *daggs*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

DAINTREL (O. F. *dain*), a delicacy.

Hail, fellow Hodge, and wel to fare with thy meat if thou have any,
But by my words, as I them smeled, thy *daintrels* be not many.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

DAIS (F *dais*), the table elevated at one end, in halls or dining rooms of persons of rank, at which the master of the house and his guests usually sat; the lower part of the table was occupied by persons of inferior quality.

A doughtie dwarf to the uppermost *dais*
Right pertlye gan pricke, kneeling on knee.
KYNG RYENCE'S CHALLENGE.

This Cambuscan, of which I have you told,
In royal vestiments sit on his *deis*.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

DAN (L. *dominus*), a word used by the Saxon and old English authors to signify a lord or master; in

poetry, it is generally used in a ludicrous sense. Spenser says of his predecessor, Chaucer—

> Old *Dan* Geoffry, in whose gentle spright
> The pure well head of poetry did dwell!
>
> This Signior Junio's giant dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
>
> LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

DANK (G. *tunck*), moist, humid, damp, or inclining to be so.

> To walk unbrac'd, and suck up the humours of a *dank* morning.
>
> JUL. CÆSAR.
>
> He her, the maiden, sleeping found,
> On the *dank* and dirty ground.
>
> MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

DAPPLE (from *apple*), to streak with various colours; that which is streaked or variegated.

> But under him a grey steed did he wield,
> Whose sides with *dappled* circles were endight.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
>
> From his watch tower in the skies,
> Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise.
>
> MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

DARKLING (from *dark*), without light.

> So out went the candle, and we were left *darkling*.
>
> K. LEAR.
>
> ——— The wakeful bird
> Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid
> Tunes her nocturnal note.
>
> PAR. LOST.

DARRAIGN (O. F. *desrener*), to prepare for battle, whether by an army or by single combat.

> Both sufficient and mete to *darreine*
> The battaile in the field.
>
> CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.
>
> Therewith they gan to hunten greedily,
> Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DASSCHEN, a word of uncertain etymology, signifying to invade suddenly, or to do any thing in a

prompt and fearless manner. The word is still in use; as, to *dash* on, to cut a *dash*, &c.

Heore speres barsten ageyn theo scheldis,
They *dasschen* over into the fieldis.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

DASE (S. *dezian*), to overpower with light, so as to confound, stupify, or dazzle.

For in good faith thy visage is full pale,
Thine eyen *dase* sothly as me thinketh.
CHAUCER'S NONNES TALE.

DAYESMAN, an arbitrator or umpire. The word day in the Saxon and many other languages signifies judgement or doom; in this sense it is used in the Scripture—"Every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it," 1 Cor. III. 20.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to lawe; *daismen* took up the matter.
INTERLUDE, THE NEW CUSTOME.

——— For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his *dayesman*?
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DAY-LIGHT. To burn day-light, was a proverbial expression to signify the doing a useless or unnecessary thing, as the burning a candle in day-light.

Tyme rouleth on, I doe but *day-light* burne.
CHURCHYARD'S WORTHINESS OF WALES.

Come, we burn *day-light*.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

DEAURATE (L. *deauro*), gilded, adorned with gold.

Of Phœbus' light was *deaurate* alike.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

DEBEL (O. F. *debeller*), to conquer or overcome in war.

——— Him long ago
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven sent.
PAR. LOST.

DEBORD (F. *deborder*), to run to excess, to overflow, to exceed the proper bounds.

The shadowing foorth my drafts may not *debord*
From sacred mirror of thy saving word.
MORE'S TRUE CRUCIFIX.

DEBOSH'D (O. F. *desbaucher*), the old way of spelling debauched, and having the same meaning.

With all the spots of the world tax'd and *debosh'd*.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

With such a valiant discipline she destroy'd
That *debosh'd* prince.
O. P. THE CITY NIGHT CAP.

DECREW (L. *decresco*), to decrease.

——— Sir Artegal renew'd
His strength still more, but she still more *decrew'd*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DECURT (L. *decurto*), to shorten or abridge.

With reverend curtsies come to him, and bring
Thy free and not *decurted* offering.
HERRICK'S HESPERIDES.

DEEM (S. *deman*), opinion, judgement, surmise.

What wicked *deem* is this?
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

DEFAIL (F. *defaillir*), to faint or become feeble, to fail from weakness.

Which to withstand, I boldly enter thus,
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.
O. P. THE DUMB KNIGHT.

DEFEAZANCE (F. *defaisance*), the defeating or annulling any contract or stipulation by a condition which, if performed, destroys the contract; it is a law term, but in poetry signifies defeat generally.

After his foe's *defeasaunce*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and faire does entertain.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DEFOULE (F. *deffiler*), to defile or bring to shame.

All in his hand, even dead, we honour should;
Ah! dearest God, me grant I dead be not *defouled!*
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DEFT (S. *dæft*), neat, spruce, handsome, nimble, dextrous.

Come, high and low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show.
MACBETH.

They dauncen *deftly* and singen soot.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DEHORT (L. *dehortor*), to dissuade, to advise against the doing any act.

I will write down to the country to *dehort*
The gentry from coming hither.
O. P. THE WITS.

DELATION (L. *delatio*), an accusation or impeachment.

They are close *delations*, working from the heart.
OTHELLO.

DELIBATE (L. *delibo*), to sip or taste.

But when he has travelled and *delibated* the French and the Spanish, can lie abed and expound Astræa.
O. P. THE ANTIQUARY.

DELICES (F.), pleasures or delights.

And under sonne of all spices,
They hadden savour with *delices*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

DELL (S. *dal*), a deep ravine or valley.

Under some shady *dell*, when the cool wind
Plays on the leaves.
FLETCHER'S FAITHFUL SHEPHERDESS.

I know each lane and every alley green,
Dingle and bushy *dell*, of this wild wood.
COMUS.

DEMAYNE (F. *demaine*), possession; a word still in use in law, signifying lands held by the lord and manually cultivated by him.

That soffred theo Duyk Hirkan
To have yn *demayne* other woman.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

DEMISE (L. *demittere*), a law phrase, implying a grant for a term of years; it is still used in leases as a word of conveyance.

Tell me what state, what dignity, what honour,
Can'st thou *demise* to any child of mine.
K. RICHARD III.

DEMISS (L. *demissus*), humble.

He doune descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall.
SPENSER'S HYMN OF HEAVENLY LOVE.

DEMORRANCE (O. F. *demor*), demur, doubt, delay.

To seo the continuaunce
Of Darie's court saun *demorraunce*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

DENAY (O. F. *denoier*), the old word for deny.

The proof is so plain, that no man can *denay*.
INT. OF THE NEW CUSTOME.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

DENIER (L. *denarius*), a small French coin, the twelfth part of a *sous*.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
—No, not a *denier*. INDUC. TO TAMING OF A SHREW.

My dukedom to a beggerly *denier*.
K. RICHARD III.

DEODAND (L. *deodandum*), the personal chattel which is the immediate cause of the death of a person by misadventure, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses.

For love should, like a *deodand*,
Fall to the owner of the land.
HUDIBRAS' HERO. EPIS.

DERACINATE (F. *deraciner*), to root up, to force up by the roots.

——— While that the coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.

K. Hen. v.

DERAY (O. F. *desrois*), disarray; also, the noise and confusion of battle, violence, disturbance, clamour.

Have whoso the maistery may,
Afeormed fast is this *deray*.

Rom. of K. Alisaundre.

DERE (S. *derian*), to hurt or injure.

Were his malice not great, his might nought were;
He thretteth fast, but little may he *dere*.

Chaucer's Pro. to Cant. Tales.

DERN (S. *dearn*), Dr. Johnson defines to be cruel or barbarous; but no authority seems to justify this definition. It appears to have more than one meaning, and is used to signify mournful, sad, secret, dear.

This clerk was cleped Hend Nicolas,
Of *derne* love he could and of solas.

Chaucer's Miller's Tale.

Hent him, for *derne* love hent him.

O. P. The Ordinary.

Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissance whilom full *dernly* tried.

Spenser's Thestylis.

DEROGATE (L. *derogo*), degraded.

Into her womb convey sterility—
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her.

K. Lear.

DERRICK, the name of the common hangman about the year 1608; he is frequently mentioned with Gregory and Dun (also executors of the law) in the old dramas.

Pox o' the fortune teller! Would *Derrick* had been his fortune seven years ago!

O. P. The Puritan.

He rides his circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his hoste, and Tiburne the inne at which he will alighte.

DEKKAR'S BELLMAN OF LONDON.

DERRING (S. *dearran*), bold, daring.

From thence I durst in *derring* to compare
With shepherd's swain whatever fed in field.

SPENSER'S PASTORALS.

DESCANT (F. *deschant*). The noun signifies a song or tune in parts; the verb, to discourse or declaim, and it is in general used contemptuously.

——— Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*.

TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.

K. RICHARD III.

DESSE (O. F. *deis*), a footstool, whether fixed or moveable.

Ne ever durst her eyes from ground uprear,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DESTRER (L. *dextrarius*), an armed war or tilting horse, so called because it was seldom mounted except in battle or at a tournament.

His bright helme was his wanger,
And by him fedde his *destrer*.

CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.

And trussed heore someris,
And lopen on heore *distreris*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

DEUCE (L. *dusius*), a ludicrous name for the devil, from the Arm. *teus*, a name at one time applied as well to good as evil spirits.

'Twas the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.

CONGREVE.

DEVIL. The devil was a prominent character in the early dramatic entertainments, generally pour-

trayed with a flaming red nose, dressed in a calf skin and the customary appendage of a tail; his usual cry was oh, oh, oh!

For oft in the play of Corpus Christi
He hath play'd the *devil*.
INT. OF THE FOUR P.'S.

But, Diccon, Diccon, did not the *devill* cry oh, oh, oh?
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

DEWTRY (L. *datura*), a species of plant, growing in the East Indies, the flower and seeds of which have a peculiar intoxicating quality, by which the imagination is said to be powerfully affected.

Make letchers and their punks with *dewtry*
Commit fantastical advowtry.
HUDIBRAS.

DIFFICIL (F. *difficile*), difficult, not easy.

That Latin was not more *difficil*
Than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle. IBID.

DIFFIDE (F. *défier*), to have no reliance upon, to distrust.

The man *diffides* in his own augury
And doubts the gods. DRYDEN.

DIGHT (from the S. *dihtan*, to regulate or prepare), to deck, embellish, or adorn.

Or who shall *dight* your bowers sith she is dead?
SPENSER'S DAPHNAIDA.

Rob'd in flames and amber light,
The clouds in thousand liveries *dight*.
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

DING (Gae. *dingum*), to dash down with violence; a word still in use in many provincial places.

I will defend the feminine to death, and *ding* his spirit to the verge of hell.
INDUCTION TO O. P. OF ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.

Brought on a fresh supply of halberdiers,
Which paunch'd his horse, and *ding'd* him to the ground.
O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

DINGLE (S. *din*), a hollow space between two hills, a dale.

I know each lane and every alley green,
Dingle and bushy dell, of this wild wood.
COMUS.

DINT (S. *dynt*), a stroke or blow; also, the cavity or impression made by a blow. The word is both written and pronounced *dent* in the Midland Counties.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Yclad in mightie armes, and silver shielde,
Whereon old *dints* of deep woundes did remaine.
IBID.

DISCOURSE (L. *discursus*), to traverse to and fro, to go hither and thither; literally, to run about. The word is now only used to signify mutual converse or intercourse of language.

At last the caitiff, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoided quite,
Resolv'd in one t' assemble all his force.
IBID.

DISCOUVERTE (F.), the open or uncovered part.

Alisaundre was sone hym bye,
And smot hym in the *discouverte*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

DISCURE (F. *decouvrir*), to reveal or make known.

A fool he was, to jeopard his life,
For to *discure* his counsaile to his wife.
LYDGATE'S HIST. OF THEBES.

I will, if please you, it *discure* assay,
To ease you of that ill.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DISCUST (from L. *discutio*), to shake off.

That all regard of shame she had *discust*.
IBID.

DISESPERANCE (F.), without hope, despair.

Betwixen hope and dark *disesperaunce.*

CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

DISLOIGNED (O. F. *desloier*), withdrawn, secluded.

Low looking dales, *disloigned* from common gaze,
Delightful bowers, to solace lovers true.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DISME (F.), the tithe or tenth of any thing.

That in the point, as it is axed,
The *disme* go'th to the battaile.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

DISPART (F. *departir*), to divide in two parts, to separate or break.

Hard is the doubt, and difficult to deem,
When all three kinds of love together meet,
And do *dispart* the heart.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air. PAR. LOST.

DISPITEOUS (O. F. *despiteus*), void of pity, furious, malicious.

The knight of the red cross, when him he spy'd,
Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous.*

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DISPORT (O. F. *deport*), sport, merriment, amusement. Chaucer uses it to signify a dramatic entertainment.

As she had full stuff'd a male
With *disports* and new plaies.

CHAUCER'S DREME.

She list not here but her *disports* pursued.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

He often but attended with weak guards,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself.

3 PART K. HEN. VI.

DISPURVEYANCE (O. F. *dispourvoir*), a want of provisions.

No fort so fensible, no walls so stronge,
But that continual battery will rive;
Or daily siege, thro' *dispurveyance* long.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DISRANK (O. F. *desreng*), to degrade in rank or station, to put out of order.

——— Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant effects,
Wild longings, or the least of *disranct* shapes.
O. P. PARASITASTER.

Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene,
Disrank'd the lines; disarm'd the action!
DEKKAR'S SATIROMASTIX.

DISTRAUGHT (L. *distractus*), distracted.

As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror.
K. RICHARD III.

O! if I wake, shall I not be *distraught?*
ROMEO AND JULIET.

DIZZARD (S. *disi*), a fool, a blockhead.

What a revengeful *dizzard* is this!
O. P. LINGUA.

This is an arrant coxcomb, a mere *dizzard*.
DRAYTON'S MOONCALF.

DOCK. "In dock, out nettle," a formula of words used by children in curing the sting of a nettle, which is done by laying the leaf of the butter dock upon the part stung, and repeating by way of charm, "in dock, out nettle," till the pain is abated.

But can'st thou play at racket to and fro?
Nettle in, dock out; now this, now that, Pandure.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

Is this my *in dock, out nettle?* What's gipsey for her?
O. P. MORE DISSEMBLERS BESIDES WOMEN.

DODGE, a low word, signifying to follow a person from place to place with a design to watch him or discover his intentions. Dr. Johnson has not correctly defined its meaning, and has confounded it with *dogged*, surly or intractable.

I have *dodg'd* him like his murderer.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

If we meet in the city, we shall be *dodg'd* with company.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

Are not the speedy scouts return'd again
That *dodged* the mighty army of the dauphin?
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

DODKIN (Du. *duytken*), a small coin, the eighth part of a stiver, a little doit; used as a contemptuous term for things of the smallest value.

Well, without halfpenny, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

DOFF, to do off, to put off; particularly applied to dress. It is sometimes spelt *daff*.

Doff this habit.
TAMING OF A SHREW.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

I would have *daff'd* all other respects, and made her half myself.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

DOGBOLT, a term of contempt, of which the derivation and meaning is no where found. Dr. Johnson's suggestion respecting it is very questionable. May it not be a corruption of *dolgbote*, a Saxon law term for a recompense for a scar or wound.

His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again and mend.
HUDIBRAS.

DOGGEREL, a term of uncertain derivation, but applied to irregular poetry, without regard to metre or the ordinary rules of verse.

When terms begin and end could tell,
With their returns, in *doggerel*.
IBID.

Who, by my muse, to all succeeding times
Shall live, in spite of their own *doggerel* rhimes.
DRYDEN.

DOIT (Du. *duyt*), a small Dutch coin of less value than a farthing.

Supply your present wants, and take no *doit* of usance for my money,
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar.
TEMPEST.

DOLE (S. *dælan*), generally any thing dealt out or distributed, but particularly the alms or provisions given away by the opulent. "Happy man be his dole," became a proverbial saying, and is frequently used by Shakspeare.

——— Deal (quoth he) a *dole*,
Which round (with good men's pray'rs) may guard my soul.
O. P. THE WONDER OF A KINGDOM.

Had the women puddings to their *dole*?
GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

DON, to do on, to put on, to invest, the contrary of doff.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermillion hue.
FAIRFAX.

What! should I *don* this robe?
TITUS ANDRONICUS.

DONJON (O. F. *dongeoun*), the highest and strongest tower in a castle, where prisoners are kept; now corrupted into *dungeon*.

The grete toure that was so thick and stronge,
Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

DONZEL (from the low Latin *domicellus*), an attendant (male or female) on persons of distinction, now under the word damsel, applied to females only. Butler uses it as the diminutive of don, contemptuously.

But if the devil's of your counsel,
Much may be done, my noble *donzel*. HUDIBRAS.

He is esquire to a knight errant, *donzel* to the damsels.
BUTLER'S REMAINS.

DOOLE (O. F. *dole*), sorrow, lamentation; sometimes spelt *dole*.

Whipping her horse, did with his smarting toole
Oft whip her dainty self, and much augment her *doole*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with delight.
PAR. LOST.

DORTOUR (L. *dormio*), a sleeping room or dormitory.

His deth saw I, by revelation,
Sayde this frere in our *dortour*.
CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.

DOSSER (F. *dossier*), a basket or pannier, carried on the back.

The milk maids' cuts (*i. e.* horses) shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.
O. P. THE MERRY DEVIL OF EDMONTON.

Whither are you riding with this burthen in your *dosser?*
O. P. WOMAN IS A WEATHERCOCK.

DOTE (Du. *doten*), formerly signified to be mad, but subsequently denoted weakness of mind, or intellect impaired by age or passion; in this sense it is still in use.

Now let ich doubt what Gib shuld mean, that now she doth so *dote*.
O. P. GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Thy age and dangers make thee *dote*.
COMEDY OF ERRORS.

DOTTEREL, a silly bird, which imitates the action of the fowler, and is taken by the stratagem.

He alters his gait with the times, and has not a motion of his body that, like a *dotterel*, he does not borrow.
BUTLER'S CHARACTERS.

Our *dotterel*, then, is caught.
O. P. THE OLD COUPLE.

DOUBLE RUFF, a game at cards, supposed to be somewhat like our present whist.

I can play at nothing so well as *double ruff*.
O. P. A WOMAN KILL'D WITH KINDNESS.

DOUGHTY (S. *dohtig*), brave, noble, virtuous, valiant, powerful; it is sometimes used ironically.

Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour be achieved might.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave years too,
And *doughty* of complexion.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S RULE A WIFE, &C.

DOUT, to do out, to extinguish; it is still used by the vulgar.

——— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance often *dout*
To his own scandal.
HAMLET.

DOWLE, a word of doubtful etymology, but signifying the downy part of the plumage of a bird.

And swure by cockes hartes blood
He would him tear every *doule*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

——— As diminish
One *dowle* that's in my plume.
TEMPEST.

DRAPET (F. *drap*), drapery; used by Spenser to signify the cloth with which a table was decorated.

Then she him brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DRAWER (S. *dragan*), a tapster, one who draws liquors for the guests of an inn, now superseded by the more modern word waiter.

I am sworn brother to a leash of *drawers*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Put on two leathern jerkens and aprons, and wait upon him at table as *drawers*.

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

DRAZEL (F. *droslesse*), a dirty slut, a drab.

Now dwels ech *drossel* in her glas;
When I was yong, I wot
A tub or palle of water clere
Stood us instead of glas.

WARNER'S ALBION'S ENGLAND.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become her vassals. HUDIBRAS.

DRENT (S. *drencean*), drowned.

Nor so great wonder and astonishment
Did the most chaste Penelope possesse,
To see her lord that was reported *drent*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

DRESSER KNOCKING. A custom prevailed formerly for the cook to knock on the dresser, to intimate to the servants that the dinner was ready to be carried into the dining hall. In the Northumberland household book, directions are given on this subject, and the custom is frequently alluded to in the early drama.

Hark! they knock to the *dresser*; we'll but dine and away presently.

O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

When the *dresser*, the cook's drum, thunders, come on,
The service will be lost else.

O. P. THE UNNATURAL COMBAT.

DROLLERY (F. *drolerie*), the old word for the drolls or exhibitions at fairs.

A living *drollery*; now I will believe
That there are unicorns. TEMPEST.

DRUERIE (F.), love, friendship, gallantry, affection; to all these the word is applied by old authors.

Mony ladie her amie,
Mony maiden her *druerie*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Ich underfong this present,
And thank her that thee hither sent,
Her *druerie* ich underfong.

O. B. GUY OF WARWICK.

DRUMBLE, a drone or lazy person; to drumble is to be sluggish or inert.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowlstaff?
Look how you *drumble*.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

DUB (O. F. *adouber*), to confer knighthood by striking a blow with a sword; also, to confer any honour or dignity.

Theo knyghtis heore body *dubbeth*;
The waytes blow, the belle rynges.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

What! I am *dubb'd*? I have it on my shoulder.

K. JOHN.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy.

K. RICHARD III.

DUDGEON (Ger. *degen*), a small dagger. The term was applied to a dagger having a dudgeon haft or handle, supposed to be a plate of defence for the hand: this explains the quotation from Shakspear, where a distinction is made between the blade and the dudgeon, and renders unnecessary the emendation of the commentator, who proposed to read—"and on the blade o'th' dudgeon."

And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood.

MACBETH.

Or guilty else of many a thwack,
With *dudgeon* dagger at his back.

COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

To take in dudgeon, was to resent an affront inwardly, previous to any outward shew of offence.

When civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why.
HUDIBRAS.

DUKE HUMPHREY. In the old church of St. Paul's, one of the aisles was called Duke Humphrey's Walk, from a received opinion that Humphrey, called the good Duke of Gloucester, was buried there, which was not the fact; he was buried at St. Alban's, and the monument in St. Paul's, supposed to be his, was that of Sir John Beauchamp. As many persons, who had not the means of procuring a dinner, spent that hour of refection in this public walk, it became a proverb to say of a person who from necessity could not procure that meal, that he had dined with Duke Humphrey.

Are they none of *Duke Humphrey's* furies? Do you think that they devis'd this plot in Paul's to get a dinner?
O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

To seek his dinner in Poules with *Duke Humphrey*.
GAB. HARVEY'S FOUR LETTERS AND SONNETS.

DUMB SHEW, a kind of pantomimical exhibition on the stage, generally preceding each act of the ancient drama, with intent to convey to the audience such parts of the plot of the piece as could not conveniently be included in the narrative.

For in *dumb shews*, which were they writ at large,
Would ask a long and tedious circumstance.
O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shews*.
HAMLET.

'Sfoot! he is vanished as siddenly as a *dumb shew*.
O. P. THE HOG HATH LOST HIS PEARL.

Dump (Goth. *domp*), sorrow, sadness, and hence a melancholy tune or air became so called.

There is howling and schowling, all caste in the *dumpe*.
O. P. Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* state.
Spenser's F. Queen.

——— To their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*.
Two Gents. of Verona.

Dun, the name of the common hangman, circa 1645; his predecessor was Gregory Brandon, and his successor Jack Ketch, whose name still survives, and has been appropriated to every finisher of the law since his death.

Proscribed in law and executed;
And, while the work is carrying on,
Be ready listed under *Dun*.
Hudibras.

Had tied it up with as much art
As *Dun* himself could do.
Cotton's Virg. Trav.

Dup, to do up, to open as the latch of a door.

Ich weene the porters are drunk. Will they not *dup* the gate to day?
O. P. Damon and Pythias.

Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
Hamlet.

Duresse (F.), imprisonment, severity

Love hath to him great distresse,
He hath no need of more *duresse*.
Chaucer's Rom. of the Rose.

Dwale (Ger. *dwalen*), a narcotick herb, called also deadly nightshade.

——— Him needed no *dwale*;
The miller hath so wisely bibbed ale.
Chaucer's Reve's Tale.

Arise anon (quod she); what have ye dronken *dwale*?
Chaucer's Court of Love.

E.

EAGER (F. *aigre*), keen, sharp, biting.

It is a nipping and an *eager* air.

HAMLET.

EATH (S. *eathe*), not difficult, easy.

For much more *eath* to tell the starres on high,
Albe they endlesse seem.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Were ease abounds, its *eath* to do amiss.

IBID.

EAVES DROPPER (S. *efese* and *droppa*), a person who listens under the windows of a house; that is, under the eaves or edges of the roof overhanging the walls.

Such language as no mortal ear
But spiritual *eaves droppers* can hear.

HUDIBRAS.

What makes you listen, then? Get further off.
I preach not to thee, thou wicked *eaves dropper*.

DRYDEN'S SPANISH FRIAR.

ECSTACY (Gr.), a word formerly used to signify disturbed intellect or aberration of mind; in this sense it is now obsolete.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason
Blasted with *ecstacy*.

HAMLET.

It was also used to denote anxiety or uneasiness of mind.

——— Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstacy*. MACBETH.

EFFORCE (F. *efforcer*), to force by violence, to violate by force.

Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

EFT (S. *eftan*), soon, quickly, speedily, again.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

For so, at least, I have preserved the same
With hands profane from being *eft* betray'd.
FAIRFAX.

EFTSOONS (S. *eft* and *soon*), soon afterwards, in a short time, again.

——— The champion stout
Eftsoons dismounted from his courser brave.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

This said, he turn'd about his steed,
And *eftsoons* on th' adventure rid.
HUDIBRAS.

EGAL (F. *égal*), equal.

And such an *egalnesse* hath nature made
Between the bretheren of one father's seed.
O. P. FERREX AND PORREX.

——— And for extent
Of *egal* justice used in such contempt.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

EGGEMENT (S. *eggian*), inducement, incitement, procurement; we still use the phrase "to egg on," to instigate.

Sothe is that through woman's *eggement*
Mankind was borne and dampned aye to die.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

EISEL (S. *aisil*), vinegar, any strong acid.

——— With *eisel* strong and eager,
And therete she was lene and meagre.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eisel*.
SHAKSPEARE'S SONNETS.

EKE (S. *eac*), also, likewise.

Most brisky Juvenal, and *eke* most lovely Jew.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

And I to Page shall *eke* unfold.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

ELANCE (F. *elancer*), to throw or cast as a lance.

Harsh words, that once *elanced*, must ever fly.
PRIOR.

ELD (S. *ealdŏ*), a general term for old age and decrepitude, and sometimes for old persons.

To elden folke had made her *eld*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— Thy blazed youth
Become assuaged, and doth beg the alms of palsied *eld*.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

ELDRIDGE or ELDRICH. The derivation of this word is not found in any of the old glossaries; it is chiefly used in Scottish poetry, and has various meanings; as, hideous, wild, ghastly, &c.

The *eldridge* knight, so mickle of might,
Will examine you beforne.
O. B. SIR CAULINE.

Laithly of forme with crukit camscho beik,
Ugsome to here was his wild *elriche* shrjek.
GAVIN DOUGLAS.

The creature gave an *eldritch* laugh.
BURNS.

ELENCHI (O. F. *elenche*), a sophistical argument; falsehood under the semblance of truth.

And I will bring you with your pack
Of fallacies t' *elenchi* back.
HUDIBRAS.

ELF (S. *ælfe*), a fairy or hobgoblin of diminutive stature, and hence it became a general name for a dwarf.

The *elf* queene with her joli compagne,
Danced ful oft in many a grene mede.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH.

——— Fairy *elves*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees.
PAR. LOST.

ELF LOCKS, hair twisted in knots, supposed to be done by the fairies.

——— This that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf locks* in foul sluttish hairs.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

ELIMINATE (L. *elimino*), to liberate, to set free.

Lock'd up thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door.
LOVELACE'S LUCASTA.

ELOIGNE (F. *eloigner*), to remove one from another, to put at a distance.

From worldly cares he did himself *eloygne*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
To anger destiny as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *eloigne* me thus.
DONNE.

EMBAY (F. *baigner*), to bathe, wet, or wash.

For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

EMBRAVE (from *brave*), to adorn or make fine by dress.

The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And with sad cypress seemly it *embrave*.
IBID.

EMBROUDED (F. *broder*), adorned with needle-work, embroidered.

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede;
All full of fresh floures, both white and red.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

EME (S. *eame*), an uncle.

Whilst they were young, Cassibelan, their *eme*,
Was by the people chosen in their stead.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

EMMEW (from *mew*), to coop or mew up.

Nips youth i'th' head and follies doth *emmew*
As the falcon doth the fowl.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

EMPALE (F. *empaler*), to enclose with pales, to fence or fortify.

Round about her work she did *empale*
With a fair border, wrought of sundry flow'rs.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about.
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

EMPEACH (F. *empescher*), to oppose or hinder.

There an huge heap of singultes did oppress
His struggling soul, and swelling throbs *empeach*
His falt'ring tongue.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

EMPERY (O. F. *empere*), empire, sovereignty, rule, dominion.

——— Or there we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample *empery*.
K. HEN. V.

What right had Cæsar to the *empery*?
O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

EMPIGHT (from *pight*, to pitch), fixed, fastened, placed.

Exceeding grief that wound in him *empight*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Then forward rush'd, impatient to descry
What towns and castles therein were *empight*.
WEST'S EDUCATION.

EMPRISE (F. *emprise*), a hazardous attempt or enterprize, of which last word it is an abbreviation

Tournays he heeded not, nor war's *emprise*.
AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE.

A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *emprise*.
FAIRFAX.

EMULE (F. *emuler*), to strive to excel, to rival, to equal.

He sitting me beside, in that same shade
Provoked me to play some pleasant fit,
Yet *emuling* my pipe.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENAUNTER. No derivation is given of this word in any of the old glossaries, and its precise meaning is not settled. Todd supposes it to refer to *anent*, but without probability, as no definition of that word corresponds with the sense of this. It is said by one of Spenser's commentators to mean *lest that*, and the *Glossary to Weber's Metrical Romances* explains it by the word *against*.

To juste with hym efft with launce,
Enantyr hym tydde swylk a chaunce.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

With them it fits to care for their heir
Enaunter their heritage do impair.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

ENCHESON (O. F. *enchaison*), cause or occasion.

Thus shalt thou mourn and eke complain,
And get *encheson* to gon again.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENFEOFF (a law term, from the low Latin *feoffamentum*, signifying to give lands, &c. to one, or to him and his heirs, by the delivery of seizin and possession of the property), to surrender or give up.

Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

ENFOULDRED (F. *foudre*), mixed with lightning.

Heart cannot think what cries,
With foul *enfouldred* smoak and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENGLISH MOLL. This woman's name was Mary

Frith, commonly called Moll Cutpurse, a notorious prostitute, procuress, and thief, generally habited as a man, and with a ferocity of countenance and character that would not have belied the worst of that sex; she lived in the time of Charles I. and though guilty of numerous crimes, which deserved the extreme punishment of the law, she died peaceably in her 75th year.

A bold virago, stout and tall
As Joan of France or *English Moll*.
HUDIBRAS.

ENGORE (from *gore*), to pierce or prick.

As savage bull whom two fierce mastiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENGRAVE (from *grave*), to put in the grave, to inter.

In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*.
IBID.

ENSAMPLE (O. F. *ensample*), pattern, example.

Upon his feete and in his hand a staffe,
This noble *ensample* to his shepe he yafe.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARSON'S TALE.

ENSCONCE (Teu. *einschatzen*), to hide or entrench.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

A fort of error to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance.
HUDIBRAS.

ENSEAM (from *seam*), to enclose.

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENTAIL (F. *entailler*), to carve, enlay, or engrave.

With thre lupardes, wrought ful well,
An helme he hadde of ryche *entaile*.
ROM. OF RICH. COEUR DE LION.

All bar'd with golden bends, which were *entayled*
With curious anticks.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENTENTE (F. *attenter*), attack.

Ferumbras then gan to assay
If he might that prey *entente*.

SIR FERUMBRAS.

ENTITY (L. *entitas*), a metaphysical term, signifying being, essence, or a particular species of being.

Dear hope, earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet.

CRASHAW.

Here *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly.

HUDIBRAS.

ENTRAIL (It. *intralciare*), to mingle, diversify, or interweave.

——— A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously.

SPENSER'S PSA.

About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ENTREMEES (F. *entremets*), choice dishes served in between the courses of a feast.

And tables full of *entremees*,
I wot no life but ease and pees.

CHAUCER'S DOR. OF THE ROCK.

ENUCLEATE (L. *enucleo*), to solve, explain, or disentangle; literally, to take out the kernel from the nut.

Oh! that I could *enucleate*,
And solve the problem of my fate.

HUDIBRAS.

EPHESIAN, a cant term in the time of Shakspeare, the precise meaning of which is not ascertained, but is supposed to signify a toper or dissolute character.

What company?
—*Ephesians*, my lord, of the old church.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

It is thine host, thine *Ephesian* calls.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

ERINNYS (Gr.), the fury of discord, but used in poetry to signify mischief or discord in general.

Al puissant lords! what cursed evil sprite
Or fell *erinnys* in your noble harts
Her hellish brond hath kindled?
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

No more the thirsty *erinnys* of this soil
Shall drink her lips with her own children's blood.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

ERKE (S. *earg*), slothful, lazy, idle; it is still in use in the word irksome.

And if that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke;
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ERRANT (F. *errant*), roving or wandering, a name applied to an order of knights who went about to redress injuries; in its general sense, it means a deviation from a regular course, and, by implication, a vicious or abandoned character.

Chief of domestic knights and *errant*,
Either for charted or for warrant.
HUDIBRAS.

Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool.
B. JONSON'S CATALINE.

ERRA PATER, the real or fictitious name of an astrologer, who flourished some centuries ago, but of whom nothing more than the name appears recorded. Butler sarcastically gives Wm. Lilly, the astrologer, the name of Erra Pater.

In mathematics he was greater
Than Tycho Brahe or *Erra Pater*.

HUDIBRAS.

An almanack was called *Erra Pater*, from its being adorned probably with the head of the astrologer.

Dirty December with a face as old as *Erra Pater*.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S SCORNFUL LADY.

ERST (S. *ærsta*), formerly, heretofore, long ago.

Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply
The mother's part also, for lo now here I ly.

SIR T. MORE.

That *erst* did follow thy proud chariot wheels.

2 PART. K. HEN. VI.

ESCHEW (O. F. *eschiver*), to avoid, shun, or shrink from.

The old year's sins forepast, let us *eschew*
And fly the faults with which we did offend.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ESCRITE (F. *escript*), a writing.

I trowe it were to long to you to tarie,
If I you told of every *escrite* and bond
By which he was feoffed in his londe.

CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

ESPERANCE (F.), hope.

——— To be worst;
The lowest most dejected thing of fortune
Stands still in *esperance*.

K. LEAR.

ESPIAL (F. *espier*), a spy, one sent to bring intelligence or make discoveries.

Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
Will so bestow ourselves, that seeing, unseen
We may of their encounter frankly judge.

HAMLET.

ESSOIGNE (F. *essonié*), an excuse; it is a law term, signifying a legal excuse for not appearing or answering a process.

He myght make non *essoigne*.

GOWER'S CON. AM.

ESTRICH, a bird of the largest species, now written ostrich.

All furnish'd, all in arms, all plum'd like *estridges*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

The peacock not at thy command assumes
Her glorious train, nor *estrich* her rare plumes.
SANDYS.

ESTURE (L. *estuo*), violent commotion, the swell and fall of water.

——— The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief.
CHAPMAN.

ETERNE (O. F. *eterne*), perpetual, without limit, eternal.

But in them nature's copy's not *eterne*.
MACBETH.

EVANISH (L. *evanesco*), to disappear, to escape imperceptibly.

Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm.
BURNS.

EVITATE (L. *evito*), to shun, avoid, or escape from.

——— Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

EWFTES (S. *efeta*), water lizards, called also newts and efts.

Only these marishes and miriе boggs,
In which the fearful *ewftes* do build their bowers.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

EXEQUIES (L. *exequiæ*), funeral rites.

The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd;
But see his *exiquies* fulfilled in Rouen.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

Whatever eye shall find the hateful scroll
After the date of my dear *exequies*.
HALL'S SATIRES.

EXTERN (L. *externus*), visible, outward.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*.

OTHELLO.

EYAS (F. *niais*), a young hawk, unfledged and incapable of attacking its prey.

Like *eyas* hawke, up mounts unto the sky,
His newly budded pinions to assay.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

F.

FACINOROUS (L. *facinus*), wicked, bad.

He is of a most *facinorous* spirit.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

FACOND (O. F. *facond*), eloquent.

Who had been there and liking for to here
His *facond* tongue, and termes exquisite.

CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

FADGE (S. *gefegan*), to suit, fit, or be convenient.

How will this *fadge*?

TWELFTH NIGHT.

I'll have thy advice, and if it *fadge*, thou shalt eat.

O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

FADING, the name of an Irish dance, and also the burthen of a song.

See you yond motion? Not the old *fading*.

B. JONSON'S EPIG.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall
But under her coats the ball will be found.
With a *fading*, &c.

O. P. THE BIRD IN A CAGE.

FAGE, a merry tale or fable.

I say, thee shortly hold it for no *fage*,
All this shall tourne unto thy damage.

LYDGATE'S HIST. OF THEBES.

FAIN (S. *fægn*), glad, merry, cheerful.

As foule is *faine* when that the sunne upriseth.
CHAUCER'S SHIPMAN'S TALE.

No man alive so *fain* as I.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

FAITOUR (O. F. *faitour*), an evil doer, scoundrel, rascal, a dissolute idle person, synonimous with vagabond.

O bitter change! for master now we see,
A *faitour*, villain, carle of low degree.
WAY'S FAB. LAY OF THE LITTLE BIRD.

Into new woes unweeting I was cast
By this false *faitour*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FALDING (S. *fealdan*), a kind of coarse cloth, a woollen mantle.

He rode upon a rouncie, as he couth,
In a goune of *falding* to the knee.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SHIPMAN'S TALE.

FALLING BAND, a sort of tippet or shirt collar, hanging over the shoulders, worn in the time of Chas. I. and which succeeded the stiff ruffs worn previously.

One, sir, of whom he bespake *falling bands*.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

If you should take a nap in the afternoon, your *falling band* requires no poking stick to recover its form.
O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

FAN (S. *fann*). Fans made of the feathers of the ostrich or other birds of fine plumage, were introduced into England temp. Hen. VIII. and were expensively mounted with gold, silver, or ivory, and a looking glass was sometimes set above the handle.

If I do not bring her to thee, or at the least some special favour from her, as a *feather from her fan*, &c.
O. P. MAY DAY.

FANG (S. *fangen*), to seize, gripe, or clutch.

Destruction *fang* mankind! earth yield roots.

TIM. OF ATHENS.

FANGLE (S. *fengan*), an idle scheme or fashion; hence new fangled, is new fashioned.

In his hand a burning hart he bare,
Full of vaine follies and new *fanglednesse*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.

CYMBELINE.

FARDEL (It. *fardello*), a little pack or bundle.

Then goeth he *fardils* for to bere.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life.

HAMLET.

FARE (S. *fare*), way or passage.

Go, churl, out of my *fare*,
And Mahound give thee sickle care.

SIR BEVIS OF HAMPTON.

FARTHINGALE, a hoop or circle of whalebone, worn by women about the latter end of the 16th century; they were so preposterously large, as to give rise to a proverb—"send fardingales to Broadgates (in Oxford)," for the wearers could not enter an ordinary sized doorway except sideways.

What compass will you wear your *farthingale*?

TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

'Tis false, for Arthur wore in hall
Round tables like a *farthingale*.

HUDIBRAS.

FATIGATE (L. *fatigo*), to weary, tire, or exhaust with labour.

——— Straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*.

CORIOLANUS.

FAWE, glad, fain.

The children were ful *fawe* of reste.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

I govern'd them so well after my lawe,
That eche of hem full blissfull was and *fawe*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE WIFE OF BATH.

FAY (F. *foy*), faith, truth.

Whether sayest thou this in ernest or in play?
Nay, quod Arcite, in ernest, by my *fay*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Their ill 'haviour garres men missay
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEENE.

FAY (F. *fée*), a fairy or elf.

And the yellow skirted *fays*
Fly after the night steeds.
MILTON.

FEAT (F. *bien fait*), neat, dextrous, skilful.

And French she spoke fair and *featously*.
CHAUCER'S PRIORESSE.

Foot it *featly*, here and there.
TEMPEST.

FEE SIMPLE (L. *feudum simplex*), a law term, denoting any property or possessions in which a man has an absolute and unconditional right to him and his heirs.

Now like a lawyer when he land would let,
Or sell *fee simples* in his master's name.
SPENSER'S M. HUBBARD'S TALE.

For a quart d'ecu, he would sell the *fee simple* of his salvation.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

FELL (S. *fell*), the hide or skin of a beast; a dealer in skins is still called a fellmonger.

——— Wipe thine eyes;
The goujere shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make me weep.
K. LEAR.

FELTRE (from *felt*), to condense or clot together, as felt is without weaving, to tangle.

Attour his belt his liart lockes lay
Feltred unfaire, overfret with frostes hoore.
CHAUCER'S TEST. OF CRESSEIDE.

FEMINITE (F. *femme*), female qualities, the behaviour and condition of females.

And there to speake of *femisith*,
The less mannish in comparison,
Goodly abashed.
LYDGATE'S FLOWER OF COURTESIE.

And trained up in true *femynitee*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FEOFFED. See "Enfeoffed."

If I you told of every escrite and bond
By which he was *feoffed* in his londe.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

FERE (S. *fera*), a mate or companion, whether male or female, and sometimes a husband or wife; by some authors written *phere*.

And Cambel took Cambina to her *fere*,
The which as life were each to other liefe.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

So Jove as your high virtues done deserve,
Grant you such *phere* as may your virtues serve.
PREF. TO O. P. OF TANCRED AND GISMUNDA.

FERLIE (S.), a strange or wonderful event.

Who heard ever swilke a *ferly* thing.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

On a May morning, on Malvern hills,
Me befel a *ferly*.
P. PLOWMAN'S FARE.

FERMERERE (L. *infirmarius*), an officer in a religious house appointed to take care of the infirmary.

So did our sexton and our *fermerere*.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

FERN SEED. To gather fern seed was an ancient superstition, said to render the person invisible by its means or the method of gathering it.

We steal as in a castle, cocksure; we have the receipt of *fern seed*, we walk invisible.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

FESCENNINE, an epithalamium or nuptial song, so called from Fescennia, a town in Italy, where songs of this kind are said to have been first introduced.

Mr. Meanwell was newly married,
And thought it good that we should gratify him,
And shew ourselves to him in a *fescinine*.

O. P. THE ORDINARY.

FESCUE (L. *festuca*), a pointed stick or instrument used to direct children in reading.

The *feskewe* of the dial is upon the Grisse crosse of noon.

O. P. THE PURITAN WIDOW.

Why mought not he, as well as others done,
Rise from his *fescue* to a Littleton?

HALL'S SATIRES.

FESTINATE (L. *festinatus*), hasty, in a hurried manner.

Give enlargement to the swain, bring him *festinately* hither.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

FET (S. *fettan*), the old Saxon for the modern word *fetch*, to go or bring.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get.

TUSSER.

FETTLE, to bustle, prepare, or make ready; a word still in use in some parts of England.

Then John bente up his long beade-bow,
And *fettled* him to shoote.

ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

But sells his tome and *fettleth* to the warre.

HALL'S SATIRES.

FEUTER (O.F. *feutrer*), to make ready.

His spear he *feutred* and at him he bore.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FEUTERER (O. F. *vaultrier*), a dog keeper, but applied also as a cant term for a contemptible fellow.

——— If you will be
An honest yeomon, *feuterer* feed us first.
MASSINGER'S PICTURE.

FIDUCIAL (L. *fiducia*), undoubting, having confidence.

Cashiered of pay, *fiducial* favours lost.
WAY'S FAB. LAY OF SIR GRUBLAN.

FILE (S. *afylan*), to sully or defile.

Away, fowle workes, that *fil'd* my face with bluts.
CHURCHYARD'S CHALLENGE.
As not to *file* my hands in villains' blood.
O. P. MISERIES OF ENFORCED MARRIAGE.

FILLIP, to jerk by a sudden motion with the finger nail.

You *fillip* me o'th' head.
TROI. AND CRESS.
If I do, *fillip* me with a three man beetle.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

FINGLE FANGLE, a trifle, a thing of no import.

We agree in nothing but to jangle
About the slightest *fingle fangle*.
HUDIBRAS.

FIRK (L. *ferio*), to beat, whip, or chastise.

He would prove a rare *firking* satirist,
And draw the core forth of impostum'd sin.
O. P. ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.
I'll *firk* him and ferret him.
K. HEN. V.

FISHER'S FOLLY, a splendid house with pleasure gardens, erected in Bishopsgate, by Jasper Fisher, one of the six clerks in Chancery, which, in the time of Stowe, was called Devonshire House, and occupied by the Earl of Bedford. From the circumstance of its being built by a man of small

means, and wholly unsuitable to his rank in life, it received the former name.

That represent no part of the nation
But *Fisher's Folly* congregation.

HUDIBRAS.

FIT, FITTE, and FYT, the division or parts of a poem or song; also, a strain in music.

That day, that day, that dredful day,
The first *fitte* here I find.

O. B. OF CHEVY CHACE.

To play my wiffe and me a *fitte*,
When abed together we bee.

O. B. OF KING ESTMERE.

FLAG (S. *fleogan*). The old theatres were ornamented with a flag, which waved at the top of the building during the time of the performance; it was taken down in Lent, when no plays were suffered to be represented, hence the allusion in the quotation.

'Tis Lent in your cheeks, the *flag's* down.

O. P. A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS.

She takes downe the *flagge*, belike the play is done.

DEKKAR'S WHORE OF BABYLON.

FLAM (Goth. *flimma*), a deceit, delusion, whim, falsehood, or pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the roguery
Of old aruspicy and augury.

HUDIBRAS.

FLAP DRAGON, a play or sport, by catching at raisins or other things put in a bowl of ignited spirits; it is now called snap dragon. It was formerly a point of gallantry for lovers to drink to the health of their mistresses from this burning liquid, by way of bravado.

Thou art easier swallow'd than a *flap dragon*.
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

Flap dragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.
B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

FLAP JACK, a sort of pancake or apple puff.

Devour their cheese cakes, apple pies, cream and custards, *flap jacks* and pan puddings.
O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

Thou shalt go home, and we'll have flesh for all-day;
Fish for fasting days; or puddings and *flap jacks*.
PERICLES.

FLAT CAP. A flat cap, similar to the one now worn by the boys of Christ's Hospital, was formerly used by the common people and shopkeepers of London, as part of their ordinary dress.

Marry, pho, Goodman *Flatcap*: 'sfoot! tho' I am a prentice, I can give arms.
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

At cockpits, like a young country gentleman, or at a bowling alley, in a *flat cap*, like a shopkeeper.
DEKKAR'S NEWS FROM HELL.

FLAW (L. *flo*), a sudden blast or gust of wind.

Like a great sea mark, standing every *flaw*.
CORIOLANUS.

FLAWE (L. *flavus*), yellow, of the colour of gold.

And lilley forhed had this creature
With livelist browe, *flawe* of colour pure.
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

FLAWN (S. *flena*), a cheese cake or custard.

Fill oven with *flawns*; Ginny pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake day will keep.
TUSSER.

FLECK (Ger. *fleck*), to spot, stripe, variegate, or mark with divers colours.

About the peytrel stood the fome full hie,
He was of fome and *flecked* as a pie.
CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.

And *flecked* darkness, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's pathway.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

FLEME (S. *flyma*), to banish or expel.

Lo here hath lust his dominacion,
And appetite *fleméth* discretion.
CHAUCER'S MANCIPLE'S TALE.

The whit lambe that hurt was with a spere
Flemere of fiendes.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

FLETCHER (O. F. *flecher*), a maker of arrows.

Her mind runs sure upon a *fletcher* or bowyer.
O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

Your husband's *fletcher*, I warrant.
O. P. THE PURITAN.

FLEW, the large chops of a hound.

Such as you are unworthy to be hounds, much less huntsmen, that know not when a hound is fleet, fair *flewed*, and well hang'd.
O. P. MIDAS.

FLICKER (S. *flicceran*), to flutter as with wings, to have a tremulous motion.

And hire to glad he did all his entent;
For which her goat, which flickered aye aloft,
Into her woful hart ayen it went.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

FLIRT GILL, a pert bold or forward hussy. Gill is the contraction of a woman's christian name.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt gills*.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Thou look'st me up at every word I spoke
As I had been a mawkin or *flirt gillian*.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S CHANCES.

FLIT (S. *fliht*), to fly away, to remove, to move nimbly or by starts.

For whan that richesse thineth bright,
Love recovereth ayen his light,
And whan it faileth he wol *flit*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The *flitting* sky.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FLO (S. *fla*), an arrow.

His bowe he bent and therein set a *fle*,
And in his ire he hath his wife slayne.
CHAUCER'S MANCIPLE'S TALE.

FLOCKMELL (S. *flocemælum*), in a flock or body, gathered in crowds or a large company.

Only that point his people bare so sore,
That *flockmell* on a day to him they went.
CHAUCER'S CLERK OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

FLOITING (S. *fluten*), whistling.

Singing he was or *floiting* all the day.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

FLOME (L. *flumen*), a sea, river, or flood.

Tigris, a *flome* from Paradys,
Cometh to that cité y-wis.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

At *flome* Jordan and at Bethlem.
SIR TRIAMOUR.

FODER (Teu. *ffuter*), a burthen; the word is still used technically, as, a fodder of lead, &c.

Kyng Phelip saide to the modur,
Thou hast borne a sori *foder*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

FOIN (F. *poindre*), to make a push or pass in fencing; to thrust with a spear or sword.

And after that, with sharp speares strong
They *foinen* ech at other.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

He hew'd and lash'd, and *foined* and thundred blows.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FOISON (O. F. *foison*), plenty, abundance.

With loves five and fishes two to fede,
God sent his *foison* at hire grete nede.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

Of its own kind all *foison*, all abundance.
TEMPEST.

FOIST (F. *fausser*), to juggle, trick, or defraud.

Put not your *foists* upon me; I shall scent them.
B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

I mean filching, *foisting*, niming, jilting.
O. P. THE SPANISH GYPSEY.

FOLKMOTE (S. *folcgemote*), a meeting or assembly of people.

To which *folkmote* they all with one consent
Agreed to travel.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FOND (Ger. *fanzen*), foolish, silly, indiscreet.

O countrey sweete, perswade obedience here;
Reform the *fond*, and still preserve the wise.
CHURCHYARD'S CHALLENGE.

You see how simple and how *fond* I am.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

FONDE (S. *fundian*), to try or strive.

To ryde forth let us begynne,
Saladan the sowdon to annoy,
And *fonde* hym for to destroy.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Though I sicknes have upon honde
And long have had, yet will I *fonde*
To make a boke.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

FONGE (S.), to take or receive.

For to the navel doun she hongeth,
And foul also carayne *fongeth*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

FOOL (O. F. *foueil*). The head of the domestic fool was frequently shaven, to imitate the tonsure of an ecclesiastic, probably to heighten his grotesque appearance.

He cleped a barbour him before,
That as a *fool* he should be shore
All around like a freyre.
ROBERT OF CYSILLE. ELLIS SP.

FOOL, BEGGED FOR. See "Begged," &c.

FOOT CLOTH, the housings of a horse used by the gentry for riding; it usually covered the body of the animal and reached down to his heels; persons

of distinction had them made of velvet, embroidered with gold.

Thou dost ride on a *foot cloth*, dost thou not?
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

Our steeds are furnish'd with *foot cloths* of gold instead of saddles of steel.
O. P. ALEXANDER AND CAMPASPE.

FOOT HOT (a corruption from the French *haut de pied*), immediately, in an instant, directly.

The maister hunt anon *fote-hote*
With his horne blew three mote.
CHAUCER'S DREME.

And forthwithal anon *fole-hote*
He stale the cowe.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

FORBY (from *for* and *by*), near to.

Eftsoones unto an holy hospital
That was *forby* the way she did him bring.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FORCE (F. *farcir*), to stuff; a term in cookery still used in the kitchen, as, *force meat.*

He's not yet thorough warm, *force* him with praises.
TROI. AND CRESSIDA.

FORCER (O. F. *forcier*), a chest.

Thai dede the kyng fill twei *forcers*
Of ryche golde, &c.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

FORDO (S. *fordon*), to waste or destroy.

But al so colde towardes thee
Thy ladie is—as frost in winter mone,
And thou *fordon* as snowe in fire is sone.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Fordo its own life.
HAMLET.

FOREFEND, to avert, prohibit, or forbid.

Now heav'n *forefend* the holy maid with child!
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

Now God *forefend* that any should presume
To touch the sister of a holy house.
O. P. THE MERRY DEVIL OF EDMONTON.

FORLAIE (Teu. *verlaeghen*), to entrap or seduce.

Gif there come any maiden that is *forlaie*,
And bowe to the grounde
For to waschen her honde,
The water will yell as it were wode.
FLORICE AND BLANCHFLOURE.

FORRAY (F. *fourrager*), to ravage, spoil, or destroy.

Proclaimed joy and peace through all the state,
For dead now was their foe which them *forrayed* late.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FORTUNE THEATRE. This theatre, the remains of which still continue, is situated in Golden Lane, the royal arms yet in being designate the house, which is now divided into tenements. It was purchased by Edward Alleyn, the player and founder of Dulwich College, who rebuilt it in 1600; it took its name from a painting or statue of Fortune, placed in the front; it was suppressed with the other theatres in 1648, and never afterwards reopened as a place for dramatic entertainments.

——— I'll rather stand here,
Like the picture of Dame Fortune
Before the *Fortune* playhouse.
HEYWOOD'S ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

One of them is a nip; I took him once in the two penny gallery at the *Fortune*.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

FOURBE (F.), a cheat, an impostor.

Thou art a false impostor and a *fourbe*.
DENHAM.

FOUTRA (F. *foutre*), a word of contempt, borrowed from the French, equivalent to "a fig for you."

A *foutra* for the world and worldlings base.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Fox, a cant word signifying to intoxicate; a sword was also in the same language called a fox.

If we do want as much bread as would dine a sparrow, or as much drink as would *fox* a fly, I know what I know.

O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

What would you have, sister, of a fellow that knows nothing but a basket hilt and an old *fox* in't?

B. JONSON'S BARTH. FAIR.

Foy (F. *foi*), faith, allegiance.

He Easterland subdued and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Fragor (L.), a loud crash or noise.

Pursued by hideous *fragors;* though before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

SANDYS.

Frail (O. F. *fraian*), a basket made of rushes, in which figs or raisins are packed.

Of froyt there is grete plenté
Fygges, raysyns, in *fragal.*

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Convey yourself into a sugar chest,
Or, if you could lie round, a *frail* were rare.

B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

Fraine (S.), to ask.

Priam full oft and eke his mother dere,
His bretheren and his sisters gan him *fraine..*

CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

Frampold, boisterous, peevish, uneasy, cross, ill tempered, troublesome; in all these senses it is used by various old authors. It is a word of no certain derivation and variously spelt.

What a goodyere alle you, mother! are you *frampul?*

ISLE OF GULLS.

Those *frampard* ways the hypocrite
Doth trample in.

MORE'S PHILOSOP. POEMS.

Her husband! Alas! the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

FRANION, a person of loose demeanour, a dissolute companion; the word is of uncertain etymology.

But, my *franion*, I tell you this one thing.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

He's a frank *franion*, a merry companion, and loves a wench well.
O. P. 1 PART K. EDW. IV.

FRANK (O. F. *franc*), a hogstye, a place to feed hogs in.

Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

FRANKLIN (from F. *franc*), an ancient name for a freeholder of large possessions.

A *franklein* was in this compagnie,
White was his berd as was the dayesie.
CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.

——— A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklein* fair and free.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FRAPE (F. *frappe*), to strike or smite.

I wol assaye that pawtener,
With myn axe I schal hym *frape*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

FRAY (F. *effrayer*), to affright or put in fear.

O, I shall *fray* him terribly.
O. P. WILY BEGUILED.

He that retires not at the threats of death,
Is not as are the vulgar, slightly *frayed*.
O. P. CORNELIA.

FREAK (S. *freken*), spotted, variegated.

The lark that on his beauteous crest presumes,
And the *freak't* goldfinch with vermillion plumes.
WAY'S FAB. HUELINE AND EGLANTINE.

The white pink, and the pansie *freakt* with jet.
MILTON'S LYCIDAS.

FREN (S. *fremd*), an alien or stranger.

And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*.
SPENSER'S E. QUEEN.

FRESHMAN, a term given to the students of the two universities in England, on their first introduction to college.

Here's a *freshman* come from Padua, whom I will powder with his acquaintance.

O. P. MAY DAY.

FRET (S. *fretan*), to tear, corrode, or devour.

The sow *fretting* the child in cradle.

CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

He *frets* like a gumm'd velvet.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Frets also are the stops of a musical instrument, which regulate the harmony of the sound..

All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire.

PAR. LOST.

FRIPPERY (F. *friperie*), an old clothes shop. Anciently the dealers in second-hand wearing apparel lived, according to Strype, in Birchin Lane and Cornhill. See "Birchin Lane."

Oh, oh, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*.

TEMPEST.

FRITH, MARY. See "English Moll."

FRONTLET (F. *fronteau*), a bandage worn on the forehead by ladies. Shakspeare uses it figuratively to signify a frowning brow.

How, now, daughter? what makes that *frontlet* on?

K. LEAR.

Moods, *frontlets*, wires, cauls, curling irons, &c.

O. P. MIDAS.

FRORNE (Du. *bevrozen*), frozen.

O, my heart's blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel.

SPENSER'S FAST.

FROUNCE (F. *froncer*), to wrinkle, plait, or fold; also, to frizzle the hair of the head.

Her face was *frounced* and forpined.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

FRUSH (F. *froisser*), to break, crush, or bruise.

To *frusche* the gadelyng and to bete,
And none of heom on lyve lete.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDER.

——— I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and destroy the rivets all.
TROI. AND CRESS.

FUCUS (L.), a composition or paint for the face.

No mercury water, *fucus*, or perfumes
To help a lady's breath.
O. P. RAM ALLEY.

FULHAMS, a cant word to signify false or loaded dice, said to be so called from their being made at Fulham.

As one cut out to pass your tricks on,
With *Fulhams* of poetic fiction.
HUDIBRAS.

G.

GABARDINE (F. *galverdine*), a loose mantle or coarse frock coat, usually worn by shepherds.

Under your *gabardines* wear pistols all.
O. P. THE GOBLINS.

My best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*.
TEMPEST.

GABBE (S. *gabban*). This word, although now only used by the vulgar, is one of the most ancient in the English language; its remote derivation appears to be from the Gothic *begabba*, a mocker, or

from the Celtic *gob*, a beak; whence the word is still used to signify the mouth. Its present as well as its primitive signification is idle prate, chatter, loud and unmeaning talk.

Right in the next chapter after this
I *gabbe* not, so have I joy and blisse.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

Why *gabbest* thou that saids't unto me.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

GAD (S. *gadd*), a point of a spear.

And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
TIT. ANDRON.

GALAXY (F. *galaxie*), the long white luminous track in the firmament, seen in a clear night, caused by innumerable stars, called from its colour and appearance the milky way.

Lo there! quod he, cast up thine eye;
See yonder, lo, the *galaxie*.
CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

GALE (S. *galan*), a song or story; the Saxon derivation is literally to sing, and the only word in present use of a similar import is nightingale.

Listeneth now and letith *gale*,
For now ariseth a noble tale.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

GALLIARD (F. *gaillard*), a merry, brisk, pleasant person; also, a sprightly dance.

Galliard was he, as Goldfinch in the shawe;
Browne as a berry, a proper short felawe.
CHAUCER'S COKE'S TALE.

What, is thy excellence in a *galliard*, knight?
TWELFTH NIGHT.

GALLIASS (F. *galeas*), a heavy low built vessel, carrying two masts, having both sails and oars.

——— My father hath no less
Than three great argosies and two *galliasses*.
TAMING OF A SHREW.

GALLOW (S. *agelwan*), to terrify or frighten.

——— The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark. K. LEAR.

GALLOWGLASSES, a name given to soldiers, amongst the wild Irish, who served on horseback; they wore under their clothes a peculiar kind of armour, composed of small iron rings, called "a long shirt of mail."

——— A puissant and mighty power
Of *gallowglasses* and stout Kernes. 2 PART K. HEN. VI.

GALLY FOIST, the name of a pleasure boat, used by the lord mayors of London on particular occasions, for pomp and state, as the city barges are now.

I smelt the powder; spy'd what linstock gave fire to shoot against the poor captain of the *galley foist*.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

GALLY GASKINS, large open hose, derived by Skinner from *caligæ gallo vasconicæ*. Cotgrave calls them great Gascon or Spanish hose. The word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, though not so formerly.

Some *gally gascoynes* or shipman's hose, like the Anabaptist's, &c.
P. PENNILESSE'S SUP. TO THE DIVELL.

My *gally gaskins* that have long withstood
The winter's fury. PHILLIP'S SP. SHILLING.

GALLYMAWFRAY (F. *gallimaffrée*), a medley, a dish of various meats.

He loves thy *gallimawfrey*.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GALORE (S. *geleoran*), plenty, abundance.

To feasting they went, and to merriment,
And tippled strong liquor *galore*.
O. B. ROBIN HOOD AND LITTLE JOHN.

GAMASHES, a sort of clothing for the legs, similar to the modern gaiter. Johnson calls them short spatterdashes, worn by ploughmen, as if the wearing of them was confined to that class of persons; in this he is evidently mistaken: they appear to have been worn by persons of rank and quality.

Open my trunk, lay my richest suit on the top,
My velvet slippers, cloth of gold *gamashes*, &c.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

GAMBISON (O. F.), a stuffed doublet, worn under armour, and under which was sometimes added an iron breast plate.

Withouten sotoned aketoun,
Other plate, other *gumbison*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Bright marygold compos'd their *gambison*.
WAY'S FAB. HUELINE AND EGLANTINE.

GAME (S. *gaman*), in jest, not seriously.

But peace or no, for earnest or for *game*.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

GANELY, readily, dextrously; we still use the word *ungainly* to signify awkwardness.

Ganely thou schalt in come,
In lytel while it schal be nome.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

GANG (S. *gangan*), an old word signifying to go, chiefly used in a ludicrous manner.

But let them *gang* alone.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

GANGLE (F. *jangler*), to make a noise.

While they weore so in mangle,
Theo Indiens gan *gangle*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

GAR (Is. *giore*), to cause or make; a word still in use in the northern counties and in Scotland.

But specially I pray thee, hoste dere,
Gar us have mete and drinke, and make us cheere.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

Tell me, good Hobbinal, what *gars* thee greet,
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

GARBOIL (F. *garbouile*), a disorder, uproar, commotion.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
The *garboils* she awak'd.
ANTH. AND CLEOPATRA.

Such is the *garboile* of this conflict, then.
DRAYTON'S ENGLAND'S PARNASSUS.

GARDEN HOUSES. In the early drama, frequent mention is made of these houses, which the citizens of London erected in the suburbs. Stubbs, in his *Anatomie of Abuses* (1595), states them to be gardens, paled or walled round, having arbours, bowers, banquetting houses, &c. erected therein. The ladies are accused of using them chiefly for the purposes of intrigue.

Garden houses are not truer bawds to cuckold making, than I will be to thee and thy stratagem.
O. P. THE CITY NIGHT CAP.

Imitate the ancient wise citizens of this city, who used carefully to provide their wives *gardens* near the town, to plant, &c.
O. P. ALL FOOLS.

GARGEYLD (F. *gargouille*), the spout of a gutter in ancient castles and mansions, usually made to resemble the heads of beasts, &c.

Gargelyd with greyhounds and with many lions.
TOWER OF DOCTRINE.

GARISH (S. *gewiar*), shewy, splendid, gay, glaring.

A dream of what thou wast; a *garish* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot.
K. RICH. III.

Hide me from day's *garish* eye.
MILTON'S IL PENSEROSO.

GARLAND (F. *garlande*), a wreath or chaplet of flowers; a term in archery, signifying the ring or wreath within which the prick or mark was placed to be shot at. A miscellaneous collection of songs or poems was also called a garland.

> The second shot had the wighte yeoman,
> He shot within the *garland*.
>
> O. B. ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

> These are out of ballads; she has all the *Garland* of *Good Will* by heart.
>
> O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

GASTED (S. *gast*), frightened, alarmed; though this word is now obsolete, *aghast* is still used.

> Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
> Full suddenly he fled.
>
> CYMBELINE.

GATE (Du. *gat*), a way or passage, the march or manner of walking.

> With that word Reson went her *gate*.
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

> Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GAUDS, toys, trinkets, ornaments; the word is of no certain derivation, but most probably from L. *gaudere*, the more general acceptation of the term being any thing which gives pleasure, whether to the eye, taste, or heart.

> A pair of bedes, black as sable,
> She toke and hynge my necke about,
> Upon the *gaudes* all without.
>
> GOWER'S CON. AM.

> By this *gaude* have I wonnen, yere by yere,
> An hundred mark.
>
> CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

> With bracelets of her hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits.
>
> MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

GAURE, to stare or look ardently.

For them that *gaured* and cast on me their sight.
LYDGATE'S TRAG.

The neighbours, both small and grete,
In ronne for to *gauren* on this man.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

GAVELOCK (S. *geveloc*), a javelin.

Al so thic the arwe shoten,
In sunne beame so doth the moten,
Gavelokes al so thicke flowe.
TALE OF MERLIN.

GEAR (S. *geawre*), furniture, possessions, ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeus *gear*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

If Fortune be a good woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

GEASON (S. *gesean*), wonderful, rare, scarce, uncommon. Dr. Johnson says the word is only to be found in Spenser, but in this he is mistaken; it frequently occurs in the old drama, particularly in *Appius and Virginia*, *What You Will*, *The Wounds of Civil War*, &c.

Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geason*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

It was frosty winter season,
And fair Flora's wreath was *geason*.
R. GREENE'S PHILOMEL.

GECK (S. *geac*), a fool or dupe; also, to mock or deride.

And made the most notorious *geck* and gull.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

Gudeman, gra mercy for your *geck*,
Quod Hope, and lowly louts.
CHERRY AND SLAE.

GENT (O. F.), proper, handsome, elegant.

For young she was and hewed bright,
Sore pleasaunt and fetes withall,
Gent and in her middle small.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent*.
FAIRFAX.

GEORGE A GREEN, the famous pinner of Wakefield, celebrated in the old ballad of *Robin Hood and the Pinner*, &c. He fought with and beat both Robin Hood and Little John, and hence obtained the character of a man of extraordinary prowess.

More spruce and nimble, and more gay to seem,
Than some attorney's clerk or *George a Green*.
STEPHENS' APOLOGY FOR HERODOTUS.

And were you as good as *George a Green*,
I shall make bold to turn again.
HUDIBRAS.

GERMIN (L. *germen*), a plant, shoot, or sprout, generally used in a figurative sense.

Crack Nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man.
K. LEAR.

——— Though the treasure
Of Nature's *germins* tumble all together.
MACBETH.

GESTE (L. *gestum*), a representation or shew; also, from the O. F. *geste*, a deed or achievement, and from F. *giste*, a bed, derived from L. *jacet*, the journal of the several days or stages prefixed to the progresses of our kings.

The Roman *gestes* maken remembrance
Of many a trew wife.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

Who fair them quites, as him beseemed best.
And goodly can discourse with many a noble *geste*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— I'll give you my commission
To let him there a month behind the *geste*
Prefix'd for parting.
WINTER'S TALE.

The hall or refectory, appropriated in a nunnery for the entertainment of the guests, was called *the geste halle*.

The abbess and the nonnes alle
Fair hym gret in the *geste halle*.

LAY LE FREINE.

GIBBE, an old worn out animal. A gibbed cat is said, but on no certain authority, to be a he cat. Both the etymology and precise meaning of the word seem involved in obscurity. It was applied generally as a term of contempt.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide?

HAMLET.

I am as melancholy as a *gibbe cat*.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

GIBBERISH, deduced by Skinner from F. *gaber*, to cheat, and by Dr. Johnson, from *Geber*, the astronomer of Arabia, whose works are full of the jargon of the alchymists; others have given different but equally uncertain etymologies;—unintelligible language, unmeaning gabble; sometimes applied to the cant language of gipsies.

——— The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the streets of Rome.

HAMLET.

Think you I'll learn to spell this *gibberish*.

O. P. ENGLISHMEN FOR MY MONEY.

GIF (S. *gif*), the conjunction if, still in use in some parts of England and Scotland.

Gif any good knight will find his dame,
Come forth, &c. O. B. SIR ALDINGER.

GIGG (O. F. *gigues*), a wanton woman, a strumpet.

Some spend her goodes upon *gigges*,
And finden hem of great arraie.

CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

GIGLOT, derived as the last word, and having the same meaning.

Young Talbot was not born to be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Impudent *giglet!* was it not enough to abuse me, but also to belie me.

O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

GILOFRE (F. *giroflée*), the clove, a mere transposition of the French derivation; the name is still retained in the word *gillyflower*, which yet is a corruption, as the word in the midland counties is both spelt and pronounced *gilliver*. The supposition of Bailey and others, that it is so called from July, *i. e.* July flower, is incorrect; first, because the addition of "flower" is a corruption; and, secondly, the plant blossoms in March and April, and not in July.

The canel and the licoris,
And sweet savour of mynte i-wis;
The *gilofre*, quybebe, and mace.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

GIMMAL (L. *gemellus*), a double ring, made in links; any piece of joined work, the parts moving within each other; a quaint piece of machinery.

I think, by some odd *gimmals* or device,
Their arms are set like clocks.

1 PART K. HEN. VI.

And in their pale dull mouths the *gimmal* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

K. HEN. IV.

GING (S. *gang*), anciently used for the modern word *gang*, a company of men acting together.

There's a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GINGERLY (Sw. *gængare*), cautiously, nicely, with gentleness.

What is't that you
Took up so *gingerly?*

TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

GIPON (F. *jupon*), a sort of surcoat made of silk or velvet, adorned with armorial bearings, reaching only to the waist; sometimes spelt gyppon, jupon, and giupon.

Som wol be armed in an habergeon,
And in a brest plate and a *gipon*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

GIPSERE (F. *gibecière*), a pouch, purse, or bag.

An anlace, and a *gipsere* all of silk,
Hing at his girdle.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLIN'S TALE.

GIRD, to strike or give a blow; also, to revile, reproach, or taunt; said to be derived from the S. *gyrd*, but this seems a strained etymology.

Girde off Gyles' head, and let him go no ferther.
P. PLOWMAN.
To slen him and to *girden* off his hed.
CHAUCER'S MONKES TALE.
Being moved, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
CORIOLANUS.

GIRDLESTEAD (S. *girdl* and *stede*), the place where a girdle is worn. The old Saxon word *stede* is still retained in bedstead, homestead, &c.

Divide yourself in two halves, just by the *girdlestead*.
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

GIRE (L. *gyrus*), a circular motion, described by a living body. See "Gyre."

First I beheld him hovering in the air,
And then down stooping with a hundred *gires*.
O. P. LINGUA.

GISE (S. *wisa*), manner, custom; subsequently and now written *guise*. See that word.

The hornes full of meeth, as was the *gise*,
There lacked nought to don her sacrifice.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

GITERNE (O. F. *gisterne*), a musical stringed instrument, called also a cittern, somewhat resembling the modern guitar, which is derived from the old word.

The moone, when it was night, bright shone,
And Absolon his *gitterne* hath i-take.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

He has travell'd, and speaks languages
As a barber's boy plays o'th' *gittern*.
O. P. THE MARRIAGE NIGHT.

GLADE (S. *gehlad*), an avenue in a wood.

Lo where they spy'd how in a gloomy *glade*
The lion sleaping lay.
SPENSER'S M. HUBBARD'S TALE.

GLAIRE (S. *glær*), the white of an egg; any viscous matter.

Unslakked lime, chalk, and *gleire* of an egg.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS, YEOMAN'S TALE.

Blood poison, slimy *glere*,
That in his body so abondant were.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

GLAVE (F. *glaive*), a broad sword or falchion.

And whet her tongue as sharp as sword or *glave*.
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

O, mistress! the mayor and all the watch
Are coming towards our house with *glaves* and bills.
O. P. ARDEN OF FAVERSHAM.

GLAVER (Br. *glafr*), to flatter or wheedle.

Venus who knew she did but *glaver*,
For all the fine smooth words she gave her.
COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

GLEDE (S. *gled*), a coal in a state of strong heat.

The cruel ire, redde as any *glede*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

His armour glyttered as dyd a *glede*.
O. B. OF CHEVY CHACE.

In hart he brent as any *glede*.
LYDGATE'S TROY.

GLEE (S. *glig*), anciently signified music or minstrelsy generally, and *gligmen* (gleemen) were minstrels or performers upon some musical instrument.

> The *glemen* useden hir tonge,
> The wode aqueighte so hy songe.
> ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.
>
> There saw I syt in other sees,
> Playing upon other sondry *glees*.
> CHAUCER'S BOKE OF FAME.

GLEEK (S. *glig*), a musician; also, music. The verb to gleek, from the Saxon *glīgman*, a droll or mimic, signifies to sneer at, gibe, mock, or make merry with. Gleek (F. *glic*) was also a game at cards now totally unknown.

> What will you give us?—No money but the *gleek*;
> I will give you the minstrel.
> ROMEO AND JULIET.
>
> I can *gleek* upon occasion.
> MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.
>
> There's *gleek* for you; let me have my gird.
> O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.
>
> What? Penny *gleek* I hope's in fashion yet.
> O. P. THE WITS.

GLENT (S. *glidan*), moved swiftly, glided.

> Out of his saddle he hym *glente*.
> ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.
>
> Grea hondes thorowe the greves *glent*.
> O. B. OF CHEVY CHACE.

GLOAMING (S. *glomung*), the twilight; and, figuratively, dulness, melancholy, gloomy.

> The *gloming* comes, the day is spent.
> A. HUME'S CHRON.
>
> What devill, woman! plucke up your hart and leve of al this *gloming*.
> O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

GLOBE THEATRE. This theatre was situated on

Bankside, and was the house in which Shakspeare acted. A licence was granted to him and others in 1603 for theatrical representations. It was a summer theatre, and the performances took place in the day time; it was built of wood, on the site of the old Bear Garden, and was of a circular form in the interior. Shakspeare's *K. Hen. V.* confirms this fact.

——— Can we cram
Into this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?

——— That the *Globe* (*i. e.* the theatre),
Wherein (quoth he) reigns a world of vice,
Had been consumed.

O. P. THE MUSES' LOOKING GLASS.

GLOUT, to look sullen, to pout; said to be derived from Goth. *gloa*, to look attentively: it is still used in many provincial dialects.

He gan to moorne, and held hym stylle;
He *glouted*, and gan to syke.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Glouting with sullen spite, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.

GARTH'S DISPENSARY.

GLOZE (S. *glesan*), to wheedle, flatter, or collogue.

Therefore ye *glozen* Goddes hests,
And begile people yong and old.

CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

Of me, certain thou shalt not be *glozed*.

CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

GNAR (S. *gnyrran*), to growl, snarl, or murmur.

He gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

GNARLED (Teu. *knorre*), knotty.

Split'st the unwedgable and *gnarled* oak.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

GOBBET (F. *gobeau*), small pieces, a lump, or morsel.

He said he had a *gobbet* of the sail
That St. Peter had.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GODEMAN (from *good* and *man*), the master of the house, the landlord, and sometimes the husband; this was its original signification, but afterwards it was applied as a rustic mode of salutation, and generally ironically.

The *godeman* welcomed faire the kyng.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

The *godeman* of the house was Dolon hight.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Nay, hear you; *goodman*, deliver.
HAMLET.

GOD'S SANTY, an ancient oath, a contraction of God's sanctity or holiness.

God's sante! this is a goodly book.
O. P. THE LONGER THOU LIV'ST THE MORE FOOL THOU ART.

By *God's sonties!* 'twill be a hard way to hit.
MERCH. OF VENICE.

GODWARD, towards God, inclined to godliness, religious.

He was a very rogue in the business between man and man; but as to *Godward*, he was always accounted an upright man and very devout.
O. P. CUTTER OF COLEMAN STREET.

GOEL (S. *geolewe*), yellow; hence gold is so called from being of that colour.

Hop roots so well chosen, let skilful go set,
The *goeler* and younger, the better.
TUSSER.

GOFISH (O. F. *goffe*), indiscreet, foolish.

For to beware of *gofishe* people's speeche,
That dremen things which that never were.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

GOLLS, the hands, a word of no ascertained etymology. Dr. Johnson says it is used in contempt; but it is a word in common use with the old dramatists, and not always if ever used in that sense.

These claws shall claw you to a bar of shame,
Where thou shalt shew thy *goll*.
O. P. RAM ALLEY.

Down with his *golls*, I charge you.
O. P. MAYOR OF QUINBOROUGH.

GOM (S. *guma*), a man. See "Groom."

I Gloton, quod the *gome*, giltye me yelde.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

The *Gomes* that were egre of sight,
With falchiôns felle they gan to fyght.
AMIS AND AMILOUN.

GOOD CHEAP, a literal translation of the French *bon marché*. Cheap, from the Saxon *Ceapan*, to traffic or sell, was a general name for a market, the present Cheapside being formerly called West Cheap, from a market being held there, and from hence is also derived chapman (S. *ceapman*), a dealer.

I wold bryng them all to heven as *good chepe*.
O. INTER. THE FOUR P.'S

But the sack that thou hast drunk me, would have bought me lights as *good cheap* as the dearest candles.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

He buys other men's cunning, *good cheap* in London.
DEKKAR'S BEL-MAN'S NIGHT WALKES.

GOOD DEN, an abbreviation of good evening, a salutation.

Good den, Sir Richard—God a' mercy fellow.
K. JOHN.

GOODYER (F. *gougere*), the lues venerea, an exclamation formerly in use, which is superseded by the better understood but not more delicate *what a' pox*.

What a *goodyere* aile you, mother?
ISLE OF GULLS.

Gossip Queasy, what a *goodyer* would you have?
O. P. THE WITS.

The *goujeers* shall devour them, flesh and fell.
K. LEAR.

GORBELLY (from F. *gourmond*), a gross feeder, one whose paunch is distended by gluttony.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are ye undone?
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

GORD, an instrument used in gaming, so says Dr Johnson; but from the quotations to illustrate its meaning, it would rather seem to be the name of some now-forgotten game.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now but *gord* and nine pins.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GORE (B. *goror*), a piece of cloth inserted in a garment to widen it, being pointed at one end and broad at the bottom.

A barme cloth, white as morwe milk,
Upon her lendes many a *gore*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

An elfe queen shall my lemman be,
And slepe under my *gore*.
CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.

GOSSAMER (low Lat. *gossipium*), the long white cobwebs which float in the air in autumn.

As sore wondren som on cause of thonder,
On ebbe and flood, on *gossomere* and on mist.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

A lover may bestride the *gossamers*,
That idle in the wanton summer air.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

GOSSIP (S. *godsyb*). The primary signification is relationship or affinity, but it has other meanings, as the sponsor at a christening, and was generally understood to be the godmother. Our ancestors, comprehending a spiritual affinity between the child and its sponsors, called them *godsyb*, as related through God. It also denotes boon companions and idle talkative women.

An if I have a *gossip* or a friend.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE WIFE OF BATH.
'Tis not a maid, for she hath *gossips*.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.
To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at her labour.
HUDIBRAS.

GOSTE (S. *gast*), mind or spirit.

As well in body as in *goste*, chaste was she.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS, YEOMAN'S TALE.

GOUTS (F. *goutte*). This word has no singular, and though it is originally derived from the French, the meaning is not simply *drops*, but condensed or clotted matter, as congealed blood, &c.; in this sense, it is still in use in the midland counties.

——— I see thee still,
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood.
MACBETH.

GRAMARYE, the art of necromancy, and probably a corruption of the French word *grimoire*, which, in the old French romances, signified a conjuring book.

The first was *gramarie*,
Musick and astronomie.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

My mother was a western woman,
And learned in *gramarie*.
O. B. OF KING ESTMERE.

GRAME (S. *gram*), grief or anger; it is used in both senses by Chaucer.

A mannes mirth it wol turn al to *grame*.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS, YEOMAN'S TALE.

GRAMERCY (F. *grand merci*), literally, great thanks; an expression of obligation.

Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Be it so, Titus, and *gramercy* too.
TIT. ANDRON.

GRANGE (L. *granagium*), originally so called from the place where the rents (paid in grain) to the monasteries were deposited; it afterwards denoted a farm house, having the usual buildings attached necessary for the purposes of husbandry; and, as such houses were generally at a distance from any neighbourhood, it became a term for any lone house.

There, at the moated *grange*, resides the dejected Mariana.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

——— This is Venice;
My house is not a *grange*.
OTHELLO.

GRAYLE (F. *grêle*), small particles of sand or any other thing.

That all his bones as small as sandy *grayle*
He broke, and did his bowels disentrayl.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GREAVE (S. *græf*), the old way of spelling grove, a thicket of trees.

Yet when she flew into that covert *greave*,
He, her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did leave.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Some in the taller trees, some in the *greves*.
DRAYTON'S POLYOLB.

GREDALINE, derived by Boyer from *gris de lin*, literally, the grey of flax, having a purple hue. Cotgrave has the word *gredille*, puckered, and hence it may admit of a doubt, whether the colour or the shape of the garment is to be understood by the quotations; the former is the most probable supposition.

His love—(Lord help us!) fades like my *gredaline* petticoat.
O. P. THE PARSON'S WEDDING.

The *gridelin* pall that down her shoulders flowed.
LAY OF SIR LANVAL.

GREE (F. *gré*), good will, good graces, favour.

——— We ought
Receiven all in *gree* that God us sent.
CHAUCER'S CLERK'S TALE.

Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

The verb *gree* (O. F. *greer*), to agree, is commonly so spelt in old authors.

The meane that *grees* with country musicke best.
GREENE'S FAREWELL TO FOLLY.

GREECE (F. *graisse*), fat.

Eche of them slew a hart of *greece*.
O. B. ADAM BELL, CLYM OF THE CLOUGH, &c.

GREEN SLEEVES, a popular ballad, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, called *A Northern Ditty of the Ladye Green Sleeves*.

But they do no more keep place together than the hundredth psalm to the tune of *Green Sleeves*
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GREES (F. *grez*), sometimes written *grice*, a flight

of steps; the plural of *gree*, a stair or step, derived primarily from the Latin *gradus*.

By many a *gree*, ymade of marbyl graye.
LYDGATE.

Oliv. That's a degree of love.
Viol. No, not a *grise*.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

GREET (S. *grædian*), to weep, cry, or lament.

I am, Thomas, your hope, to whom ye crie and *grete*.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee *greete?*
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

GREGORIAN TREE, a cant term for the gallows, so called from Gregory Brandon, the common hangman in the time of Charles I.

This trembles under the black rod, and he
Both fear his fate from the *Gregorian tree*.
MERC. PRAGMATICUS.

GREITHE (S. *gerædian*), to make ready, prepare.

Unto the Jewes such an hate had he,
That he bade *greithe* his chare full hastily.
CHAUCER'S MONKES PRO.

GRIDE (It. *gridare*), to pierce with a cutting weapon.

Such was the wound that Scudamour did *gride*,
For which Dan Phœbus' self cannot a salve provide.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GRIEFS (F. *grever*), wrongs, grievances.

Know, then, I here forget all former *griefs*.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

GRIS (F.), a grey fur, of great value.

The pavis all of fur and *gris*.
O. B. GUY OF WARWICK.

I saw his sleves, purfiled at the hond
With *gris*, and that the finest in the londe.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

GRISELY (S. *grislic*), abominable, dreadful, hideous

Speke no more, it is a *grisely* thing
Of her horrible lust and her likyng.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH'S PRO.

Full black and *grisely* did his face appear.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GRIZEL, commonly called Patient Grizel, the lady of Walter, marquis of Saluce in Lombardy, who tried her patience and constancy by the most severe tests, which nevertheless she bore without complaint or repining.

With words far bitterer than wormwood,
That would in Job or *Grizel* stir mood.
HUDIBRAS.

GROGRAM (F. *gros grain*), a species of stuff of a coarse texture.

The imperial flower his neck with pearl attires,
The lilly high her silver *grogeram* rears.
FLETCHER'S PURPLE ISLAND.

Your only wearing is your *grogeram*.
DONNES POEMS.

GROINE, to sulk or hang the lip in discontent. Cotgrave gives *faire le grain*, to pout, lower, or frown.

And yet if she for other encheson
Be wroth, then shalt thou have a *groine* anon.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

GROOM or GROME, a corruption of the Saxon *guma*, a man; it, in old writers, also signifies a male servant, whatever be his duty or office. See "Gom."

Husband ne wyff, ne maide ne *grome*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Then called she a *groom*, and forth him led
Into a goodly lodge.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GROUNDLING. In the early state of dramatic entertainments, the pit of the theatres was literally on

the ground, having neither floor nor benches; hence the frequenters of that part of the house were called groundlings.

Your *groundling* and gallery commoner buys his sport for a penny.

DEKKAR'S GUL'S HORN BOOK.

To split the ears of the *groundlings*.

HAMLET.

GROWTE (S. *grut*), groats, *i. e.* oats, with the outward skin or hull taken off, made into a dish, mixed with butter. A mess of dillegrowte is still served up at the coronation feast of the kings of England, according to ancient custom.

Sweete *growte* or whig his bottle had,
As much as it might holde.

O. B. ARGENTILE AND CURAN.

GRUNSIL or GROUNDSEL (S. *grund* and *sill*), the piece of timber fixed in the ground under the door of a house or other building, the threshold.

In his own temple, on the *grounsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.

PAR. LOST.

"Outcasts of heaven! O abject race and scorned!"
Began he, on the horrid *grunsel* standing.

CAREY'S DANTE.

GUARDED (F. *garder*). A garment welted or bordered was said to be guarded, because it kept the cloth from being torn; these afterwards came to be used as ornaments on wearing apparel.

——— Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows.

MERCH. OF VENICE.

I'll have thee go like a citizen, with a *guarded* gown and French hood.

O. P. LONDON PRODIGAL.

GUARISH (F. *guerir*), to heal, cure, or restore to health.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best,
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

GUERDON (F.), price, reward, or recompense.

The gloree of heaven with whiche God shal *guerdon* man for his good deedes.

CHAUCER'S PERSONNE'S TALE.

Death, in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

GUISE (S. *wisa*), external demeanour, manner, habit, custom, peculiarity, either in conduct or dress. See "Gise."

And as the *guise* was in his countree,
Ful high upon a chair of gold stood he.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

This is her very *guise*; observe her.

MACBETH.

GURGE (L. *gurges*), a gulf or whirlpool.

The plain wherein a black and bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground.

PAR. LOST.

Here a boat kicking in the *surges*,
And there one sinking in the *gurges*.

COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

GYE (O. F. *guier*), to guide or govern. The word "gee," used to horses, is probably derived from this.

And all Romayn and Lombardie,
For thou can'st ful wel heom *gye*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

And if that ye in clene love me *gie*,
He will you love as me.

CHAUCER'S NONNES TALE.

GYRE (L. *gyrus*), the act of turning round, a circle described by moving in an orbit; it is used figuratively to signify changeable, unsettled, &c. See "Gire."

Into a study he fell sodenly,
As doen those lovers in their queint *gyres*.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Or strike or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

H.

HABERGEON (F. *haubergeon*), a coat of mail, covering only the head and shoulders; a piece of armour.

Som wol be armed in an *habergeon*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon*,
Who straight "a surgeon" cried.
HUDIBRAS.

HAB NAB (S. *habban nabban*), any thing done at random or without previous consideration.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *hab nab*, at random.
IBID.

HACKENAY (F. *haquenée*), formerly a general term for a horse, though now appropriated to a hired or common one.

Neythyr stede nor palfray,
But a staffe was his *hackenay*.
SIR CLEGES.

He sayd I had stolen hym; and I sayd nay:
This is, sayd he, my brother's *hackenaye*.
OLD MORALITY OF HYCKE SCORNER.

HAGGARD (F. *hagard*), a wild species of hawk which, if not properly tamed, will fly at birds not game.

As *hagard* hawk presuming to contend
With hardy fowl.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And, like the *haggard*, check at every feather.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

A proud *haggard*, and not to be reclaim'd.
MASSINGER'S MAID OF HONOUR.

HAKETON. See "Acton."

HALCYON (L. *halcyo*), the name given to the bird called the kingfisher, which breeds in the winter

season, and, as tradition informs us, no storm or tempest happens during the time the eggs are hatching, hence halcyon days denote peaceable times and pleasant or fair weather.

Expect St. Martin's summer, *halcyon* days.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

HALE (F. *haler*), to drag with violence, to pull with force; now corrupted into haul.

Hither *hale* the misbelieving Moor. TIT. ANDRON.
I'll *hale* the dauphin headlong from his throne.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

HALFENDELE (from S. *half*), the half or half part of any thing.

Quod Troilus, for never yet no dede
Had I er now, ne *halfendele* the drede.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.
That now the humid night was farforth spent,
And heavenly lampes were *halfendele* y-brent.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

HALIDOM (S. *halig dome*), that is, holy doom; the sentence at the general resurrection, a form of adjuration.

By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

HALLOWMAS (S. *halig* and *mass*), the Feast of All Saints (1st Nov.). It was anciently a custom for persons to go begging on this day for money to purchase *soul cakes*, but the object was to make merry with the donation. Its origin was to procure money to pay for masses for the souls of departed friends, and the solicitation was made in a whining tone.

To speak puling, like a beggar at *Hallowmas*. IBID.

HALSE (S. *hals*), the neck; the verb *to halse*, signified to embrace the neck with affection.

> And when she found that he was false,
> She hong herself by the *halse*.
>
> CHAUCER'S BOKE OF FAME.
>
> Instead of stroke, each other kissed glad,
> And lovely *haulst*.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

HAPPY MAN BE HIS DOLE, a proverbial expression of frequent occurrence in the ancient drama; the dole was the provision distributed at the doors of the houses of the opulent, but it subsequently meant any thing dealt out or distributed, and the sense of the proverb is, "may your dole or share be that which will make you happy."

> Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I shall not speede worst.
>
> O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
>
> *Happy man be his dole* that misses her.
>
> O. P. GRIM, THE COLLIER OF CROYDON.

HARBOROWE or HERBOROUGH (S. *herberga*), a lodging, an inn.

> For my trouth, if I should not lye,
> I nat sey this yere so merry a company
> At ones in this *herborowe* as is now.
>
> CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

HARDIMENT (F.), boldness, courage, stoutness.

> For through him had I *hardiment*
> Again to daunger for to go.
>
> CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.
>
> But he himself betook another way
> To make more trial of his *hardiment*.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

HARLOT (O. F. *arlot*). Anciently this word signified a base and worthless person, and was applied

indiscriminately to both sexes, but never in the sense it is now used was appropriated to a female; it also denoted a servant of the lowest order.

A sturdy *harlot* went hym aye behind,
That was hir hostes man and bare a sakke.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

The *harlot* king
Is quite beyond mine arm.
WINTER'S TALE.

HARNESS (F. *harnois*), defensive armour.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— Blow wind, come wrack!
At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.
MACBETH.

HARRY (F. *harier*), to make a predatory excursion; to rob, strip, or plunder; also, to vex, tease, or use roughly.

And boldly brent Northumberland,
And *haryed* many a towyn.
O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy stowre.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him.
ANTH. AND CLEOP.

HATBAND. See "Cable Hatband."

HATCH (S. *hæca*), a half door, the upper part of the door way being open.

In at the window or else o'er the *hatch*.
K. JOHN.

HATTED (from S. *hæt*), wearing a hat. It appears from Hollar's *Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus* (1640) that only females of an inferior degree wore hats.

It is as easy way unto a dutchess
As to a *hatted* dame.
O. P. THE REVENGERS' TRAGEDY.

HAVOC (S. *hafoc*, a hawk). This was originally a

phrase used in hunting, but afterwards became a war cry and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.

Do not cry *havoc* where you should but hunt
With modest warrant.

CORIOLANUS.

Cry *havoc!* and let slip the dogs of war.

JUL. CÆSAR.

HAUGHT and HAUTAINE (F. *haut*), high, noble, great, and not proud and overbearing according to its modern use.

There is no lady so *hauteine*,
Duchesse, countesse, ne chastelaine.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Valiant and noble, full of *haughty* courage.

1 PART K. HEN. VI.

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown
And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes.

O. P. CORNELIA.

HAYWARD, a person employed to take care of the hay before stacked, as *woodward* is one appointed to guard or take care of a wood.

The *hayward* bloweth mery his horne,
In everiche field ripe is corne.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

HEART OF GRACE. This phrase is probably a corruption of *hart of greece*, from the F. *graisse*, fat, denoting the stoutness of the animal; a heart of grace therefore indicated courage and determined resolution.

These foolish puling sighs
Are good for nothing—take *heart of grace*, man.

O. P. THE ORDINARY.

HEBENON and HEBEN, the plant henbane, of a poisonous quality.

With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial.

HAMLET.

The juice of *hebon* and Cocytus' breath,
And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.
O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

HEISUGGE, the curruca, hedge sparrow, or tomtit, in whose nest the cuckoo is said to lay her eggs, and when they are hatched and sufficiently strong, they destroy the bird that bred them.

Thou murderer of the *heisugge* on the branch
That brought thee forth, thou ruful glutton.
CHAUCER'S ASSEM. OF FOULES.

HELVE (S. *helf*), the handle of an axe or hatchet.

There his axes stood by hem selves;
He kept one with a well good *helve*.
O. B. GUY OF WARWICK.

HENCHMAN (S. *hengstman*), in its primary signification meant a horseman, but afterwards was applied to a page of honour formerly a state officer, the office was abolished in the time of Queen Elizabeth

Every knight had after him riding
Three *henchmen*, on him waiting.
CHAUCER'S FLOURE AND LEAFE.

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

HEND (S. *hean*), kind, gentle, civil, courteous.

Now I am dubbed a knight, *hende*
Wonder wyde shall waxe my fame.
OLD INT. THE WORLDE AND THE CHYLDE.

In, quoth the dwarf, and louted lowe,
Behold that *hende* soldan.
O. B. SIR CAULINE.

HENT (S. *hentan*), to catch or lay hold of.

But all that he might of his friends *hent*,
On books and on learning he it spent.
CHAUCER'S CLERK OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

——— The gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

HEPE (S. *heopa*), the bulbous head of the flower called the dog rose, remaining after the leaves are shed, now called hip.

——— Sweet as is the bramble floure
That bereth the red *hepe*.
CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.

HERBERGER, a person employed to procure lodgings. See "Harborowe."

By *herbergers* that wenten him before.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

HERDES or HURDS, rough coarse hemp, the refuse of the distaff.

And she had on a surkeney,
That not of hempe *herdes* was.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

HERNE (S.), a corner. Herne Bay, on the coast of Kent, is so called from being in an angle.

Sicker in every halke and in every *herne*
Particular science for to learn.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLIN'S TALE.

HERYING (S. *herian*), to praise or celebrate.

How I mote tell anon right the gladnesse
Of Troïlus to Venus *herying*.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

HEST (S. *hæst*), command, precept, injunction, promise. See "Behest."

And ransack all their dens from most to least,
Regarding nought religion nor their holy *heast*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Refusing her grand *hests*, she did confine thee.
TEMPEST.

HETHING (S), scorn, mockery, derision, contempt.

All is thy *hething* fallen upon thee.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Alas! quod John, the day that I was borne,
Now are we driven to *hething* and to scorne.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

HEY DAY, an interjection expressive of frolic and exultation.

'Twas a strange riddle to a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her: *hey day!*
HUDIBRAS.

HEY DE GUISE, a word of uncertain derivation, perhaps a corruption of the last word hey day, that is, after the guise or manner of a frolic; a wild and frolicsome dance.

By wells and rills, in meadows greene,
We nightly dance our *hey day guise.*
O. B. ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

——— Cast your eyes on our gipsey fashions,
In our antique *hey de guise* we go beyond all nations.
O. P. THE SPANISH GIPSY.

HICCIUS DOCTIUS (a corruption of *hic est doctus*, "this is the learned man"), cant words used by jugglers in the exhibition of their tricks, from hence it became a name for a juggler or deceitful tricking person.

An old dull sot, who tol'd the clock
For many years at Bridewell Dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's Hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all.
HUDIBRAS.

HIGHT (S. *hatan*), named or called.

A worthy duke, that *hight* Perithous,
That fellow was to Duke Theseus.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Malbeco he and Hellenore she *hight.*
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

HILDING (S. *hyldan*), a low, paltry, degenerate fellow; a term of contempt, sometimes applied to the female sex.

If your lordship do not find him a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Out on her, *hilding*.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

HIND (S. *hine*), a servant, peasant, or rustic.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

'Tis like the commons, rude unpolish'd *hinds*.

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

HIPPOGRIFF (F. *hippogriffe*), an imaginary winged horse.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime.

PAR. REGAINED.

HIREN, a cant word for a courtezan or harlot, corrupted from syren.

There be syrens in the sea of the world, *hirens* as they are now called—in plain English, harlots.

ADAMS'S SPIRITUAL NAVIGATOR.

Down, faitors! have we not *hiren* here?

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Ho, an interjection signifying a stop, limit, or bound. Cotton spells it *whoe*, and as this word is still used to horses, it is probably a corruption of the original word ho, both having the same meaning.

There is no *ho* with him, but once heartened.

NASH'S LENTEN STUFF.

Plague on them, there's no *ho* with them.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

Now this same Cartherge, you must know,
Juno did love out of all *whoe*.

COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

HOBBY HORSE. A figure so called, made of pasteboard or other materials, was introduced in the old May games and in the Christmas festivities,

and continued till the fanatical times of Cromwell, when it was abolished with other innocent amusements by the puritanical sectaries.

> How like an everlasting morris dance it looks;
> Nothing but *hobby horse* and Maid Marian.
> MASSINGER'S VERY WOMAN.
>
> T'other *hobby horse*, I perceive, is not forgotten.
> O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

HOBELER (O. F.), a species of light horse soldier, so called from the French *hobin*, a little short maned horse.

> Ten thousand knights stout and fers
> Withouten *hobelers* and squyers.
> ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

HOCCAMORE, a Rhenish wine, called Old Hock, from its being made at Hockheim, near Mentz.

> And made them stoutly overcome
> With Bacrack, *Hoccamore*, and Mum.
> HUDIBRAS.

HOCUS POCUS, words used by jugglers or practisers of legerdemain, of no definite meaning, but said by Pegge and others to be a ludicrous corruption of *hoc est corpus*, used by popish priests in consecrating the host. Turner, in his *History of the Anglo Saxons*, with more probability derives it from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician of the northern mythology, whose name, according to Verelius, was invoked by the Italian conjurors.

> And like blind Fortune, with a slight,
> Convey men's interest and right,
> From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
> As easily as *hocus pocus*.
> HUDIBRAS.

HODDYPEKE, a term of reproach synonimous with cuckold.

Art here agayne, thou *hoddypeke?* What, Doll, bryng me out my spitte.

O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

HOGH (Du. *hoogh*), a hill.

That well can witness yet unto this day
The western *hogh*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Goemot. SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

HOGS NORTON, the name of a town in Oxfordshire, properly spelt Hoch Norton according to Ray; but Peck and Grose contend that Hogs Norton is in Leicestershire, and that the old proverb, "you were born at Hogs Norton, where pigs play on the organ," arose from the fact that the organist of the church was named Piggs. To accuse a man of being born at Hogs Norton, implied a charge of boorish manners.

If thou bestowest any curtesie on mee and I do not requite it, then say I was brought up at *Hogs Norton.*

NASH'S APOL. OF P. PENNILESSE.

And pillows all securely snort on,
Like organists of fam'd *Hogs Norton.*

COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

HOISE (F. *hausser*), to raise on high, to lift up or displace; the word is now spelt hoist.

We'll quickly *haise* Duke Humphrey from his seat.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

Hoise sail and fly.

CHAPMAN'S POEMS.

HOKERFUL (Teut. *hockeriche*), cross, froward, peevish.

Then was the ladye of the house
A proud dame and malicious,
Hokerful and mis-segging. LAY LE FREINE.

HOKET (F. *hochet*), a toy or plaything for a child.

Mony *hoket* is in amours,
Stedfast seldom ben lechours.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

HOLT (S. *holt*), a wood, grove, or plantation of trees.

When Zephirus eke with his sote breath
Espired hath in every *holt* and heath.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

Ye that frequent the hills
And highest *holts*.
TUBERVILLE'S SONNETS.

HORRENT (L. *horrens*), armed with outward points, bristled, or with the hair upraised.

Fiery seraphim encircled round
With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms.
PAR. LOST.

HOSTELRY (F. *hostelerie*), an inn or place of public entertainment.

That night was come; into that *hostelry*
Wel nine and twenty in a company.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

HOULET (F. *hulotte*), the provincial term for an owl, but generally called Padge or Madge houlet.

Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and *houlet's* wing.
MACBETH.

HOUSLE and HOUSELEN (S. *huslian*), to give or receive the holy sacrament, more especially to administer it to a person in danger of immediate death.

So it be doen in due manere,
A man to *houselin* and to shrive.
CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

A priest, a priest, Sir Aldingar,
While I am a man alive,
Me for to *housle* and shrive.
O. B. SIR ALDINGAR.

HOVE (B. *hofia*), to loiter, wait, hover, or remain.

This queene unto the pleine rode,
Where that she *hoved* and abode.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

Awhile she *hoved*, and beheld
Pavilyons were pight on high.

MORTE D'ARTHUR.

HOYTING, riotous and noisy mirth.

We shall have such *hoyting* here anon,
You'll wonder at it.

O. P. THE THRACIAN WONDER.

He sings and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE.

HUCKLE (Du. *hucken*), the hip bone.

For getting up on stump and *huckle*,
He with the foe began to buckle.

HUDIBRAS.

HUE AND CRY (F. *huer*), the legal pursuit of a criminal, by raising the *posse comitatis*.

How shall I answer *hue and cry*,
For a roan gelding twelve hands high.

IBID.

HUGGER MUGGER, supposed to be derived from the Danish *huger morcker*, to hug in the dark; with secrecy, in a clandestine manner.

——— We have done but greenly,
In *hugger mugger* to inter him.

HAMLET.

He died like a politician, in *hugger mugger*; made no man acquainted with it.

O. P. THE REVENGERS' TRAGEDY.

HULL (Goth. *hulga*), the husk or external covering, and hence the body of a ship is so called; the verb signifies to drive to and fro without rudder, sail, or oar.

He looked and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.

PAR. LOST.

Here's such a company of fly boats *hulling* about this galliass, that there's no boarding him.

O. P. ANTONIO AND MELLIDA.

HULSTERED (S. *heolstra*), hidden, retired.

Shortly I woll herborowe me,
There I hope best to *hulstered* be.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

HULVER (S. *hulfere*), the holly.

Betwixt an *hulfere* and a wode bende,
As I was ware—I saw there laie a man.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE BLACK KNIGHT.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
TUSSER.

HUMPHREY. See "Duke Humphrey."

HUNT COUNTER, a term derived from hunting; to trace the scent the reverse way. To run counter is still in use to signify to go opposite or contrary ways. Shakspeare uses it as a term of contempt.

You *hunt counter*, hence! avaunt!
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

HUNT'S UP, the name of an old hunting tune, called *The Hunt is Up*, played as a serenade, to awaken the hunters and call them to the chase; it sometimes implied a morning song to a new married couple.

I love no chamber music; but a drum
To give me *Hunt's Up*.
O. P. THE FOUR APPRENTICES OF LONDON.

For joy of your friendly agreement the amorous sun is come to give you a *Hunt's Up*.
O. P. A CHALLENGE FOR BEAUTY.

HURLY (F. *hurler*), a noise, howling, or yelling; *Hurly Burly*, noise or confusion, is also derived from the French *hurler* and *burler*, to which latter word Cotgrave gives the same meaning. Dr. Johnson is therefore mistaken in supposing it not to be found in any old French word book. Halla balloo is also more probably thus derived than

from Jamieson's *hola bas loup*, a hunting exclamation signifying attend! keep quiet! the wolf!

Ay, and amid this *hurly* I intend
That all is done in reverend care of her.

TAMING OF THE SHREW.

When the *hurly burly's* done,
When the battle's lost and won.

MACBETH.

HURTLE (O. F. *heurteler*), to move with swiftness or impetuosity, to skirmish.

His approved skill to ward,
Or strike or *hurtle* round in warlike gyre.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Iron sleet of arrowy shower,
Hurtles in the darken'd air.

GRAY'S ODE, THE FATAL SISTERS.

HUTCH (F. *huche*), a chest of any kind; the verb to hutch, is to hoard up.

——— In her own loins
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipt ore.

MILTON'S COMUS.

HYDE (S. *hida*), a quantity of land, said to have been about 120 acres, but Littleton says the number of acres was uncertain; it is sometimes used as a general term for a field.

When corne ripeth in every steode,
Mury it is in field and *hyde*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

HYPERION, a name for Apollo or the sun.

So excellent a king; that was to this
Hyperion to a satyr.

HAMLET.

Whereon *Hyperion's* quickning fire doth shine.

TIMON OF ATHENS.

I.

JACK, a nick name for John, which being a common one in England, indicated a person of mean origin, and was used as a term of contempt proverbially, as the word *gentle* denoted a person of good lineage; it was also applied to a saucy impertinent fellow.

> Go fro the window, *Jack* foole, she saide.
> CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.
>
> Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
> There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
> K. RICH. III.

JACK A LENT, a puppet thrown at in Lent, like the Shrovetide cock.

> If a boy that is throwing at his *Jack a Lent* chance to hit me on the shins, why, I say nothing but tu quoque.
> O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.
>
> Where thou did'st stand six weeks the *Jack a Lent*,
> For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.
> B. JONSON'S TALE OF A TUB.

JACK OF THE CLOCK HOUSE (F. *jaquelet*), a figure connected with a church clock, made to strike the quarters upon a bell, similar to those which lately ornamented the church of St. Dunstan, in Fleet Street.

> While I stand fooling here his *Jack o'th' clock*.
> K. RICH. II.
>
> Because that, like a *Jack* (i. e. *of the clock*), thou keep'st the stroke
> Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.
> K. RICH. III.

JACK STRAW, one of the leaders of the Essex rebels

in 1382, against Richard II. That monarch published a pardon, which Straw's followers accepted, and he, being deserted by the mob, was apprehended and hanged. It appears the rage of the insurgents was directed against the Flemings and Lombards, many of whom were savagely slaughtered.

Certes *Jack Straw* ne his menie
Ne made shoutes half so shrill
When that they would any Fleming kill.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

JACOB'S STAFF, a kind of astrolabe or mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

Tell me but what's the nat'ral cause
Why on a sign no painter draws
The full moon ever, but the half,—
Resolve me with your *Jacob's staff*.
HUDIBRAS.

JAMBEUX (F. *jambes*), armour for the legs.

His *jambeux* were of cure buly,
His sword sheath of ivorie.
CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.

JANE, a Genoese coin of small value, supposed to be the gally halfpence which, with suskins and doitkins, were prohibited in England by stat. 3 Henry V.

Yet flat refused to have adoe with me,
Because I could not give her many a *jane*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

JANGLER (F. *jangler*), a minstrel or performer upon a loud sounding instrument; it afterwards implied a babbler or idle talker, a wrangler.

For the noise of the tabours,
And the trumpeters and *jangelours*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Thy minde is lorne, thou *janglist* as a jaie.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

JANTY (F. *gentil*), smart, spruce, gay, genteel. Both Dr. Johnson and Bailey define this word incorrectly; it neither means rampant, wanton, or shewy.

'Tis true 'tis a good *janty* way of begging.
O. P. THE PARSON'S WEDDING.

In man or beast they are so comely,
So *janty*, alamode, and handsome.
HUDIBRAS.

What though they dress so fine and *janty*.
WARTON.

JAPE (F. *gaber*), to jest or joke. A japer was a name given to a jester or buffoon.

I durst adventure the price of my best cap
That when the end is knowen, al will turn to a *jape*.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Nay, *jape* not him; he is no small foole.
SKELTON'S POEMS.

Japers and jugelers, and jangeleurs of jests.
P. PLOWMAN.

JAUNCE (F. *jancer*), to weary or fatigue by hard riding, from *jancer a cheval*, to exercise a horse violently.

Springall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolinbroke.
K. RICH. II.

JESSES (F. *geets*), short leathern straps, tied to the foot of a hawk, by which the bird was held on the hand.

That like an hawk, which feeling herself freed
From bells and *jesses*, which did let her flight.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

JET (F. *jetter*), to strut, to have a proud and pompous gait.

What, shulde a begger be a *jetter*?
OLD INT. THE FOUR P.'S.

How he *jets* under his advanced plumes.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

JEWISE (a corruption from the L. *judicium*), judgement or punishment.

> Therefore I ask death and my *jewise*,
> But slea my fellow in the same wise.
>
> CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

IGNIS FATUUS (Lat.), the ignited vapour which arises from stagnant and putrid water, called also Jack with a lantern, or Will o'th' wisp. The lambent flame, which is caused by this exhalation, frequently misleads the traveller, and hence the word is used to signify any deceitful appearance.

> If I did not think thou had'st been an *ignis fatuus* or a ball of wild fire, there's no purchase in money.
>
> 1 PART K. HEN. IV.
>
> An *ignis fatuus*, that bewitches
> And leads men into pools and ditches.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

ILK (S. *elc*), the same, a word still in use in Scotland.

> Ther helpeth nought; alle goth that *ilk* wey:
> Than may I sain that alle thing mote dey.
>
> CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

ILLATION (L. *illatio*), inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

> I mean by postulate *illation*,
> When you shall offer just occasion.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

IMBRANGLE, a low word signifying to embroil or entangle.

> They're catch'd in knotted law like nets,
> In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
> The more they stir, the more they're tangled.
>
> IBID.

IMMANITY (L. *immanitas*), cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

It was both impious and unnatural
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

IMP (S. *impan*), a term in falconry; to imp out a feather in the wing of a hawk, was to add a new one to the broken stump.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
K. RICH. II.

And when we wish him stay, he *imps* his wings
With feathers plum'd with thought.
O. F. ALBUMAZAR.

IMPARADISE (It. *imparadisare*), to put in a state of felicity resembling Paradise.

Imparadised in one another's arms.
PAR. LOST.

All my souls may be
Imparadised in you.
DONNE.

IMPONE (L. *impono*), to stake, put, or lay upon.

The king, sir, has wagered him six Barbary horses; against which he has *imponed* six French rapiers, &c.
HAMLET.

IMPORTABLE (O. F.), not to be borne or endured.

They say so *importable* is her penaunce.
CHAUCER'S LETTER OF CUPID.

So both attonce him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes and *importable* power.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

INCARNADINE (F. *incarnadin*), to dye of a red, bright carnation, or flesh colour, used adjectively to denote that colour.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*.
MACBETH.

Such whose white sattin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich, *incarnadin*.
LOVELACE'S LUCASTA.

INCONTINENT (L. *incontantur*). The old and obsolete sense of this word is, without delay, immediately.

Wheresoever light of the Gospell goeth before,
There I edification do follow *incontinent*.
OLD INT. THE NEW CUSTOM.

Unto the place they came *incontinent*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

INCONY, a word in frequent use with the old dramatists, but neither the derivation nor precise meaning can be learnt from its application; perhaps it has the same signification as *uncanny*, giddy, careless, or without thinking.

A coxcomb *incony*, but that he wants money.
O. P. DOCTOR DODYPOLE.

While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.
O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

INDIGN (F. *indigne*), undeserving, unworthy.

Indigne and unworthy
Am I to thilke honour.
CHAUCER'S CLERKES TALE.

And all *indigne* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation.
OTHELLO.

INDUCTION (F.), leading to or preliminary. The introductory scene preceding a play was formerly so called, as the episode of the *Duke and the Tinker* in the the *Taming of a Shrew*.

This is but an *induction*; I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter,
MASSINGER'S GUARDIAN.

Plots have I laid, *inductions* dangerous.
K. RICH. III.

INFERE (from S. *fere*, a companion), in company with.

Now, gramercy, Folye, my felowe *infere:*
Go we hens; tary no longer here.
OLD INT. THE WORLDE AND THE CHYLDE.

INGATE (from *in* and *gate*), the entrance or passage.

Therein resembling ancient Janus,
Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the year.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

INGLE (L. *ignis*), a fire or flame.

While winds frae off Ben Lomond blaw,
And bar the doors wi' driving snaw,
And hing us owre the *ingle*.
BURNS.

Ingle was also a word of endearment equivalent to darling.

Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but sister at no hand.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

INN (S. *inne*). This word did not formerly imply an hotel or house of public entertainment, but the seat of a nobleman or other opulent person. Gray's Inn, Clifford's Inn, &c. were once the London residences of the noble families whose names they bear. Its primitive signification was a domicile in general.

——— Thou most beauteous *inn*,
Why should hard favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee?
K. RICH. II.

——— Now day is spent;
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*:
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

INORNATE (L. *in* and *ordinatus*), irregular, disorderly, intemperate.

Without sinne, chaste, and inviolate,
From all deceits and speeches *inornate*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

INTERDEAL (from *inter* and *deal*), to traffic, negotiate, to deal between.

To treat with her by way of *interdeale*
Of final peace and fair atonement.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

INTERPEL (L. *interpello*), to setforth.

This being thus, why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness? &c.

B. JONSON'S UNDERWOODS.

INWARD (S. *inweard*), intimate, having close connexion or acquaintance.

Who is most *inward* with the noble duke?

K. RICH. III.

My lord, most sure on't; for 'twas spoken by one
That is most *inward* with the duke's son's lust.

O. P. THE REVENGERS' TRAGEDY.

JOGOLOUR (S. *joculator*), a jester, mimic, or minstrel; one who played, sung, and recited verses, uniting in his performance the various powers of music, poetry, and gesticulation; a direct descendant of the ancient bards.

Mury it is in halle to heaf the harpe;
The minstrel syngeth, the *jogolour* carpeth.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

There I saw playing *jogelours*,
Magicians, and trajetours.

CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

JOHN O' NOKES, that is, John of the Oaks, a fictitious name, used in legal proceedings, and usually coupled with John o' Stiles, *i. e.* John at the Stile; these names have long been superseded by John Doe and Richard Roe, also imaginary names, used for the same purpose.

Like him that wore the dialogue of clokes;
This shoulder John a Stiles, that *John a Nokes*.

CLEVELAND'S WORKS.

A law that most unjustly yokes
All Johns of Stiles to *Joans of Nokes*.

HUDIBRAS.

JOUISANCE (F. *rejouissance*), rejoicing, merriment, festivity.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou wert wont, songs of some *jouisance?*
SPENSER'S SONNETS.

JOURNÉE (F. of L. *diurnum*), the work or enterprize of a day. By the modern word journey is understood the space travelled, without reference to the time occupied in the performance of it.

Thus was the lady's ending day,
And thus was she quit her *journée.*
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

JOUST (F.), a mock fight between two persons on horseback with lances; it was distinguished from the tournament, the latter being a combat in which several persons were engaged at the same time.

Come see the yle and hem disport
Where should be *joustis* and tournais.
CHAUCER'S DREME.

Am I that Endymion who was wont in court to lead my life, and in *justs*, tourneys, and arms to exercise my youth?
O. P. ENDYMION.

IPOCRAS, a sort of drink, made of red wine, cinnamon, ginger, pepper, and sugar. The full receipt for making it will be found in *Arnold's Chronicle of London.*

Come, let us drown all our anger in a bowl of *hipocras.*
O. P. LINGUA.

Sirrah, set down the candle and fetch us a quart of *ipocras.*
O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

IRREFRAGABLE (L. *irrefragabilis*), not to be confuted. This term was applied to Alexander Hales, a great teacher of school divinity, in 1236.

In school divinity as able
As he that hight *irrefragable*.

HUDIBRAS.

ITERATE (L. *itero*), to repeat, utter again, to remind by frequent mention.

What needs this *iteration?*

OTHELLO.

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass.

PAR. LOST.

JUDAS COLOUR, of a red colour. It has been judiciously observed, that before persons were taught to read, ideas were frequently borrowed from sensible objects, and the uniform delineation of Judas in the ancient tapestry was with red hair; hence that colour was designated *Judas colour*. The same observation will apply to Abraham and Cain colour. See "Abraham Colour."

And let their beards be of *Judas's* own *colour*.

O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

Sure that was *Judas* with the *red* beard.

O. P. THE CHASTE MAID OF CHEAPSIDE.

JUMP (L. *junctus*), to tally or join; also, fit or suitable, and formerly used as synonimous with just.

Thus twice before and *jump* at this dead hour.

HAMLET.

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right.

HUDIBRAS.

JUNCATE or JUNKET (F. *joncade*), a cheesecake or custard, and a general term for any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates* fit to entertain
The greatest prince.

SPENSER'S SONNETS.

With stories told of many a feast,
How fairy Mab the *junkets* eat.

MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

K.

KAM (F. *cam*), crooked, awry.

This is clean *kam*.
CORIOLANUS.

All goes topsy turvy; all *kem kam*.
GUSMAN D'ALFARACHE.

KEECH (from It. *caicchio*, a barrel), a solid lump or mass, probably of fat, as a fat man is in the north called *keech belly*.

Thou whoreson obscene; greasy tallow *keech*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

KEEL (S. *celan*), to cool. A small wooden vessel is still called in Kent a *keeler*, and its use is to put cold water into a boiling pot.

Thyn hote tonge for to *kele*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

KEEPE (S. *cepan*), to study, to care, to take heed; in these senses this word has been long obsolete.

I *keepe* not to climbe so hye.
OLD MORALITY OF HYCKE SCORNER.

Of love, fond boy, take thou no *keepe*.
DOWSABEL.

KEMB (S. *cæmban*), to comb or separate the hair by the instrument so called.

Kembe thyne hed right jollily.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

KEMELIN (S.), a brewer's vessel or tub.

Anon go get us faste into this inne
A kneding trough or els a *kemelyn*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

KEN (S. *cennan*), to know, to descry, see, or view.

Colin, thou *kenst* the southerne shepheard's boy.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

As far as I could *ken* thy chalky cliffs.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

KENDAL GREEN. The market town of Kendal, in Westmorland, was famous for the making and dyeing of a woollen cloth, called Kendal green, so early as the reign of Richard II. at which time certain laws were made regulating the manufacture of it.

Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendal green*.
HALL'S SAT.

KERCHIEF and KEVERCHEF (F. *couvre le chef*), now called handkerchief, but formerly constituting the head dress of a woman, and generally signifying any loose cloth used in dress by either sex.

The *keverchefs* he toke in hand,
And about his arme he wounde.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

KERN (Ir. *cearn*), an Irish foot soldier, also a general name for a boorish person. The word is synonimous with the Scottish *cateran*, a robber or spoiler.

You rode like a *kerne* of Ireland.
K. HEN. V.

And with a mantell commonlie
The Irish *karnes* do goe.
DERRICK'S IMAGE OF IRELAND.

KERNEL (F. *crenellé*), the corners or holes in a battlement, made for the convenience of shooting arrows.

Clement stood in a *kernel*
And segh that fight.

ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

And in the *kernels*, here and there,
Of arblasteres grete plenty were.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

KERVE (S. *cerfan*), to cut, now spelt carve.

——— That else was like to sterve,
Through cruel knife that her deare hart did *kerve*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

KESTREL (F. *cercerelle*), a species of hawk of the bastard kind.

What a cast of *kestrels* are these, to hawk after ladies thus.

B. JONSON'S EPICŒNE.

KETCH, JACK, the name of the common hangman about 1680, who succeeded Dun in that office; since which time it has become a general name for a public executioner.

Till *Ketch*, observing he was chous'd,
And in his profits much abus'd.

BUTLER'S GHOST.

KEX, a name given to the hemlock in the midland counties.

——— Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs.

K. HEN. V.

Kex, dried *kex*, that in summer has been so liberal to fodder other men's cattle.

O. P. MISERIES OF ENFORCED MARRIAGE.

KICHEL (S.), a little cake, called a God's kichel, in consequence of its being given by sponsors to their god-children, when the latter asked their blessing.

Give us a bushell whete, malte, or rice,
A God's *kichel*, or a trippe of chese.

CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

KID (Teu. *kit*), to make known or discover.

Mercy, and that you discovers nat me;
For I am dedde if that this thing be *kid*.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

KIDNEY, a word of unknown etymology, used ludicrously to signify disposition, quality, humour.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

KIRK (S. *cyrce*), the ancient name for a church, still retained in Scotland.

Where never had abbay, ne selle
Yben, ne *kirke* house, ne vileage.
CHAUCER'S DREAME.

KIRTLE (S. *cyrtel*), a gown or short jacket worn by women; the same term was also applied to a part of male attire.

Gird he was ful smal and properly,
In *kirtle* of light waget.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

A cap of flowers and a *kirtle*,
Imbrodered all with leaves of myrtle.
MARLOW'S POEMS.

KITHE (S. *cythe*), acquaintance, familiar knowledge short of friendship.

He that had neither beene *kithe* nor kin
Might have seen a full faire fight.
R. HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

KNAP (Bel. *knappen*), to break short or bite, the same as snap.

I would she were as lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger.
MERCH. OF VENICE.

KNAVE (S. *cnapa*). This word originally denoted a boy, page, or other servant, and had no reference to the character or disposition of the person.

A *knave* child, right faire withal.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

And eke his stede driven forth with staves,
With footmen both yeomen and *knaves*.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

KNIFE PLAYING, a pastime or sleight practised by the ancient gleemen, minstrels, or jugglers, of casting up knives or other sharp instruments and catching them; it was sometimes united with balls, which the performer threw up with the knives and caught in regular succession.

Knyf pleying and eke singing,
Carolyng and turneying.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, a hired witness, one ready to swear to any thing for money; so called from the whipping post, to the punishment of which his crimes frequently brought him.

But faith and love and honour lost,
Shall be reduc'd to a *knight o'th' post*.

HUDIBRAS.

And. Why, how now; two *knights of the post*.
Shad. Ay, master, and we are both forsworn.

O. P. OLD FORTUNATUS.

KNOCKING ON DRESSER. See "Dresser."

KNOPPE (Teut. *knoppe*), any protuberance or bunch, especially the bud of a flower.

But fretted full of tartarwagges,
And high shoes *knopp'd* with daggs.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

KNOT GRASS, the herb *polygonum aviculare*, an infusion of which was supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of any animal.

You minimus, of hindering *knot grass* made.

MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

L.

LABBE (Bel. *labben*), a babbler or slanderer.

Quod tho this sely man: I am no *labbe*.
CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.

But of her tongue a *labbing* shrew is she.
IBID.

LACED MUTTON, an old term for a prostitute.

Ay, sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton*.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

LAMBS WOOL, ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, so called from the soft taste and appearance of the preparation.

A cup of *lambs wool* they dranke unto him then.
O. B. THE KING AND THE MILLER OF MANSFIELD.

Here's six pence for you; get ale and apples, stretch and puff thyself up with *lambs wool*.
COFFEY'S DEVIL TO PAY.

LAMM (Teu. *lahmen*), to strike or beat.

Lamm'd you shall be ere we leave you.
O. P. BEGGAR'S BUSH.

If Millwood were here, dash my wig,
Quoth he, I would pummel and *lam* her well.
REJECTED ADDRESSES.

LAMPASS (F.), a fleshy excrescence in the mouth of a horse.

His horse possess't with the glanders, troubled with the *lampas*, &c.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

LANCEPESADE (It. *lancia spezzata*), the lowest grade of an officer in the army, the leader of half a file, commonly called a captain over four; it is usually spelt *lancepresado*.

Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*.
CLEAVELAND.

LARD (F. *larder*), to fatten, also to mix with any thing to improve it.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

The mirth whereof's so *larded* with the matter.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LARGESSE (F.), a gift, present, or bounty bestowed.

A *largess* universal like the sun.
K. HEN. V.

Over and beside Signior Baptista's liberality, I will mend it with a *largess*.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

LAROUN (F. *laronne*), a thief.

Of theft I wol me defend
Ageyn knight, swayn, and baroun,
That I am no *laroun*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

LATHE, a barn or stable; a term still in use in Lincolnshire.

Why ne haddest thou put the capel (*i. e.* the horse) in the *lathe*?
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

LATIN. This term in ancient times signified language in general, and not the peculiar tongue of the Romans, and a *latimer* was an interpreter of languages. See "Leden."

——— Quoth child Merlin,
All to loude thou spak thy *latin*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

Anon stood up her *latimer*,
And answered Aleyn Trenchemore.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

LATTEN (O. F. *læton*), a metal composed of copper and *lapis calaminaris*, now called brass.

Phœbus waxe old and hewed like *laton*.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLIN'S TALE.

Congealing English tin, Grecian gold, and Roman *latten* all of a lump.

O. P. Lingua.

Lattice (red). This was formerly the insignia of an ale-house, from whence the present sign called the chequers is derived. It was supposed that it imported that the game of draughts might be played within; but it has been proved from the ruins of Pompeii that the chequers was a common sign among the Romans.

You rogue will ensconce your rags, your *red lattice* phrases and bold breaking oaths under the shelter of your honour.

M. Wives of Windsor.

I am not as well known by my wit as an ale house by a *red lattice*.

O. P. Ant. and Mellida.

The sign of the *green lettuce*, still in existence, is only an ignorant alteration of the original.

Launce (L. *lanx*), a balance.

That Fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway,
And mortal miseries doth make her play.

Spenser's F. Queen.

Laund (F. *lande*), an extended plain, bounded by a wood on either side; the modern word lawn is derived from it.

For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.

2 Part K. Hen. vi.

Laver (F.), to wash. It was anciently the custom for guests to wash before sitting down to meals, and it seems that the signal for this ablution was given by sounding a trumpet.

The styward, so says the geste,
Anon did the kinges heste;
At noon "*a laver*" the waytes blewe.

Rom. of Richr. Cœur de Lion.

LAVOLTA (F. *lavolte*), a sprightly dance, in which much capering is used.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*.

PROT. AND CRESS.

What, the *lavolta*! hey? Nay, if the heavens fiddle, Fancy must needs dance.

O. P. LINGUA.

LAW DAY. A court leet or view of frank pledge was so called, being the sheriff's tourne or county court.

Keep leets and *law days*, and in sessions sit.

OTHELLO.

LAY (G. *leich*), a species of narrative poetry or metrical composition of the ancient minstrels, and sung by them, distinguished from the *fabliaux*, which were recited. The Bretons were celebrated for these compositions, and most of them in the English language are translations from the Armorican.

These old gentil Bretons in hir dayes,
Of divers aventures maden *layes*.

CHAUCER'S FRANKLIN'S TALE.

Listen, listen to my *lay*;
Thus the merry notes did chime.

LAY OF THE LITTLE BIRD.

LEASING (S. *leasunge*), lying, falsehood, deceit.

Certain, withouten *lease*,
Cloudesly sayd, we will to our king
To get in a charter of peace.

O. B. ADAM BELL, &c.

May Mercury endue thee with *leasing*, for thou speak'st well of fools.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

LECHOUR (O. F. *lecheur*), a person addicted to lechery or lewdness; sometimes applied to a parasite or blockhead.

Fy upon thee, *lechoure;*
Though shall die as a traitour.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

You, like a *lecher*, out of whorish loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors.
TROI. AND CRESS.

LECTORN (O. F. *lectrin*), a reading desk.

Hail to the god and goddess of our lay,
And to the *lectorn* amorily he sprong.
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

LEDEN (S. *lyden*). This word not only meant the Latin language, but language in general, even that attributed to birds and beasts.

——— The queint ring,
Through which she understood well evri thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sayne.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

Her *ledden* was like human language true.
FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

LEECH (S. *læce*), an old word used to signify a physician or person understanding the use and application of medicine and surgery; the art was chiefly confined to ecclesiastics and the higher order of females. The word is still retained as a medical term in cow leech.

Fetche me down my daughter deere,
She is a *leech* full fyne.
O. B. SIR CAULINE.

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

LEER (S. *hleare*), complexion or hue of the face.

The lady is rody in the chere,
And made bright in the *lere*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

LEESE (S. *leosan*), the old word to lose.

Father, we come not for advice in war,
But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.
O. P. GEORGE A GREEN.

LEET (S. *læt*), a law term to signify a law day; a court held once a year, where persons who owe personal suit go to be sworn to their fealty and allegiance; it is now chiefly used as a court, by ancient custom, to elect and swear in constables and other parish officers.

Who has a breast so pure
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law days?
OTHELLO.

LEGERITY (F. *legereté*), lightness, nimbleness of motion.

Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*.
K. HEN. V.

LEMAN (F. *l'aimante*), a sweetheart, lover, or gallant, whether male or female; also, a concubine.

I have a lovely *leman*,
As bright of blee as is the silver moon.
O. P. GEORGE A GREEN.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LEME (S. *leoman*), a ray of light, a flame or blaze; *lemed*, shone bright.

Fire with red *lemes*.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRESTES TALE.

His loreine *lemed* all with pride;
Steed and armure all was blake.
MORTE D'ARTHUR.

LENDES (S. *lendenu*), the loins.

A barme cloth, as white as morow milke,
Upon her *lendes*, full of many a gore.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

LENTEN (S. *lent*), of or belonging to the feast of Lent; meagre, sparing.

No hare, sir; unless a hare, sir, in a *lenten* pye.
ROM. AND JUL.

And with a *lenten* sallad cool'd her blood.
DRYDEN'S HIND AND PANTHER.

L'ENVOY (F.), a term borrowed from old French poetry, and signifying a few detached verses at the end of each piece, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person.

No riddle, no *l'envoy*.
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

That's the morality or *l'envoy* of it.
O. P. PARASITASTER.

LERE (S. *lære*), a lesson, doctrine, or information.

Tho he that had well ycon'd his *lere*.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

But he learn'd his *leer* of my son, his young master.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

LESSELL or LEVERSELL, a word of doubtful etymology and of uncertain meaning. It is said by Bailey and others to be a bush or hovel; but a much older authority, the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, a dictionary compiled in 1440, defines it, though obscurely, "*levecel*, beforn a windowe or other place;" from whence it should seem to imply a projecting *sill* of a window, sufficiently large to protect from the weather, many of which are still to be seen in very old houses. The quotation seems to justify the supposition.

The clerkes home, ther as he stode yhounde
Behind the mill, under a *lessell*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

LET (S. *lettan*), to prevent, oppose, or hinder; as a law term, it is still in use.

And in she goth withouten longer *lette*.
CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.

Be me feth, sayd the doughte Doglas agayn,
I wyll *let* that hontyng yf that I may.
O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

LETHAL (L. *lethalis*), mortal, deadly.

Arm'd with no *lethal* sword or deadly launce.
PALACE OF PLEASURE.

Water witches, crown'd with reeds,
Bear me to your *lethale* tide.
CHATTERTON.

LEVER (S. *leofre*), rather.

For *lever* had I die than see his deadly face.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Fair Christabelle, from thee to parte,
Far *lever* had I dye.
O. B. SIR CAULINE,

LEVET (F. *lever*), the blast of a trumpet or horn.

——— A flageolet,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well fee'd lawyer with his brevlate.
HUDIBRAS.

LEVIN (S. *hlifian*), lightning.

As piercing *levin*, which the inner part
Of every thing consumes.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

With wild thonder, dint and fiery *leven*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO W. OF BATH.

LEWD (S. *læwede*). This word has totally changed its meaning; it was of old used to designate the common people, as distinguished from the clergy; a lewd man, was a layman; and, as learning was solely confined to ecclesiastics, it became a term to denote an ignorant or unlearned person: its modern sense of a vicious and debauched character, is not to be found in the early writers.

Ye blessed be alwaies the *lewd* man,
That nought but only his belief can.
(*i. e.* can only say the articles of his creed.)
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

For *lewyd* men this boke I wrot.
BP. GROSTHEAD.

LEWTÈ (F. *leaute*), loyalty, faith, fidelity.

Now, so God me helpe, sayd Lytel Johan,
And be my trewe *lewtè*.
A LYTEL GESTE OF R. HODE.

Love and lownes, and *leauty* together,
Shall be maisters on molde.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

LIARD (F. *liard*), of a grey colour, approaching to white; it is called *liart* in Scotland.

Attour his belt his *liard* lockes lay.
CHAUCER'S TEST. OF CRESS.

His *lyart* haffets, wearing thin and bare.
BURNS' COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

LIBBARD (G. *libaert*), a leopard.

Or when the flying *libbard* she did chace.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

She can only bring
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.
O. P. THE CITY-MATCH.

LICH (S. *lic*), like or alike.

For both to be and seem to him was labour *lich*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

LICH WAKE (from *lich*, a corpse, and *wake*, a watching), the ceremony of watching a dead body; a custom which had its origin in superstition, arising from an imaginary fear that the body would be carried away by an invisible being without this precaution: it is now degenerated into a meeting at which feasting and revelry predominate. It is sometimes called a *late wake*.

How Arcite is brent to ashen cold,
Ne how the *liche wake* was yhold
All thilke night.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

LIEGER (S. *legian*), any person or thing fixed permanently, as a resident ambassador at a foreign court is called a "lieger ambassador."

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *lieger*.

MEAS. FOR MEAS.

Has not this present parliament
A *lieger* to the devil sent.

HUDIBRAS.

LIG (S. *ligan*), to lie down, to recline, to rest.

Ne what hawkes sitten on perches above,
Ne what hounds *liggen* on the floore adoun.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

LIMBO (L. *limbus*), an imaginary region on the borders of hell, in which departed spirits neither feel pleasure or pain.

Talk'd of Satan, and of *limbo*, and of furies.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

LIMITOUR (from *limit*), an itinerant friar, licensed to beg within certain limits.

A frere there was, a wanton and a mery;
A *limitour*, a full solempne man.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

LIMMER (F. *limier*), a blood hound used to track deer.

With blaunches, *lymeris*, and racchis fre.

SIR FERUMBRAS.

Of hunters and of foresters,
And many relaies and *limers*.

CHAUCER'S DREME.

LIN (S. *ablinnan*), to cease, yield, or relinquish.

Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win,
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Nay, then, my flail shall never *fin*.
O. P. GRIM, THE COLLIER OF CROYDON.

LINCOLN GREEN, a fine cloth, made at Lincoln, excellent both in colour and texture.

Whan they were clothed in *Lincolne green*,
And cast away their gray.
A LYTEL GESTE OF R. HODE.

LINGEL (L. *lingula*), the thread used by shoemakers.

His aul and *lingel* in a thong,
His tar-boxe on his broad belt hong.
DRAYTON'S SHEP. GAR.

LITHE and LITHER (S. *lithe*), limber, flexible, yielding; also (S. *lythr*), idle, bad, wicked.

To the corpse of St. Leonarde,
To maken *lithe* what erst was harde.
CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.

My ladd he is so *lither*, he sayd,
He will do nought that's meete.
O. B. KING ESTMERE.

LOB'S POUND, a cant term for a prison; in *Hudibras*, the stocks are so called.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *Lob's pound*.
HUDIBRAS.

LOCKRAM (Teu. *lockraum*), a sort of coarse linen or cloth.

——— The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* round her reechy neck.
CORIOLANUS.

LODAM, the name of a game at cards.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.
O. P. A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS.

LODEMANAGE (S. *lædan* and *manage*), the hire of a pilot to conduct a ship. Chaucer uses it to signify skill in seamanship.

His herborough, his moone, and his *lodemanage*,
There was none such from Hull to Cartage.
CHAUCER'S SHIPMAN'S TALE.

LODE STAR (S. *lædan sterre*), the leading star; the north star; the guide to mariners.

Who seeth you now, my right *lode sterre?*
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

Like as a ship, whose *lode star* suddenly
Cover'd with clouds, her pilot hath dismay'd.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

LOGGATS, a rustic game, enumerated by 33 Hen. VIII. as unlawful, not unlike the modern game of nine pins.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, than to play at *loggats* with them?
HAMLET.

LOON (S. *lean*), a country fellow, a mean person.

Thou cream fac'd *loon*,
Where got'st thou that goose look!
MACBETH.

LORDING (from *lord*), a diminutive of lord, a term of address equivalent to sirs or my masters; sometimes it is used in contempt.

And said to us thus, now *lordings*, truly
Ye be to me welcome.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

Lordings, farewell; and say when I am gone,
I prophecied France will be lost ere long.
2 PART K. HEN. VI.

LORE (S. *lœran*), lesson, doctrine, instruction.

The queen's maidens sche had to *lore*.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.
FAIRFAX.

LOREINE (from F. *lormier*), the metal mountings used in the caparison of a horse; hence *loriner*, the old name for a saddler or bridle maker.

His *loreine* lemed all with pride;
Steede and armure all was blake.
MORTE D'ARTHUR.

LOREL (S. *leoran*), a rascal, a scoundrel.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*.
SPENSER'S PASTORALS.

LORN (S. *læran*), lost, forsaken.

Step on thy feete, man, come forth all attones;
Alas! our warden has his palfrey *lorne*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorne*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

LOSEL (S. *lorian*), a sorry idle fellow, a worthless person.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye *losel*, lither, and lasye.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

And *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hanged.
WINTER'S TALE.

LOSENGER (S. *leasunge*), a flatterer, liar, or deceiver.

Upon a day it was saide
To Candidus by a *losenger*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Alas! ye lords, many a false flatour
Is in your court, and many a false *lesingeur*.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

LOTEBY, of no certain derivation, unless it be by a corruption from *lotchies*, a name given to the concubines of priests; it is used in the sense of a companion or bed-fellow.

And with me followeth my *loteby*,
To done me solace and company.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

LOUT (S. *hlutan*), to bow, bend, or do obeisance, and hence a clown or rustic was so called.

For the worlde and pryde hath avaunced me;
To me men *loute* ful lowe.
OLD INT. THE WORLDE AND THE CHILDE.

Sir, quoth the dwarfe, and *louted* lowe.
O. B. SIR CAULINE.

LOUVER (F. *l'ouverte*), the opening at the top of a cottage to let out the smoke antecedent to the use of chimnies; it was generally made in the centre of the roof.

Through all the inner part wherein they dwelt,
Ne lighted was with window nor with *louver*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

LOVE DAYS, certain days formerly appointed to settle, by amicable arbitration, the differences between parties.

Mo *love dates* and mo accords.
CHAUCER'S B. OF FAME.

I can hold *love days* and heare a reve's rekenynge.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

LOVEL. This was a common name for a dog, of whatever species, long anterior to 1500.

To *Lovel's* name I added more,—our dog,
Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.
MIRR. FOR MAG.

LOVE LOCKS. The wearing of love locks, a fashion derived from the French, was greatly in vogue in the time of Charles I.; it consisted of a lock of hair, curled and worn on the left side of the cheek, much longer than the rest of the hair. This fashion appears to be revived by the ladies of the present day.

Will you be Frenchified with a *love lock* down your shoulders?
QUIP FOR AN UPSTART COURTIER.

Your *love locks* wreathed with a silken twist.
O. P. MIDAS.

LOWBELL (from S. *low*, a flame, and *bell*), a device to catch birds by night, by ringing a bell to awaken them, and alluring them by a light into a net.

As timorous larks amased are,
With light and with a *lowbell*.
GRUBB'S ST. GEO. FOR ENGLAND.

LOWE (S. *hleaw*), a small hill or mound of earth.

They drowe heon quick under a *lowe*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

That beheard the Shereffe of Nottingham,
As he leaned under a *lowe*.
R. HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

LUNES (from L. *luna*), a crazy freak, a jealous whim; a French expression signifying any folly or frenzy, "Les femmes ont des *lunes* dans la tête."

Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king.
WINTER'S TALE.

LURDAN (O. F. *lourdin*), a stupid, clownish, lazy, or worthless person.

Hadst thou been hend, quod I, thou wold have asked leave;
Yea, leave *lurden*.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

Lo! here we have the kinges seale;
What, *lurden*, art thou wode?
O. B. ADAM BELL, &c.

LUSH (F. *luxe*), exuberant of growth, luxuriant.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks; how green!
TEMPEST.

LUSHBURGH, a base coin, manufactured in a foreign country, to imitate English money. It was made treason by stat. Edw. III. to import it.

Gode wot! no *lushburghes* paie ye?
CHAUCER'S P. TO MONKES TALE.

LUSK (F. *lasche*), a lazy, slothful, idle person.

Up, you *lusk*; I have such news to tell you.
O. P. LINGUA.

LYM. See "Limmer."

Hound or spaniel, brache or *lym*.
K. LEAR.

M.

M. To have an M. under your girdle is an expression, in old authors, signifying that the party of whom it was spoken had not shewn a proper respect, by addressing a person without his proper title, M. being short for master.

> Hark ye, honesty; methinks you might do well to have an *M. under your girdle.*
>
> O. P. ENGLISHMEN FOR MY MONEY.

> You might carry an *M. under your girdle.*
>
> O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

MAGOTPIE, a compound of the two French words *magot* and *pie,* a magpie.

> Augurs and understood relations have,
> By *magotpies* and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
> The secret'st man of blood.
>
> MACBETH.

MAHOUND, a name formerly given in contempt to Mahomet, and occasionally to any savage and ferocious character represented in the religious mysteries.

> And oftentimes by Termagaunt and *Mahound* swore.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MAID MARIAN, a name formerly given to one of the attendants of a morris dance, or the lady of the May games, Whitsun ales, &c. from being a person of decent manners; it became a licentious character, and was personated by a man, dressed in woman's clothes, who usually collected the money from the spectators.

And for womanhood, *Maid Marian* may be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

MAINTAINOR, a term in law, implying one who seconds or maintains the suit or cause of another, whether by money or other help; it is an offence punishable at common law.

They give hir almes to the riche,
To *mainteynors*, and to men of law.

CHAUCER'S PROWMAN'S TALE.

MAKE (S. *maca*), a mate, companion, or consort.

My moder and my sister ytake,
And Floriant my gentil *make*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Yet never turtle truer to his *make*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MAKE BATE, a promoter of quarrels.

I never was a *make bate* or a knave.

O. P. A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS.

MALE (F.), a portmanteau, package, or trunk.

And trusseth a *male* him behind.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Ne was there such another pardonere,
For in his *male* he had a pillow here.

CHAUCER'S P. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

MALENGINE (F. *malengin*), a deceitful contrivance.

But the chaste damsel that had never priefe
Of such *malengine* and fine forgerye.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MALIGNANT, a name of reproach given by the Puritans of the time of Charles I. to the supporters of the king and hierachy.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say videlicit.

HUDIBRAS.

MALISON (O. F.), a curse, an imprecation.

Gog's *malison*, chave Cock and I, byd twenty times light on't.

O. P. G. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

MALKIN, a mop made of rags, used for cleaning out ovens, and hence a slut or dirty drab is so called. It is the English translation of the French *esculion*, and not a diminutive of *Mary*, as supposed by Johnson and others.

> The kitchen *malkin* pins
> Her richest lockram round her reechy neck.
>
> CORIOLANUS.

MALL (L. *malleus*), a heavy hammer or wooden club, flattened at the end.

> Then every man had a *mall*,
> Suche as they beten clothes withal.
>
> HUNTYNG OF THE HARE.
>
> ——— With mighty *mall*
> The monster merciless him made to fall.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MALTALENT (O. F.), ill will.

> Though he have thy lord i-shent,
> Thou shalt forgive all *maltalent*.
>
> ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

MALURE (F. *malheur*), misfortune or mischance.

> I, woful wight, full of *malure*,
> Am worse than ded, and yet dure.
>
> CHAUCER'S DREME.

MAMMER, to hesitate, mutter, or murmur.

> ——— I wonder in my soul
> What you should ask me that I should deny,
> Or stand so *mammering* on.
>
> OTHELLO.

MAMMET or MAWMET, an idol, a corruption of Mahomet, but more frequently used to signify a puppet or doll, from the L. *mamma*.

> A temple he found, fayre enow, and a *mawmet* amidde.
>
> ROB. OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.
>
> ——— This is no world
> To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lips.

I have seen *The City of New Nineveh* and *Julius Cæsar* acted by *mammets*.

O. P. EVERY WOMAN IN HER HUMOUR.

MAMMOCK (Span. *machan*), a fragment, shred, or shapeless piece; as a verb, to tear or break in pieces.

O, I warrant how he *mammock't* it.

CORIOLANUS.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*.

JAMES'S VOYAGE.

MANCHET. See "Cheat."

MANCIPLE (L. *manceps*), a steward or purveyor of victuals of any community, particularly of a college or inn of court.

A gentil *manciple* was ther of the temple,
Of which achatours mighten take ensemple.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

MANDRAGORA (L.), the plant mandrake, a powerful soporific.

Not poppy nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the east.

OTHELLO.

I have stop't mine ears with shoemakers' wax, and drank Lethe and *mandragora* to forget you.

O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

MANGONEL (O. P. *mangoneau*), a warlike engine, made to batter walls, by projecting large stones.

Without stroke it mote be take,
Of trepeget or *mangonel*.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

MANICON (L.), a species of the plant nightshade, supposed to affect persons who eat it with madness.

Bewitch hermetic men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon*.

HUDIBRAS.

MANNER (F. *manier*), an old law term, more properly spelt *mainor*. When a thief was appre-

hended with the stolen goods in his possession, he was said to be taken with the *mainor*.

O villain, thou stolest a cup of sack eighteen years ago, and wert taken with the *manner*.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

MARASMUS (Gr.), the consumption of the flesh which sometimes follows a fever.

Marasmus and wide wasting pestilence.

PAR. LOST.

MARCHES (S. *mearc*), the borders of a country; these were in England under the guard of a special officer, called Lord President of the Marches.

They of the *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our island. K. HEN. V.

MARCHPANE (F. *massepane*), a sort of confection or sweetmeat, made of almonds, sugar, and other ingredients.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.

ROM. AND JUL.

MARESCHAL (F.). This title in its primitive sense denoted an officer who had the care or controul of horses, from the Gaulish word *march*, which signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort of servant; it is now a name given to various officers, both in civil and military employments.

And water him, that thou ne falle;
Then will we see among us alle
That thou hast be in Arthur's halle
His prys *mareschalle*.

ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

MARGARITE (L. *margarita*), a pearl.

——— For I long to view
This unknown land and all their fabulous rites,
And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.

O. P. PUIMUS THOES.

MARROW, a provincial term, signifying a friend, companion, or associate.

Poor husbands that had no *marrowe*,
Their wives broughten them wheel barrows.
HUNTYNG OF THE HARE.

MATE (F. *mater*), to astonish, confound, or subdue.

My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight.
MACBETH.

MAUNDER, a beggar, derived, says Spelman, from *maund*, a basket, in which alms were anciently given to the poor; hence the term *Maundy* Thursday, the day on which the king gives alms to the poor. The verb, *to maunder*, is to grumble or mutter.

My noble Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*.
O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

MAUTHER (Goth. *mawi*), a foolish young girl.

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.
B. JONSON'S ALCHYMIST.

MAVIS (F. *mauvis*), the bird called the throstle or thrush.

So doth the cuckoo when the *mavis* sings.
SPENSER'S SONNETS.

MAWE, an old game at cards.

There's a sound card at *mawe*.
O. P. ENGLISHMEN FOR MY MONEY.

Methought Lucretia and I were at *mawe*, a game, uncle, that you can well skill of.
O. P. MAY DAY.

MAY (S. *maeg*), a maid or virgin.

The crounyng of Henry, and of Malde, that *May*.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Thou glory of womanhode, thou faire *May*.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

MAY and MAYING. It was formerly a custom of our ancestors, on May-day, to rise early in the morning,

and go into the open fields to enjoy the return of spring, and gather flowers. King Henry VIII. his queen, and court partook of this pastime, which was called "going a maying." The white hawthorn, which is called *May*, is still gathered on the 1st of that month, but the amusement is now confined to the lower classes.

'Tis as much impossible to scatter them, as to make them sleep on *May-day* morning.

K. Hen. VIII.

In this month, May games or interludes of a comic cast were usually exhibited.

More matter for a *May morning*.

Twelfth Night.

Mazar (Belg. *maeser*), a wooden bowl or cup made of the maple tree.

A mighty *mazer* bowl of wine was sette.

Spenser's F. Queen.

Meacock (F. *mes coq*), a timorous or effeminate man.

A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew.

Taming of the Shrew.

A woman's well help'd with such a *meacock*.

O. P. The Honest Whore.

Mealed (F. *mesler*), mixed, compounded.

——— Were he *mealed*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

Meas. for Meas.

Meare (Gr.), a boundary or limit.

The Trojan Brute did first that city found,
And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.

Spenser's F. Queen.

Measure, a slow and solemn dance, usually danced at court in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and

generally by persons of rank in the costume of their offices.

They say that they have measur'd many a mile
To tread a *measure* with you.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

MECHALL (L. *mœcha*). This word is derived from the Latin, and not from *mich*, as suggested by Nares, and signifies adultery.

——— Her own tongue
Hath publish'd her a *mechall* prostitute.

O. P. A CHALLENGE FOR BEAUTY.

Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.

HEYWOOD'S ENG. TRAV.

MEDDLE (F. *mesler*), to mix or mingle.

A thousand sighs, hotter than the glede,
Out of his brest each after other went,
Medled with plaint new, his wo to fede.

CHAUCER'S TROIL. AND CRESS.

MEG OF WESTMINSTER, a notorious virago, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the same stamp as Moll Cutpurse; she obtained such celebrity, as to become the subject of a comedy, called *Long Meg*, and her exploits are detailed in a pamphlet, published in 1635, and reprinted in 1816. A cannon in Dover Castle is still called by her name.

Faith, I have a great mind to see *Long Meg* and The Ship at the Fortune.

O. P. AMENDS FOR LADIES.

Was it your *Meg of Westminster* courage that rescued me?

O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

MEINEY (F. *mesnie*), the retinue or domestic servants of a family.

Then the Persé out of Bamborowe came,
With hym a myghte *meany*.

O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

——— On whose contents
They summon'd up their *meiny*.
K. LEAR.

Dryden was the last poet that used the term, and it is incorrectly spelt *many* in his works.

The *many* rend the skies with loud applause.
ALEXANDER'S FEAST.

MELL (F. *meler*), to meddle.

Such is the lucke which some men get when they begin to *mell*.
O. P. G. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Tydings of warre, and worldly trouble tell,
With holy father fits not with such things to *mell*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MERMAID TAVERN. This house was situated in Cornhill, and was the frequent resort of the dramatic authors and the wits and choice spirits of the age; Shakspeare, B. Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher were among its constant visitors.

——— I haſt made an ordinary
Perchance at the *Mermaid*.
O. P. THE CITY MATCH.

King's Head, in New Fish Street, where roysters do range,
The *Mermaid*, in Cornhill, &c.
NEWES FROM BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

MERRY, a word of doubtful etymology, but in its primitive sense denoting faithful, stout, or courageous, and not cheerful or pleasant, according to its subsequent and present meaning; it was often used as a military phrase, addressed to an armed force on the eve of or pending a battle. The earlier chronicles and old metrical ballads spell it *miri* and *mery*.

Fyghte ye, my *merry* men, whyllys ye may,
For my lyff days ben gan.
O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

And he found there Robyn Hode,
And all his *mery* meyne.
A Lytel Geste of R. Hode.

Mervaile (F.), a wonder or sight.

And set me doune alone behind a traile
Full of leaves, to see a grete *mervaile*.
Chaucer's La Belle Dame, &c.

Meteyard (from L. *metior*, and *yard*), a wand to measure with, a yard measure.

Take thou the bill, give me thy *meteyard*.
Taming of the Shrew.

Metonomy (Gr.), a figure of rhetoric, by which one word or thing is put for another, as cause for effect, &c.

Quoth he, whatever others deem ye,
I understand your *metonymy*;
Your words of second hand invention,
When things by wrongful names you mention.
Hudibras.

Mette (S.), dreamed.

Al nyght me *mette* that I was at a feest.
Chaucer's Miller's Tale.

Me *mette* that I romed up and doune
Within our yarde.
Chaucer's Nonnes Priestes Tale.

Mew (F. *mue*), a cage or inclosure where hawks were kept during the moulting season; afterwards it became to signify a cage or place of confinement in general.

And by her beddes hedde she made a *mewe*,
And covered it with velvettes blewe.
Chaucer's Squire's Tale.

Mew thy tongue, or we'll cut it out.
O. F. Mother Bombie.

Meynt (S. *menge*), mingled, united.

For even of love the sicknesse
Is *meinte* with swete and bitternesse.
Chaucer's Rom. of the Rose.

Till with his elder brother Themes
His brackish waves he *meynt*.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

MICHER (Du. *miche*), a petty thief, one who lurks or hides himself to effect his purpose.

How should I by his word him leve,
Unneth that he nis a *micher*?
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Wanton wenches, and also *mychers*.
O. M. OF HYCKE SCORNER.

MIDDLERDE (S. *middaleard*), the earth; the world, from its supposed position between the higher and lower regions.

Whilom clerkes wel y-lerid,
Faire a-dyght this *myddel erde*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

And bring hem into the orchard,
The fairest in all *middelard*.
FLORICE AND BLANCHFLOURE.

MINEVER (F. *menu vair*), a costly fur, of a white colour, speckled with black.

A brunette cote hong therwithal,
Furred with no *minivere*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

And a mantle of scarlet,
Y-panned all with *minivere*.
FLO. AND BLANCHFLOURE.

MINUTE JACK, a figure that strikes the bell of a clock. See "Jack of the Clock House."

Cap and knee staves, vapours and *minute Jacks*.
TIMON OF ATHENS.

MIRK (S. *mirce*), dark, gloomy, obscure.

The shadow maketh her bemes *merke*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Hell is *murky*. MACBETH.

MISPRISE, to mistake, from the French *mesprendre*,

and sometimes importing disdain or contempt, from *mepriser;* in both senses it has long been obsolete.

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MISSAY (from *mis* and *say*), to censure or speak ill; *missegging* is used in the same sense.

This ill behaviour garres men *missay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay.
SPENSER'S PASTORALS.

A proud dame and malicious,
Hokerful and eke *missegging*.
LAY LE FREINE.

MISTER (O. F. *mestier*), a trade, occupation, or employment; a mechanical trade was anciently called a mystery, and the word is still retained in law.

But telleth me what *mister* men ye been,
That ben so hardie.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

MISWEEN (from *mis* and *ween*), to misjudge or distrust.

Why, then, should witless man so much *misween?*
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MISWEND (*mis*, and S. *wendan*), to go wrong.

But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*.
SPENSER'S M. HUBBARD'S TALE.

MIXEN (S.), a dunghill.

For whan I see beggars quaking,
Naked, on *mixens* all stinking.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

MO and MOE (S. *ma*), more.

Daunce me *moe* at haliday.
CHATTERTON.

Mobled, muffled, covered with a coarse or careless head dress.

But who, ah woe! had seen the *mobled* queen.
HAMLET.

Mobbled nine days in my considering cap.
OGILBY'S FABLES.

Mocado (F. *moncaiart*), a species of silk velvet.

Why, she went in a fringed gown, a single ruff, and a white cap, and my father in a *mocado* coat.
O. P. THE LONDON PRODIGAL.

Modern. This word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was used to signify common or ordinary, and not in its present sense.

And rouse from sleep that fell anatomy,
Which cannot hear a lady's feeble vow,
Which scorns a *modern* invocation.
K. JOHN.

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

Module (L. *modulus*), a model.

Come, bring forth this counterfeit *module*.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Moe (F. *moque*), to make mouths, to deride; sometimes spelt *mowe*.

For every trifle are they set upon me,
Sometimes like apes to *moe* and chatter at me.
TEMPEST.

Moil (F. *mouiller*), to labour or drudge.

That like an emmet thou must ever *moil*,
Is a sad sentence of an ancient date.
THOMSON'S CAST. OF INDOLENCE.

Moldwarp (S. *mold* and *weorpán*), the mole, so called from its warping or turning the earth out of its proper place or direction.

Sometimes he angers me, by telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

MOME (F. *momon*), a drone, dull, or stupid fellow.

Ne aught he saide, whatever he did heare;
But, hanging downe his head, did like a *mome* appear.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MONMOUTH CAP. This was a flat cap, worn by the common people, particularly by apprentices, and also by soldiers and sailors; it was made of worsted and probably manufactured at Monmouth.

Hurl away a brown dozen of *Monmouth caps* or so, in sea ceremony to your bon voyage.
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

With *Monmouth cap*, and cutlace by my side.
SATYRE ON SEA OFFICERS.
D. OF BUCK.'S MISC.

MONTH'S MIND. This term is frequently found in old wills and testamentary dispositions, where mention is made of a *month's mind*, and a *year's mind*; they were greater or lesser funeral solemnities, ordered by the deceased to hold him in remembrance, and at which masses were said for his soul. The custom ceased at the Reformation, and it now only signifies a strong wish or desire to do or refrain from doing any particular act.

I see you have a *month's mind* to them.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat?
HUDIBRAS.

MONTURE (F.), a riding or saddle horse.

And forward spurr'd his *monture* fierce withal.
SPENSER'S F. QUEENS.

MOORGATE. Near this gate of the city was a large and deep ditch, which divided Moorfields from the old hospital of Bethlem; it occasioned the vicinity

to be marshy and unwholesome, and, on that account, this suburb was rarely visited by the citizens for the purpose of recreation.

'Twill be at *Moorgate*, beldam, where I shall see thee in the ditch, dancing in a cucking-stool.

O. P. NEW WONDER.

What say'st thou to a hare, or the melancholy of *Moorditch*?

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

MOP (Su. Goth. *mopa*), used in the same sense as *moe;* to mock or deride, by making a wry face in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe,
Will be here with *mop* and mowe.

TEMPEST.

His elbows rub'd, and kept a clutter,
Mopping and mowing.

COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

MORGLAY (F. *mort* and *glaive*), a deadly weapon; a name given to the sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton, from whence it became a term for a sword in general.

——— Dre not thy true
And paynant *morglay*.

O. P. THE ORDINARY.

MORION (F.), an ancient steel cap or helmet.

Their beef they often in their *morion* stewed.

CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

MORMAL (F. *mort mal*), a boil or sore, of a virulent nature.

But great harme it was, as it thought me,
That on his shinne a *mormal* had-he.

CHAUCER'S CANT. TALES.

MORRIS DANCE, a rustic dance, supposed to be derived from the Moors; it is generally one of the amusements of May-day, and is danced by men, dressed in white shirts, ornamented with various

coloured ribbons, having short staves, to which bells are fastened, and which they frequently clash together.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morris* rove.
MILTON'S COMUS.

MORRIS, NINE MEN'S, a game formerly played by country people on the green sward, holes being cut thereon, into which stones were placed by the players; the principle of the game was similar to draughts.

The *nine men's morris* is fill'd up with mud.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

MORRIS PIKE, a formidable military weapon, so called from being used by the Moors.

He that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike*.
COM. OF ERRORS.

MORTE (F.), certain notes played on the horn, on the death of a deer.

He blewe a *morte* upon the beate.
O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

MORTER (F. *mortier*), a lamp.

For by that *morter* which I see brenne,
Knowe I ful well that day is farre henne.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

MORTREIS (F.), in cookery, the name of a dish made of chickens' eggs, bread, and saffron boiled together.

He coud roste, seeth, boilen, and frie,
Maken *mortreis*, and wel bake a pie.
CHAUCER'S COKES TALE.

MOSS TROOPER, a name given to certain banditti, who infested the borders of England previous to the union with Scotland.

A fancied *moss trooper* the boy,
The truncheon of a spear bestrode.
LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

MOTE (Du. *moet*), must or might.

That living creature *mote* not it abide.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MOTION. The old puppet shews were called *motions*, and were formerly in great repute.

What *motion's* this? the model of Nineveh?
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER'S WIT AT SEVERAL WEAPONS.

O, the *motions* that I Lanthorn Leatherhead have given light to in my time.
B. JONSON'S BATH. FAIR.

MOTLEY. The domestic fool, formerly kept for the diversion of the great, wore a party coloured coat, made of calf skin, with buttons down the back; this fact is alluded to in *King John*, and in the saying of one of those domestics, who, on patting a greyhound on the back, observed, "the buttons are behind with thee too." The word is of uncertain derivation, but it always denotes a mixed colour, and we still retain it in *mottled*, as applied to a species of soap coloured with streaks.

A worthy fool; *motley's* your only wear.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

Thou wear a lion's skin; doff it, for shame,
And hang a *calf skin* on thy recreant limbs.
K. JOHN.

MOUNCH (from F. *manger*), to chew or masticate food, synonimous with mumble; the action of the jaws in mastication, which in old age are deficient in teeth.

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And *mounch't*, and *mounch't*, and *mounch't*.
MACBETH.

MOUND (F. *monde*), the world; but, figuratively, "all the mound," is every thing you wish, a literal translation of the French "*tout le monde.*"

Hold thee to thy husband;
And thou shalt have *all the mound!*
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

MOUNTENANCE, the amount or value of a thing, chiefly in reference to space or distance.

Myght neither other harm done
The *mountenance* of an hour.
A LYTEL GESTE OF R. HODE.

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenance*
Retired, their steeds to ronne an even race.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

MOUSE, a term of endearment or affection.

Let the bloat king
Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse.*
HAMLET.

But is the countesses smock almost done, *mouse?*
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

MUCH, a term of contempt, implying a sneering disbelief of an assertion, somewhat similar to the modern *marry come up.*

What! with two points in your shoulder? *Much!*
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

But you shall eat it. *Much!*
B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

MUFFLER (from S. *muth*, the mouth, and *fealdian*, to hide), a part of female dress, formerly worn over the lower part of the face, covering the mouth and chin.

There's her thrumb'd hat and her *muffler.*
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

I espy a great beard under her *muffler.*
IBID.

MUMBUDGET, a cant word to signify "be silent."

And I thought he laught not merier than I when I got his money;
But, *mumbouget*, for Carlsophus I espie.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

MUMCHANCE, an old game at cards, but said by Todd to be a game of hazard with dice. Dekkar's authority is decisive.

I ha' known him cry when he hast lost but three shillings at *mumchance*.
O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

The *cardes* are fetch'd, and *mumchance* or decoy is the game.
DEKKAR'S BELLMAN OF LONDON.

MUMMER (Dan. *mumme*), one who hides his face with a mask or disguises himself in frolic. The ancient mysteries and allegorical shews were enacted by mummers.

Jugglers and dancers, antick *mummers*.
MILTON.

As far as I can see, they be *mummers*.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

MUSCADEL (F.), a rich wine, made from the muscadine grape.

Quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

MUSE (F. *muser*), to wonder; in this sense it is now disused.

Do not *muse* at me;
I have a strange infirmity.
MACBETH.

MUSS, a cant word for a scramble.

When I cried hoa!
Like boys unto a *muss* kings would start forth.
CORIOLANUS.

To see if thou beest Alcumy or no,
They'll throw down gold in *musses*.
O. P. THE SPANISH GIPSY.

MUTTON, a cant word for a courtezan. See "Laced Mutton."

N.

NAKE (S. *benacan*), to unsheath or make naked a sword.

Come, be ready; *nake* your swords, think of your wrongs.
O. P. THE REVENGERS' TRAGEDY.

NALE (from *ale*), an alehouse.

And they were gladden to fillen his purse,
And made hem grete feestes at the *nale*.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH.

NAPERY (It. *naperia*), a term formerly used to signify linen in general, though now chiefly confined to that used for the table.

Pr'ythee put me into wholesome *napery*, and bestow some clean commodities upon us.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

NAPKIN (It. *nappa*). In the early drama the term is used for a handkerchief.

And they would go and kiss dead Cæsar's wounds,
And dip their *napkins* in his sacred blood.
JUL. CÆSAR.

I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.
OTHELLO.

NAR, the old word for nearer.

To kirk the *nar*, to God more far.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

NARCOTISE (F. *narcotique*), having a sleepy or stupifying quality.

Of a clarrie made of certain wine,
With *narcotise* and opie of Thebes fine.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

NARD (L. *nardus*), a precious ointment, the spikenard.

——— Through groves of myrrh
And flowering odours, cassia, *nard*, and balm.
PAR. LOST.

NARE (L. *naris*), a nostril; used only in burlesque.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not.
HUDIBRAS.

N'AS, a contraction of *never was*.

No where so busy a man as he there *n'as*,
And yet he seemed busier than he was.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

NATHLESS, not the less; now spelt nevertheless.

Nathless, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

NATHMORE, a similar contraction of *never the more*.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty speech
Could his blood-frozen heart emboldened be.
IBID.

NAYWORD, a bye word or term of reproach.

And, with a gibing kind of *nayword*,
Quoth he, blind harpers have among ye.
COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

NE, a particle in frequent use by Gower, Chaucer, and Spenser, both singly and by contraction; as, n'ill, for ne will, will not; n'is, for ne is, is not; &c. and singly for not, neither, or nor.

Ne of his speech dangerous *ne* digne.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

So lowly *ne* so trully you serve,
N'il none of hem as I.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

NEB (S. *nebbe*), the bill or beak of a bird, used figuratively for the mouth.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him.
WINTER'S TALE.

NECK VERSE, a verse, the beginning of the 51st Psalm "*miserere mei deus*," which convicted

felons were required to read to enable them to claim benefit of clergy. This ceremony was abolished by 5 Queen Anne.

Upon mine own freehold, within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck verse*.

O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

NEDDER (S.), an adder.

Anon the *nedders* gan her for to sting.

CHAUCER'S LEG. OF G. WOMEN.

NEELD (S. *nedl*), a needle; sometimes also, by old authors, spelt neele.

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances.

K. JOHN.

NEESE (S. *neisen*), to sneeze.

And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze* and swear.

MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

NEIF (Is. *nefi*), the fist.

Give me your *neif*, Mounsieur Mustard Seed.

IBID.

His spindle shank a guid whip lash,
His *neive* a nit.

BURNS' HAGGIS.

NEMPT (S. *nemnan*), named, from the old verb *nempne*, to name.

Under han holde, that *nempne* I ne can.

CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

NETHER STOCKS, stockings covering the legs and feet. In the ninth century, persons of rank wore them as high as the middle of the thigh, but in the lower classes, they only reached to the calf of the leg, and hence were called nether stocks.

Ere I lead this life, I'll sew *nether stocks*.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

NETTLE, IN DOCK, OUT. See "Dock."

NEWEL (F. *nouvelle*), novelty.

He was so enamour'd with the *newel*,
That nought he deem'd dear for his jewel.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

NICE, minute, trifling, of little import.

My lord, this argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are *nice* and trivial.
K. RICH. III.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge.
ROM. AND JUL.

NICHOLAS, ST. CLERKS. Highwaymen and robbers were formerly so called. St. Nicholas was the patron saint of scholars, and Old Nick being a cant name for the devil, thieves were called his clerks.

If they meet not with *St. Nicholas's clerks*, I'll give thee this neck.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

NICK, a corruption of notch, a cut on a stick, by which accounts or reckonings were formerly kept. The tallies in the Exchequer are still used for that purpose.

Launce, his man, told me he loved her out of all *nick*.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

NIDGET (S. *nid*), a coward; a term which was applied to any man who, in old times, refused to come to the royal standard. It is also used, corruptedly, for an ideot or trifler.

Niding, an old English word, signifying abject, base minded, false hearted, coward, or *nidget*.
CAMDEN.

'Tis a gentle *nidget*; you may play with him as safely as with his bauble.
O. P. THE CHANGELING.

NIFLE (O. F. *nifle*), a thing of no value, a trifle.

He served them with *niffes* and with trifles.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

NIGGLE, a probable derivation from the last word, to treat lightly or trifle with.

——— Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.
O. P. EMPEROR OF THE EAST.

NIGHTSPELL (from *night* and *spell*), a prayer used as a charm against the night mare, or the accidents incident to the night.

Therewith the *nightspell* he said anon arights,
On four halves of the house about.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

NIGHTWARD (from *night* and *ward*), a night watch.

He came to the galewes armed wel,
Both in iron and in steel,
For to make the first *nightward*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

NIGON (Is. *niuger*), a parsimonious person, a miser or niggard.

A covetous man, which is a *nigon;*
He that in his heart can never say ho.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

NILL (S. *nillan*), to refuse or reject; to be unwilling.

Certes, said he, I *nill* thy offered grace.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Sylla *nil* brook, that in so many years,
Thus with dishonour to give up his charge.
O. P. THE WOUNDS OF CIVIL WAR.

NIM (S. *niman*), to filch or steal, a cant word; in its primitive sense, it meant to keep, take care of, or guard; and in old fortified castles, the place where the prisoners were confined was called "the keep."

Bade her heo should *nym* keep,
That heo ne laid her nought to sleepe.
T. OF MERLIN.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak.

HUDIBRAS.

NINE MEN'S MORRIS, See "Morris."

NIP (Bel. *nippen*), to taunt or jeer sarcastically.

What ayleth them? From their *nippes* shall I never be free.

O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

N'IS (S. *ne is*), is not.

Of all my flock there *n'is* sike another.

SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

NOCENT (L. *nocens*), guilty, criminal, the contrary of innocent.

Nor *nocent* yet, but on the grassy herb
Fearless, unfeared, he slept.

PAR. LOST.

NODDY (O. F. *naudin*), a game at cards, similar to if not the same as the modern cribbage; the knave was called knave noddy.

Master Frankford, you play best at *noddy*.

O. P. A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS.

NOIANCE (L. *nocere*), inconvenience, mischief, annoyance.

To borrow to day, and to morrow to mis;
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is.

TUSSER.

To keep itself from *noiance*.

HAMLET.

NOISE (F.). This word was formerly used to signify music in general; a noise of musicians was a concert.

See if thou can'st find out Sneak's *noise*,
Mrs. Tearsheet would fain have some music.

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Item thy sighs to a *noise* of fidlers ill paid.

O. P. THE WONDER OF A KINGDOM.

N'OLDE (a diminutive of *ne would*), would not.

He *n'olde* her nought we mow well see.

MORTE D'ARTHUR.

No nere Athens *n'olde* he go ne ride.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

NOMBLES (F.), the entrails of a stag; those parts of the beast which are usually baked in a pie, corruptly called "humble pie." The term was not exclusively applied to the intestines of the deer; for in *Pegges Forme of Cury* there is a receipt to make *noumbles* in Lent, which is directed to be made of the paunches of pike, cod, and other fish.

Brede and wyne they had ynough,
And *nombles* of the deer.

A LYTEL GESTE OF R. HODE.

NONCE, occasion, intent, design, purpose. Tyrwhitt supposes the word to have been originally corrupt Latin, *pro tunc*, as from *ad nunc* came *anon;* and the Spanish *etonces* is formed in the same manner from *in tunc*.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

She is a very witty wench, and hath a stammel petticoat with three guards for the *nonce*.

O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

NOTTE (S. *knot*), shorn, cropped short; hence *not pated* and *not headed* signified the hair cut off close from the head.

A *notte* head had he with a brown visage,
Of woodcrafte wel couth he all the usage.

CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S YEO. TALE.

NOURICE (F.), a nurse.

Camden, thou *nourice* of antiquity.

SPENSER'S RUINS OF TIME.

NOURSLE (F. *nourice*), to fondle or pamper with over nursing; to *nuzzle* is a corruption of the word.

Those mothers who to *nousle* up their babes
Thought nought too curious.

PERICLES.

NOVUM, an old game at dice, corrupted from Latin *novem*, because it required nine persons to play it.

Change your game for dice; we are a full number for *novum*.

O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

NOWLE (S. *hnol*), the top of the head, but more frequently used to signify the head itself.

An ass's *nowl* I fix'd upon his head.

MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

Wine, O wine!
How dost thou the *nowle* refine.

O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

NUNCHEON, a word of uncertain derivation, but meaning food taken between stated meals, generally before dinner.

When laying by their swords and truncheons,
They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons*.

HUDIBRAS.

NUP, (a contraction of *numps*), a silly or weak person.

'Tis he, indeed, the vilest *nup*: yet the fool loves me exceedingly.

O. P. LINGUA.

NUTHOOK, a word of reproach, insinuating that the person was a thief, by using a hooked stick to purloin clothes or other articles from windows.

I will say marry trap with you, if you run the *nuthook's* humour on me.

M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

NYS (a contraction of *ne is*), none, or not is.

Thou findest fault when *nys* to be found.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

O.

OB AND SOLLERS, two words contracted from *objections* and *solutions*, which were applied in ridicule of the polemical divines of the time of Cromwell, who represented the arguments of their adversaries in the shape of objections, noted in the margin as *ob.* and their own replies as *sol. i. e.* solutions.

> Were sent to cap texts and put cases:
> To pass for deep and learned scholars,
> Although but paltry *ob-and-sollers*.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

OBUMBRATE (L. *obumbro*), to overshadow or cloud.

> When the Holy Ghost to thee was *obumbred*.
>
> CHAUCER'S B. OF OUR LADIE.

OCCISSION (L. *occissio*), the act of killing.

> That Theban none aforne his face abode,
> He made of him thro' his high renoun
> So grete slaughter and *occission*.
>
> LYDGATE'S HIST. THEBES.

ŒLIAD (F. *oellade*), a significant glance of the eye, an amorous look.

> She gave strange *œiliads* and most speaking looks
> To noble Edmund.
>
> K. LEAR.
>
> Examin'd my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.
>
> M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

ŒSTRUM, a Greek word, signifying madness; also, a name given to the breeze or gadfly which stings cattle.

> What *œstrum*, what phrenetic mood,
> Makes you thus lavish of your blood?
>
> HUDIBRAS.

OFFERTORIE (F. *offertoire*), the anthem sung during the offering at the celebration of mass.

Wel coude he rede a lesson or a storie,
But alder-best he sang an *offertorie*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

OLD (S. *ald*). This word was used by Shakspeare and others as a common augmentative in colloquial language, in the same sense as the word great is now used.

Sunday, at masse, there was *old* ringing of bells, &c.
TARLTON'S NEWES OUT OF PURGATORY.

I imagine there's *old* moving amongst them.
O. P. LINGUA.

OLD TROT, an old woman, a gossip. The word *trot* is supposed to be derived from the Ger. *drutte*, a druidess, one who foretold events and used magical incantations.

Every *old trot* will have a race (of ginger) to heate her cold stomach.
THE OWLES ALMANACK.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, an aglet baby, or an *old trot*.
TAM. OF THE SHREW.

OLFACT (L. *olfactus*), to smell; used by Butler in a ludicrous sense.

There is a Machiavilian plot,
Though every nare *olfact* it not.
HUDIBRAS.

ONEYERS, public accountants of the Exchequer, so called, says Malone, from *o. ni.* an abbreviation of *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*.

With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters and great *oneyers*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

ONSLAUGHT (S. *onslagan*), an attack, onset, or assault.

Then called a council, which was best
By siege or *onslaught* to invest.

HUDIBRAS.

OPINE (L. *opinor*), to think or be of opinion.

And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to day again.

IBID.

ORFRAIS (L. *aurifrisium*), cloth embroidered with gold.

And of fine *orfrais* had she eke
A chapelet so seemly on.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ORGULOUS (F. *orgueilleux*), proud, splendid.

His attire was *orgulous*,
All togeder cole blacke.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

The prince's *orgulous* their high blood chaf'd.

PRO. TO K. HEN. V.

ORIENT (F.), the east. The dresses of particular magnificence are represented by the old romances as coming from the east; and Milton, in allusion to oriental grandeur, says—

Or which the gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Show'rs on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold.

PAR. LOST.

——— In a full rich aparaylment
Of Samyte green, with mickle pride,
That wrought was in the *orient*.

MORTE D'ARTHUR.

ORISON (F. *oraison*), a prayer, oral worship.

——— Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remembered.

HAMLET.

ORTS. This word is never used in the singular; it means the fragments or refuse of any thing, and its derivation is not satisfactorily ascertained.

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love.

TROI. AND CRESS.

Thou son of crumbs and *orts*.

B. JONSON'S NEW INN.

OSTENT (L. *ostentum*), shew, parade, appearance.

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*
To please his grandam.

MERCHT. OF VENICE.

Of all his clouds descending, and the sky,
Hid in the dim *ostents* of tragedy.

O. P. BUSSY D'AMBOIS.

OTHERGATES. See "Anothergates."

OUGHT (S. *awhit*), the preterite of owe; owed, been indebted. It is also used by early writers as own, having a right to.

The devil *ought* me a shame, and now he hath paid it.

O. P. THOMAS, LORD CROMWELL.

He said the other day that you *ought* him a thousand pound.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

There of the knight, the which that castle *ought*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

OUPHE (Teu. *auf*), a fairy or sprite.

Like urchins, *ouphes*, or fairies.

M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

OUSEL (S. *osle*), a species of blackbird, but having a white crescent.

The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

The *ousel* cock, so black of hue,
With orange tawny bill.

MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

OUTCRY, the name formerly given to a sale by public auction. The old Roman way of selling things by auction, was by setting up a spear, from whence the phrase *sub hasta vendere;* the custom seems to have been continued in this country to a late period.

Or to be bought or sold, or let for term of lives or years, or else sold at *outcrys*.

O. P. THE PARSON'S WEDDING.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And their goods, under the *spear* at *outcry*.
B. JONSON'S CATALINE.

OUTED (S. *ute*), removed, put out, extinguished.

Nor shall we be deceived, unless
We're slurr'd and *outed* by success.
HUDIBRAS.

OUTHORNE. In ancient times the king's subjects were called to arms by the sound of a horn, and blowing the outhorne was the signal for assembling.

There was many an *outhorne* in Carleil blowen.
O. B. ADAM BELL, &c.

OUT OF ALL HO, out of all restraint or stop; a word derived from the exclamation *ho!* used to stop the combat at a tournament.

For he lov'd the fair maid of Fresingfield *out of all ho*.
O. P. FRIAR BACON AND FRIAR BUNGAY.

OUTRAKE (S. *ut ræcan*), a term used by shepherds, to signify the free passage of sheep from inclosed lands to commons or open grounds, but more anciently it denoted an expedition, probably of a military character.

And I have never had noe *outrake*,
Ne no good games that I cold see.
O. B. NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED, &c.

OUTRECUIDANCE (F.), presumption.

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance*.
O. P. MONSIEUR D'OLIVE.

Therein was your *outrecuidance*.
O. P. MAD CUPPAR WELL MATCH'D.

OVERT (F. *ouverte*), open, apparent, clear, evident.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* test.
OTHELLO.

OVERWEEN (from *over* and *ween*), to think arrogantly; to be self opinionated or presuming.

Lash hence those *overweening* rags of France.
K. RICH. III.

OWCHE, an ornament of gold or jewels; a supposed corruption of Teu. *neuosci*, a clasp or buckle, but which was afterwards extended to other ornaments of jewellery.

A crown on her hedde they han idressed,
And set it full of *owches* grete and small.
CHAUCER'S C. OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

OWNDED (F. *ondoyé*), waving, having an undulating motion like a wave, flowing.

Her *owndede* heer, that sunnish was of hewe.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

OXLIP (S. *oxan slippa*), a name given to the cowslip, one of the earliest flowers of spring.

Where *oxlips* and the nodding violets grow.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

P.

PACK (from S. *pæcan*), to go in company with, to congregate for evil purposes. Both Pope and Stevens have mistaken the meaning of this word; the first says, to pack means *to make a bargain*, and the latter, *to contrive insidiously;* but neither of these explanations elucidate the meaning of Shakspeare, or give a true definition of the term.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold,
And tell them both the circumstance of all.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

Pack was also a name for a lewd or disorderly person, but generally applied to the female sex.

PADDER (from S. *paad*), a highwayman, one who robs on foot.

Are they *padders* or Ahram-men?
O. P. NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Spurr'd as jockies use to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck.
HUDIBRAS.

PADDOCK (S. *pada*), a large frog or toad.

Evitis and snakes, and *paddocks* brode.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDER.

The grisly toad stool grown there mought I see,
And loathed *paddocks* lording on the same.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

PAIGLE, the cowslip; hence the proverb, "as blake (*i. e.* yellow) as a *paigle*."

Blue hair bells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.
B. JONSON'S MASQUES.

PAINTED CLOTH. The old tapestry hangings were so called; mottoes or moral sentences were usually put on labels attached to the mouths of the figures painted or worked on them.

I have seen in Mother Redcap's hall,
In *painted cloth*, the story of the prodigal.
O. P. THE MUSES' LOOKING GLASS.

I know you'll weep, madam, but what says the *painted cloth*?
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

PAIR OF CARDS. This was formerly the name given to a pack of cards.

A *pair of cards*, Nicholas, and a carpet to cover the table.
O. P. A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS.

PALED (from *pale* in heraldry), marked or striped with bars.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordewayne,
Pinck't upon gold and *paled*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PALL (S. *pæll*), a robe of state

Down, then, came that mayden faire,
With ladyes laced in *pall*.
O. B. K. ESTMERE.

PALLIAMENT (L. *pallium*), a dress or robe.

The people of Rome
Send thee by me their tribute,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue.
TIT. ANDRONICUS.

PALMER (Sp. *palmero*), a pilgrim that visited holy places, so called from a staff or bough of palm which he carried.

And palm to palm is holy *palmer's* kiss.
ROM. AND JUL.

PALMY (from *palm*), great, flourishing.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell.
HAMLET.

PALTER (F. *poltron*), to shuffle, prevaricate, or deceive.

A whoreson dog, that shall *palter* thus with us.
TROI. AND CRESS.

PANNIKELL (F. *pannicle*), the scull, the crown of the head.

Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PANTABLE, a slipper, a corruption of the F *pantoufle*.

Now, by my grandame's *pantable*, 'tis pretty!
O. P. ELVIRA.

PANTLER (F. *panetier*), an officer in a great family who had the charge of the bread.

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipp'd bread well.

2 PART K. HEN. IV.

PAPELARDE (F.), a hypocrite or dissembler.

That *papelarde* that him yeldeth so,
And wol to worldly ease go.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

PARAGE (O. F.), kindred, rank, high lineage.

To wedde a poore woman for costage,
And if that she be riche, of high *parage*.

CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

PARAMENT (F. *parement*), a robe of estate, a costly habit.

Lords in *paraments* on her coursers,
Knights of retinue and eke squiers.

CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

PARAVAUNT (F. *par avant*), in front, publicly.

If chance I him encounter *paravaunt*,
For perdy one shall other slay or daunt.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PARAYL (F. *pareille*), apparel, arms.

Milk white arme, in ryme I rede,
Was his *parayll*.

ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

PARBREAK (Teu. *braeken*), that which is ejected from the stomach by vomiting.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PARCEL (F. *parcelle*), a part of the whole taken separately, a word still in use in law.

What nedeth to shew *parcel* of my pain.

LYDGATE.

'Tis as it were a *parcel* of their feast.

CORIOLANUS.

PARD (S. *pard*), the leopard, used poetically for any spotted beast.

——— More pinch-spotted make them
Than *pard* or cat o' mountain.

TEMPEST.

PARDE (F. *par dieu*), an oath or asseveration frequent in old authors, sometimes spelt *perdy*.

Ac Porus and alle his folke, *pérdé*,
Ben of Kyng Alisaundre's meignee.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

The fool no knave, *perdy*.
K. LEAR.

PARDONER, a person who carried about the pope's indulgences and sold them to the best bidder.

With them there rode a gentill *pardonere*
Of Rouncevall, his friend and his compere.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

PAREGAL (F.), equal to.

Paregàl to dukis, with kyngs he myght compare.
SKELTON'S ELEGY ON D. NORTHUMBERLAND.

PARFAY (F.), verily, by my faith

Parfai, he thought the fantom is in min hed.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

PARIS GARDEN, commonly called the Bear Garden, a celebrated place, situated on the Bankside, Surrey, used for bating bears, so called from one Robert de Paris, who, in the time of Richard II. had a house and garden there. This place of vulgar resort was of an hexagonal shape, built with stone and brick, and roofed with rushes; the site is still pointed out by a court bearing the name of "Bear Garden Court."

Do you take the court for *Paris Garden?*
K. HEN. VIII.

Bred up where discipline most rare is,
In military *Garden Paris*. HUDIBRAS.

PARLOUS, precocity of talent, keen, shrewd, forward; a diminutive of perilous.

A *parlous* boy: Go to, you are too shrewd.
K. RICH. III.

Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd,
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* shrewd.

HUDIBRAS.

PARTIZAN (F. *pertuisane*), a sort of pike, a military weapon, much used before the invention of artillery.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me no service, as a *partizan* I could not heave.

ANTH. AND CLEOP.

PARTLET (It. *pareta* and *lattucca*), a ruff or band for the neck, worn by women, and hence a hen with a natural ruff was also so called.

Tir'd with pin'd ruffs and fans, and *partlet* strips.

BP. HALL.

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here.

WINTER'S TALE.

PARVISE (F. *parvis*), the porch of a church, or more properly the outer court of a great hall or palace, a term also applied to the mootings or disputations of young students at law for instruction in their profession, which were probably held in the parvise or front of Westminster Hall, now called Palace Yard.

A sergeant at law, ware and wise,
That often had been at the *parvise*.

CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

PASH, of uncertain derivation, most probably a corruption of dash, to strike against with violence.

Death came dryving after, and all to dust *pashed*
Kings and kaysers, knightes and popes.

P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

If I go to him with my armed fist, I'll *pash* him over the face.

TROI. AND CRESS.

PASSAGE, a game at dice, played by two persons using three dice.

I have had a lucky hand these fifteen years
At such court *passage* with three dice.
O. P. WOMEN, BEWARE WOMEN.

PASSIONATE, played upon by grief, and not as in its modern sense, inclined to anger.

She is sad and *passionate* in your highness' tent.
K. JOHN.

PASSY MEASURE (a corruption of the Italian *passamezzo*), a stately dance in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

After a *passy measure* and a pavin, I hate a drunken rogue.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

PATCH. This word is deduced by Horne Tooke from the S. *pæcan*, to deceive by false appearances; this seems disputable: it is more probably called so from the party coloured dress of the domestic fool, a simpleton or fool being so called, though it afterwards became an appellation for a low or mean person.

Man is but a *patch'd* fool.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals.
IBID.

PATINE (L. *patina*), a plate; that which covers the chalice used at mass is so called, and generally made of gold or silver gilt.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patines* of bright gold.
MERCH. OF VENICE.

PAUL'S, ST. The old cathedral of St. Paul's was a public walk, the resort of dissolute servingmen, cheats, and other idle and disorderly persons; its precincts were privileged from arrests.

A man must not make choyce of three things in three places; of a wife in Westminster, a servant in *Paul's*, or a horse in Smithfield, least he chuse a queane, a knave, or a jade.

CHOICE OF CHANGE.

——— Get thee a gray cloak and hat,
And walk in *Paul's* among thy cashier'd mates.

O. P. RAM ALLEY.

PAVADE, a sword or dagger.

Aye by his belte he wore a long *pavade*.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

PAVIN (F. *pavane*), a grave and majestic Spanish dance.

Your Spanish *pavin* is the best dance.

B. JONSON'S ALCHYMIST.

PAVONE (It. *pavone*), the peacock.

More sundry colours than the proud *pavone*
Bears in her boasted fan.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PAWTENER (O. F. *pautonnier*), an insolent an low person.

I will assay that *pawtener;*
With myne axe I schal hym frape.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

PAX (L. *pax*), a little image of Christ, which, before the Reformation, was presented by the priest to be kissed by the congregation, after the service ended, the ceremony being considered the kiss of peace.

Kiss the *pax*, and be patient like your other neighbours.

O. P. MAY DAY.

PAYNIM (O. F. *Paienime*), a Heathen or Pagan; the country of the Pagans is sometimes so called.

Befell that, a noble stede
Outrayed fro a *Paynim*.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

They were ready for to wende,
As palmers were in *Paynim*.

IBID.

PAYS (F. *poix*), pitch. This is a very old word in the English language; the old proverb, "the devil to *pay* and no pitch hot," conveys its meaning: to *pay* a ship, is to lay a coat of pitch over the seams.

Som with *pays* was fronst.
(*i. e.* burnt or shrivelled, by hot pitch being thrown upon them.)
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

PAYTREL (F. *poitraile*), a piece of armour covering the breast of a horse.

Above the *paytrell* stode the fome ful hie,
He was of fome as flecked as a pie.
CHAUCER'S CHANNONS YEO. TALE.

PEAT (F. *petit*), a term of endearment, spoken generally of a favourite child, now called a pet.

Then must my pretty *peat* be fan'd and coach'd.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed!
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

PEDLERS' FRENCH, a term applied to any rude or unintelligible jargon, or the cant or slang of gipsies or other vagrants.

Besides, as I suppose, their laws they pen'd
In their old *pedlers' French*.
WITHERS'S ABUSES.

I'll give a schoolmaster half a crown a week to teach me this *pedlers' French*.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

PEEVISH. In Shakspeare and other early dramatic authors, this word in general denoted folly, and not in the sense it is now understood.

To learn to pater to make me *peevyse*.
O. M. OF HYCKE SCORNER.

Why, what a *peevish* fool was that of Crete.
3 PART K. HEN. VI.

Parents, in these days, are grown *peevish*.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

PEG A RAMSEY, a vulgar old song, a copy of which is inserted in *D'Urfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy*.

Malvolio's a *Peg a Ramsey*.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

PEISE (F. *peser*), to weigh or balance.

All the wrongs that he therein could lay
Might not it *peise*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

No; 'tis more light than any hat beside,
Your hand shall *peise* it.

O. P. OLD FORTUNATUS.

PELT (F. *pelte*), a shield or buckler, so called from its being made of a hide or skin.

Under the conduct of Demetrius's prince,
March twice three thousand, armed with *pelts* and glaives.

O. P. FUIMUS TROES.

PELTING (Teu. *palt*, a rag), sorry, worthless, mean, paltry.

Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm.

K. RICH. II.

Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it.

O. P. ALEX. AND CAMPASPE.

PENDICE (It.), a covering in the shape of a sloping roof.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.

FAIRFAX'S TASSO.

PENIBLE (F.), painful, laborious.

My spirit hath his fost'ring in the Bible,
My bodie is ale so redy and *penible*.

CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

PERDURABLE (F.), lasting, long continued.

O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves.

K. HEN. V.

PERIAPT (O. F. *periapte*), an amulet or charm, composed of medicines, hung about the body as a preservative against disease.

Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

PERSAUNT (F. *persoir*), piercing.

Now am I caught and unware, sodainly
With *persaunt* stremes of your eye clere.
CHAUCER'S C. OF LOVE.

PESTLE OF PORK, a leg of pork, so called from its shape being like a *pestel*, a short bludgeon, formerly carried by serjeants at mace and sheriffs' officers, when in the exercise of their profession; both derived from O. F. *pestail*, an instrument for beating things in a mortar.

With shaving you shine like a *pestel of porke*.
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

I long to meet a serjeant in this humour,—I would try whether this chopping knife or their *pestels* were the better weapons.
O. P. MAY DAY.

PETARD (It. *petardo*), a warlike engine, charged with combustibles and applied to break down walls, gates, &c. of fortified places.

The conjugal *petard*, that tears
Down all portcullises of ears.
HUDIBRAS.

PETER SE MEENE, a Spanish wine, sometimes called Peter se mée, frequently mentioned in the old drama.

Peter-see-me shall wash thy bowl.
O. P. THE SPANISH GIPSY.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *Peter se meene*, &c.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

PETRONEL (F. *petrinal*), a handgun, used by horse soldiers.

But he, with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield, the blow receiv'd.
HUDIBRAS.

PEW-FELLOW (from *pew* and *fellow*), one who sits in the same pew with another; figuratively, a companion, or one engaged in some difficulty or undertaking with another.

> And makes her *pew-fellow* with others moan.
> K. RICH. III.

PHEERE. See "Fere."

PHEESE (F. *fesser*), to whip or beat with rods; to flog the breech.

> An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride.
> TROI. AND CRESS.

PHRAMPEL. See "Frampold." It appears that it is used rather in the sense of mettlesome, in the following quotation.

> Are we fitted with good *phrampel* jades? (*i. e.* horses.)
> O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

PICCADILLE (F.), formerly, the high collar of a coat or doublet.

> Ready to cast at one whose band fits ill,
> And then leap mad on a neat *piccadill*.
> B. JONSON'S UNDERWOODS.

PICKED (F *pique*), finically smart, or spruce in dress.

> 'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire
> About his whole bulk but it stands in print.
> O. P. ALL FOOLS.

PICKT HATCH. This was a cant word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for a part of the town, supposed to be Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, then noted for houses of ill fame. To go to the manor of pickt hatch, was said of persons frequenting the brothels there. The term was derived from the hatch or half door, in houses of this description, being

guarded with iron spikes, as the houses of sheriffs' officers are at this time.

To your manor of *pickt hatch* go.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Set some *picks* upon your *hatch*, and I pray profess to keep a bawdy house.
CUPID'S WHIRLIGIG.

PICQUEER (It. *piccare*), to rob, plunder, or pillage; to skirmish previous to a fray.

No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *picqueer*.
HUDIBRAS.

PIED (F. *pie*), spotted or variegated.

When dasies *pied*, and violets blue.
LOVE'S LAB. LOST.

PIEL'D (L. *pilatus*), shaven, bald, from whence peel, to take off the skin, is derived.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

PIE POWDER, a court of summary justice, held in fairs, to settle disputes between the persons resorting there. The etymology is doubtful, but Blackstone derives it from *pied puldreaux*, a petty chapman.

Have its proceedings disallow'd, or
Allow'd at fancy of *Pie-powder*.
HUDIBRAS.

PIGSNEY (S. *piga*), a term of endearment, applied to a female.

She was a primerole, a *piggesnie*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

Miss, mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt heare news of Dametas.
SIR P. SYDNEY'S ARCADIA.

PILCHE (S. *pylche*), anciently, a dress or mantle made of skins; the term is still in use to denote part of the nursery dress of an infant.

Her kirtle, her *pilche* of ermine,
Her kerchiefs of silk, her smock of fine. (*i. e.* linen.)
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

PILE (L. *pilum*), the head of an arrow.

——— His spear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue.
DRAYTON.

PILL (F. *piller*), to fleece, rob, plunder, or pillage.

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes.
K. RICH. II.

PILLOW BERE (S.) a cover or case for a pillow.

For in his male had he a *pillow bere*,
Which, as he said, was our ladie's vaile.
CHAUCER'S P. TO PARDONER'S TALE.

PIMENT (L. *pigmentum*), a drink made with wine, mixed with honey and spices.

And dronke wine and eke *pyment*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Ne let therefore to drink clarrie,
Or *piment* maked fresh and new.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

PITH (S. *pytha*), the marrow of plants; but figuratively, strength, energy, or power, whether mental or corporeal.

Yet she, with *pithy* words and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And enterprizes of great *pith* and moment.
HAMLET.

PLACKET (Su. Goth. *plagg*), a petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a *placket*, it was senseless.
K. LEAR.

PLAIN SONG. See "Prick Song."

PLANCH (F. *plancher*), to cover with boards, to patch.

But the next remedy, in such a case and hap,
Is to *plaunche* on a piece as brode as my cap.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

And to the vineyard is a *planched* gate.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

PLAT (Su. Goth. *platt*), plain, open, without disguise; flat, to signify downright, is still used, and is probably a corruption.

And furthermore I will tell thee all *plat*,
That vengeance shall not part fro this house.
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

And *platly* said, as in this matter
Availeth neither request nor praier.
LYDGATE'S HIST. THEBES.

PLEACH (F. *plesser*), to interweave branches of trees together.

The prince and count, walking in a thick *pleached* alley.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

PLIE (F. *plier*), to bend.

Tyrannes whose hertes no pitee
May to no point of mercy *plie*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

It wold rather brast in two than *plie*.
CHAUCER'S C. OF OXENFORD'S TALE.

PLOWMELL, a wooden hammer, formerly fixed to a plough.

The chevron of a *plowmell*,
And the schadow of a bell.
THE TOURNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM.

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, a cane or walking staff. The origin of the phrase is, that persons coming from long voyages, and landing at Plymouth, are generally short of apparel, and, having no cloak, provide themselves with a walking stick; for it is the custom to walk with a stick when drest only in cuerpo, but not so if provided with a cloak.

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak*, like a rogue in my hose and doublet, and a crab tree cudgel in my hand?
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE, 2 PART.

POINT DEVISE (F. *poinct* and *devisé*), a device or pattern worked with a needle; but figuratively, great nicety or exactness in any person or thing.

I hate such insociable and *point device* companions.
LOVE'S LAB. LOST.

You are rather *point device* in your accoutrements.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

POINTEL (F. *pointille*), a style or pencil for writing.

A paire of tables all of iverie,
And a *pointel* polish'd fetously.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

POINTS, tags made to fasten up or keep together the apparel, previous to the introduction of buttons; those worn by the higher classses were of silk; and it appears by an act of K. Hen. VIII. no man under the rank of a gentleman was to have his points ornamented with aiglets of gold or silver.

To flatter Cæsar, would you mingle eyes
With one that ties his *points?*
ANTH. AND CLEOP.

POKING STICKS. These articles, made of steel, were used by laundresses in plaiting the fashionable ruffs worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose, get *poking sticks* with fair long handles.
O. P. BLURT, MASTER CONSTABLE.

POLT FOOT, a distorted foot.

Then thou art a fool, for my eldest son had a *polt foot.*
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

POMANDER (F. *pomme d'ambre*), a perfumed ball, formerly carried in the pocket, worn about the neck, or suspended to a string from the girdle, as a guard against infectious diseases.

A good *pomander*, a little decayed in the scent.
O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

POMEWATER, a species of apple, particularly juicy.

Ripe as a *pomewater*.
LOVE'S LAB. LOST.

POMPAL (F. *pompe*), pompous, ostentatious.

My *pompal* state and all my goods.
O. B. K. LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

PONENT (It. *ponente*), western.

Forth rush'd the Levant and the *ponent* winds.
PAR. LOST.

POOR JOHN, a fish, called hake, dried and salted, from *Pauvre Jean*, the French name for this fish.

Verily he looks as pitifully as *Poor John*.
O. P. ANT. AND MELLIDA.

I keep them under with red herring and *Poor John* all the year round.
O. P. SUMMERS' LAST WILL.

POPELOTE (F. *popelin*), a term of endearment to a woman, a darling.

So gay a *popelote* or so gay a wench.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

POPINJAY (F. *papejay*). This bird is said by Dr. Johnson and others to be a parrot, but Chaucer mentions it as a singing bird; it seems doubtful what sort of bird was meant by the term, but it had a gaudy plumage, and the word was generally used to signify a trifler or fop.

Now let us turn again to January,
That in the garden with his faire Maie,
Singeth merrier than the *popingay*.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

To be so pestered by a *popinjay*:
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

PORTANCE (F. *porter*), carriage, air, mien, external appearance.

His *portaunce* terrible, and stature tall.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PORT CANON, a sort of boot, or rather boot top, covering the knees, imported with other fopperies from France, in the sixteenth century, called *canons de chausses.*

He walks in his *port canons*, like one that stalks in long grass.
BUTLER'S REMAINS.

PORTUSE, a word of doubtful derivation, probably from F. *portes vous*, from being easily carried; a breviary or mass book. It is spelt in various ways by old authors; as, portas, portus, porthose, &c.

Let me see your *portous*, gentle Sir John.
O. M. LUSTY JUVENTUS.

Even with this *portuse* I will battre thy heade.
O. I. THE NEW CUSTOME.

POSE (S. *gepose*), a rheum or defluxion of humour from the nose.

——— He speketh through the nose,
As he were on the quakke or on the *pose*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

A little rheum or *pose*; he lacked nothing but a handkerchief.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

POSNET (F. *bassinet*), a little basin or porringer.

Then skellets, pans, *posnets* put on,
To make them porridge without mutton.
COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

POSSET (L. *potus*), milk turned into curds with wine or ale, and drank warm; it was anciently a custom to take a potation of this kind previous to retiring to rest for the night.

——— I've drugged their *possets*,
That death and nature do contend about them.
MACBETH.

My daughter Nell shall pop a *posset* upon thee when thou goest to bed.
O. P. K. EDW. IV.

Post. The sheriffs of London had, in old times, a post before their doors, upon which it was customary to affix proclamations: this was one of the indications of their office.

I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold—the *posts* of his gate are a painting too.

O. P. The Honest Whore.

If e'er I live to see thee sheriff of London,
I'll gild thy painted *posts*.

O. P. New Wonder.

Post and pair, an old game at cards, somewhat resembling brag.

If you cannot agree on the game, to *post and pair*.

O. P. A Woman Killed with Kindness.

Postulate (L. *postulatum*), position assumed without proof.

I mean by *postulate* illation,
When you shall offer just occasion.

Hudibras.

Potch (F. *pocher*), to thrust or push

——— I'll *potch* at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him.

Coriolanus.

Potecary. This word is derived from the Spanish *boticario*, which signifies the shop of a vendor of medicine, as distinguished from a travelling empiric. The derivation in Johnson and others from the Greek *apotheca*, a repository, is incorrect. The modern word apothecary is an absurd redundancy, and unknown to our ancient writers; from Chaucer down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and later, it was uniformly and correctly spelt *pothecary* or *potecary*.

Forth he goth, ne longer wold he tarry,
Into the toun unto a *potecary*.

Chaucer's Pardoner's Tale.

Ye wote wel that *potycarys* walk very late.
O. M. OF HYCKE SCORNER.
May not a *potycary* come in by stelth?
O. P. THE FOUR P.'s.

POTENT (low Lat. *potentia*), a crutch or walking staff.

So was he lean and thereto pale and wan,
And feeble that he walketh by *potent*.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

POTERNER (F. *pautonniere*), a pouch or shepherd's scrip.

He plucked out of his *poterner*,
And longer wold not dwell,
He plucked out a pretty mantle.
O. B. THE BOY AND THE MANTLE.

POTSHARE and **POTSHERD**, pieces of broken tiles or pots, from *share*, to break or divide.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake,
As they had *potshares* been.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

POUKE, a fairy, spirit, or hobgoblin, which Shakspeare calls Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

I wis, Syr Kynge, sayd Syr Fouke,
I were that knyght was a *pouke*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

POULTER (F. *poulet*), one who sells fowls uncooked; this is the original and correct way of spelling the word The Company of *Poulters* were incorporated by that name by K. Hen. VIII.

Hang me by the heels for a *poulter's* hare.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.
He sleeps a horseback, like a *poulter*.
O. P. THE WHITE DEVIL.

POUNCET BOX (F. *poinçonier*), a small box, made with open work on the lid, to keep perfume

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb
A *pouncet box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. 1 PART K. HEN. IV.

POWDER. To powder meat, is to salt it to keep it from putrefaction, a word not yet disused; a powdering tub, is a vessel used for pickling beef, pork, &c.

If thou embowel me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me, and eat me to morrow.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

POYNET (F. *poinçonnet*), a little bodkin or puncheon, used by ladies at the toilette.

Women have many lettes;
As, frontlettes, fyllettes, partlettes, and bracelettes;
And then their bonettes and their *poynettes*.

O. P. THE FOUR P.'S.

PRANK (Du. *pronken*), to decorate, dress, or adorn.

Some *pranke* their ruffs, and others trimly dight
Their gay attire.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Half *prankt* with spring, with summer half embrown'd.

THOMSON'S CAST. OF INDOLENCE.

PREGNANT (F. *pregnant*), ready, witty, dextrous; also, in another sense, plain, clear, evident.

My matter hath no voice, lady, but to your *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are.

HAMLET.

A good *pregnant* fellow, 'faith.

O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

PREST (F. *prêt*). This word is a singular instance of the fluctuation of language; in its old sense, it denoted to be ready or prepared, and a *prestman* was one ready and willing, for a stipulated consideration, to march at command: the reverse of this is now understood by the word.

Devise what pastime that ye think best,
And make ye sure to find me *prest*.

O. P. THE FOUR P.'S.

And lightenings to serve him
We see also *prest*.
O. VER. 104 PSALM.

They proceed *prestly* into the hall.
O. B. ADAM BELL, &c.

PREVENT (L. *prævenio*), to anticipate or forestall; this Latinism is frequently used by early writers in this now obsolete sense of the word.

——— Yes, but that I am *prevented*,
I should have begg'd I might have been employed.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

PRICKING, hard riding; probably a term formerly used in hunting, from pricking, *i. e.* tracing the steps of the game. A yeoman pricker is still an officer attached to the royal hunt.

A gentle knight was *pricking* o'er the plain.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

PRICKS, the marks placed for shooting in archery; an hazle wand was commonly put up, and called a prickwand.

The first time Robin shot at the *pricke*,
He miss'd an inch it fro.
O. B. ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

PRICK SONG, a song the harmony of which was written or pricked down, in contradistinction to the plain song, which, being chiefly confined to church music, admitted of no variations.

I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick song* with lachrymæ.
O. MAS. OF MICROCOSMUS.

Dost think I have not learnt my *prick song*?
O. P. RAM ALLEY.

PRIME, a word frequently used by early writers to signify the fore part of the day; that is, the first quarter after sunrise.

Tho had there no man gryth
Till that odet day at *prime*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

He fought with Sir Eglamour the knight,
Till the third day at *prime*.
O. B. SIR EGLAMOUR OF ARTOIS.

PRIMERO (It. *primiero*), a fashionable game at cards in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

I have never prosper'd since I forswore myself at *primero*.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

PRINCOX (L. *præcox*), a spoilt or forward child, a boy affecting the manners and actions of a man.

Thinkest thou I have no logique, indeed; thinkest thou so?
Yes, *princockes*, that I have for fortie years ago.
O. I. THE NEW CUSTOME.

You are a *princox*;—go.
ROM. AND JUL.

PRODITOR (L. *proditor*), a traitor or betrayer.

I do, thou most usurping *proditor*,
And not protector of the king or realm.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

PROFACE, a salutation of welcome, or "much good may it do you," often found in old writers, said to be derived from the French, but the Italian *buon pro vi faccia* is much nearer the English phrase.

Proface, gentle gentlemen, I am sorry I have no better cates to present you with.
THE TRIMMING OF THOS. NASH.

Proface, how lik'st thou it?
O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

PROIN (F. *provigner*), to prune, lop, cut, or trim.

He kembeth him, he *proineth*, and he piketh.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

An honest *proiner* of our country vines.
O. P. THE DUMB KNIGHT.

PROLETARIAN (L. *proletarius*), vulgar, vile, low, mean.

Portended mischiefs further than
Low *proletarian* tything-men.
HUDIBR'AS.

PROLOGUE. See "Black Cloak."

PROPER (F. *propre*), handsome, comely, personable.

Upon my life, she finds, although I cannot,
Myself to be a marvellous *proper* man.
K. RICH. III.

This Ludovico is a *proper* man.
OTHELLO.

PROPERTIES, the dresses and other necessaries used in a theatre, the keeper of which is yet stiled the property man.

In the mean time I will draw a bill of *properties*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

Black patches for our eyes, and other *properties*.
O. P. ALBUMAZAR.

PROVAND (F. *provende*), food, provender.

Who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burthens.
CORIOLANUS.

All our *provant*; apparel torn to rags,
And our munition falls us.
O. P. APPIUS AND VIRGINIA.

PROWE (F. *prou*), profit, advantage.

As homely as he rideth among you;
If ye knew him, it wold bee for your *prow*.
CHAUCER'S CHANNONS YEO. TALE.

PROWE (F. *preux*), brave, valiant; *prowest*, the superlative or most valiant.

Where also proof of thy *prow* valliance
Thou then shall make.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.
IBID.

PRUNES (STEWED). Dishes of stewed prunes were kept in brothels, and were thought to be not only a cure but a preventative of the diseases contracted there.

This is she that lies wait at the carriers' for wenches new come up to London, and you shall know her dwelling by a dish of *stewed prunes* in the window.

LODGE'S WIT'S MISERIES.

Peace! two dishes of *stew'd prunes*, a bawd, and a pandar.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

PUCK FOIST, a species of fungi, the *lycoperdon bovista*, round like a ball, and containing a dark powder, called also a fuzz ball. The word is used as a term of contempt, and sometimes spelt *puck fist*.

——— What pride
Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puck foist?*

O. P. MUCH DISSEMBLERS BESIDES WOMEN.

PUGGING, a cant word supposed to mean thieving, as puggard is used by some of the old dramatic writers to signify a thief.

The white sheet bleaching on the hedge—
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge.

WINTER'S TALE.

PUKE (L. *pullus*), a colour between russet and black, now called puce.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, chrystal button, nott pated, agat ring, *puke* stocking, &c.

1 PART K. HEN. IV.

PULING (F. *piauler*), in a whimpering or whining tone.

To speak *puling*, like a beggar.

TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

PULLAIN (O. F. *pulain*), poultry.

——— A false theefe,
That came, like a foxe, my *pullain* to kil.

O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

PULPATOON (from L. *pulpamentum*), delicacies.

I then sent forth a fresh supply of rabbits, Pheasants, &c. with a French troop of *pulpatoons*, Mackaroons, &c.

O. MAS. OF MICROCOSMUS.

PUMY. The small round stones found at the bottom or on the bank of shallow streams are, in several counties, called pumy stones, probably derived from the F. *pommeau*, a round knob, from whence *pomey* denotes a round ball in heraldry. Dr. Johnson, not being able to find the word in the old glossaries, arbitrarily changed it to *pumice* stone, and defined it to be the cinder of a fossil; his own quotation from *The Shepherd's Calendar*, might have convinced him that he was wrong, both in the word and its definition. Todd has left it without further illustration.

And fast beside there trickled softly downe
A gentle streme, whose murmuring wave did play
Emong the *pumy* stones.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

So long I shot, that all was spent,
The *pumie* stones I hastly hent,
And threw, &c.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

PUNESE (F. *punaise*), the house bug.

His flea, his morpion, and *punese*.
HUDIBRAS.

PURCHASE (O. F. *purchaser*), a term in law, signifying acquired property, in contradistinction to that descended or inherited; it was also a cant term for stolen goods.

Of nightly stealths and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

For what in me was *purchased*,
Falls upon thee in a more fairer sort.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

PURFLE (F. *pourfiler*), to ornament with needle-work, to embroider.

I saw his sleeves, *purfled* at the hand.
CHAUCER'S MONKES TALE.

——— Of gold their *purfled* vest,
Well shap'd, each symmetry of limb confess'd.
LAY OF SIR LANVAL.

PURLIEU (F.), under the old forest laws, was a piece of ground, near a forest, which was exempt from the forest laws, by Hen. III. by perambulation, whereby the part so exempt was disafforested, and called *pour allee*, from whence purlieu is derived.

Where, in the *purlieus* of this forest, stands
A sheep cote, fenc'd about with olive trees.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

PURSENET (from *purse* and *net*), a purse, the mouth of which is drawn close by a string.

Those two cunies will we ferret into the *pursenet*.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

PURTENANCE (L. *pertineo*), the pluck or intestines of an animal.

But, for this time, I will only handle the head and *purtenance*.
O. P. MIDAS.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*.
HUDIBRAS.

PUSH (L. *pustula*), a pimple or eruption.

His face was like the ten of diamonds,
Pointed each way with *pushes*.
O. P. MONS. D'OLIVE.

PUTEYN (F. *putain*), a harlot. This word, as well as harlot, was anciently applied both to male and female.

O traitour! fye! a *puteyn!*
Why had thy wife be me lain!
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

PUTTOCK (L. *buteo*), a species of degenerate hawk, a buzzard.

Some, like *puttocks*, all in plumes arrayed.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

——— I chose an eagle,
And did avoid a *puttock*.
CYMBELINE.

Q.

QUAIL (Teu. *quelen*), to faint or languish, to be dejected.

——— Yet did he never *quail*,
Ne backward shrink.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

And let not search and inquisition *quail*,
To bring again these foolish runaways.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

QUART D'ECU. See "Cardieue."

QUAT, a pustule or pimple, which Shakspeare applies, by a figure of language, to Roderigo, as an irritable person.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry.
OTHELLO.

QUEAN (S. *cwen*), a girl or woman, not originally used in a bad sense, though now understood to be a female of loose and debauched manners.

A witch, a *queen*, an old cozening *queen*.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

QUEARE (O. F. *cayer*), a book or quantity of paper folded, from hence the modern word *quire*.

To cutte the winter night and make it short,
I tooke a *queare* and left all other sport.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

QUEASY, a word of uncertain derivation, but denoting sickness or nausea.

And they did fight with *queasiness* constrained,
As men drink potions.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

QUED (Teu. *quad*), harm, evil, wickedness, mischief. A man who goes to prison is said, in the present day, "to go to *quad*."

And the cross that Christ was on ded,
That brought in all fro the *qued*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Nor thou, thou traitor, shalt me lead
To thy duke that is full of *quede*.
O. B. GUY OF WARWICK.

QUEICH, a thick or bushy copse; *quick*, as applied to a hedge, is derived from this word, as being a fence made with living plants. See "Quick."

——— Yet where (behind some *queich*)
He breaks his gall and rutteth with his hind.
O. P. BUSSY D'AMBOIS.

QUEINT (S. *cwenean*), extinguished, quenched.

Where, as it cometh, the fire is *queint*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

That other fire was *queinte*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S T.

QUELL (S. *cwellan*), to murder, kill, or destroy; murderers were anciently called manquellers.

His spungy officers, who shall bear the guilt of our great *quell*.
MACBETH.

A man *queller* and a woman *queller*.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

QUEME (S. *cweman*), to please.

The steward took right good yeme
To serve, King Richard to *queme*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Somwel me *quemeth*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

QUERN (S. *cwcorn*), a hand mill.

But now is he put in prison in a cave,
Where, as they made him at a *querne* grind.
CHAUCER'S MONKES PROL.

QUERPO (Sp. *cuerpo*), a waistcoat or dress closely adhering to the body; figuratively, unprepared, defenceless.

Expos'd in *querpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage.
HUDIBRAS.

QUEST (F. *queste*), a search, inquiry, or examination; *questant* is an inquirer or searcher.

The senate hath sent about three several *questo*
To search you out.
OTHELLO.

QUICK (S. *cwic*), to stir or be alive, hence the old terms the *quick* and the dead.

With a strong iron chain and collet bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quick* at all.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

QUIDDITY (low Lat. *quidditas*), a subtilty, a shrewd or captious question; also a scholastic term, an answer to the question *quid est*? a metaphysical abstraction, the essence or being of a thing.

How now, mad wag! what at thy quips and thy *quiddities*?
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

Where entity and *quiddity*
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly.
HUDIBRAS.

QUILLET (L. *quidlibet*), a subtle nicety or petty artifice, generally applied to law chicane; hence quibble is derived. Warburton's derivation of the word from the French *qu'il est*, is fanciful;

and Peck's suggestion in his *Critical Notes on Shakspeare's Plays*, is altogether erroneous:

> But in these nice sharp *quillets* of the law,
> Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.
> 2 PART K. HEN. VI.
>
> Oh! some authority how to proceed;
> Some tricks—some *quillets* how to cheat the devil.
> LOVE'S LAB. LOST.

QUINTAIN, an ancient game, said to be derived from the British *gwyntyn*, a vane. An upright post was fixed to the ground, having at the top a moveable figure of a man, holding a shield, and sometimes a plain board, and at the other end a heavy sand bag; the player rode or run at full speed, and attempted to strike the figure or board, which, if not done dexterously, he was struck and overthrown by a blow from the sand bag.

> ——— And that which here stands up
> Is a mere *quintain*.
> AS YOU LIKE IT.
>
> As they at tilts, so we at *quintain* run.
> RANDOLPH'S POEMS.

QUIP (Br *cwip*), a biting sarcasm, a gibe or jeer.

> And notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
> The least whereof would quell a lover's hope.
> TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.
>
> *Quips* and cranks and wanton wiles.
> MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

QUOIF (F. *coeffe*), a cap or hood, worn as a covering for the head.

> Golden *quoifes* and stomachers.
> WINTER'S TALE.
>
> ——— Hence, thou sickly *quoif*,
> Thou art a guard too wanton for the head.
> 2 PART K. HEN. IV.

QUOIN. See "Coigne."

R.

RABATO (F. *rabat*), to reduce or bring down, a word applied to the ruff or folded down collar of a shirt or shift.

Troth, I think your other *rabato* were better.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

That *rebato* becomes thee singularly.
B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

RACH (S. *raec*), a dog used in hunting.

The fairest that was in all that londe,
With alauntes, lymeris, and *rachis* free.
SYR FERUMBRAS.

RACK (Belg. *rakke*), the track in which the clouds move.

We often see against some storm
A silence in the heaven, the *rack* stand still.
HAMLET.

——— The doubtful *rack* of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide undriven.
DRYDEN.

RAGERIE (F. *rage*), wantonness, lasciviousness.

And I was yonge and full of *ragerie*.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH'S PRO.

Women ben full of *rageric*,
Yet swinken not sans secresie.
POPE'S IM. OF CHAUCER.

RAIED. See "Araied"

RAILE (O. F. *raier*), to flow in a stream.

Large floods of blood adowne their sides did *raile*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

The purple drops downe *railed*.
FAIRFAX.

RAKE. This word is unquestionably derived from the S. *raec*, a hunting dog, probably a species of greyhound, and hence the term "*as lean as a*

rake" had reference to the spare body of that animal. Johnson, without authority, supposes rake to mean a cur dog; and Steevens ludicrously supposes the proverb to owe its origin to the implement used in making hay.

As lene was his hors as is a *rake*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.
His body lean and meagre as a *rake*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
As leane as *rake* in every rib.
CHURCHYARD'S DISC. ON MAN'S LIFE.

RAKEL, hasty, rash, inconsiderate; a word signifying the same as *reckless*, careless; the S. *regol*, denoting rule or order, and *rekeles* (as it is sometimes spelt), the contrary.

For every wight that has a house to found,
He renneth nat the work for to beginne
With *rakel* honde.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.
O! *rakel* honde, to do so foule amis.
CHAUCER'S MANCIPLE'S TALE.

RAMAGE (O. F.), literally, the boughs or branches of trees; but figuratively, rude, wild, shy, savage.

He is not wise ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

RAMP (S. *rempen*), to leap, spring, or paw, as an unruly animal; as a substantive, it denoted a rude and boisterous female.

Whan she comes home, she *rampeth* in my face,
And crieth, false coward, wreke thy wife!
CHAUCER'S MONKES PRO.
Then foming tarre, their bridles they would champ,
And, trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
Nay; fy on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg.
O. F. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

RAMPALLIAN, a term of vulgar abuse, of no definite meaning.

Away, you scullion! you *rampallian!* you fustilarian!
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

'Tis not your saussage face, thick clouted cream *rampallion* at home, that snuffles in the nose.
O. P. GREENE'S TU QUOQUE.

RANCK (S.), violently, fiercely.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *rancke*
And ayme at him, fell flat to grounde.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

RANDON (F. *randonner*), to run swiftly, to go without stop or restraint.

Voide of such stayes as in your life do lye,
Shall leave them free to *randon*.
O. P. FERREX AND PORREX.

RAP (L. *rapio*), to strike with extasy or amazement, to affect with raptnre or astonish.

——— What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you?—are you well?
CYMBELINE.

You *rap* me still a-new.
O. P. THE WITS.

RASCAL (S.), a lean beast, but more particularly a lean deer.

The noblest deer hath them (*i. e.* horns) as huge as the *rascal*.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

If we be English deer, be then in blood,
Not *rascal* like, to fall down with a pinch.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

RASH (It. *raschiare*), to cut, slice, or divide; a slice of bacon is still called a *rasher*.

And through the thickest, like a lion, flew,
Rashing off helmes, and ryving plates asonder.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

RATH (S. *rath*), early, soon, betimes.

What, Absolon, what, for Christes swete tre,
Why rise ye so *rath?*
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

Bring the *rathe* primrose, that forsaken dies.
MILTON'S LYCIDAS.

RAUGHT (the participle passive of the S. *ræcan*), to reach.

That *raught* at mountains with outstretched arms.
3 PART K. HEN. VI.

——— She *raught* the cane,
And with her own sweet hand she gave it me.
O. P. TANCRED AND GISMUNDA.

RAVIN (S. *reafian*), to eat voraciously or greedily.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

RAY (F. *raie*), to streak with lines, to mark with stripes.

And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

READ (S. *rede*), counsel, advice, instruction.

Well, if you will be ordered and do by my *reade*.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *read*.
HAMLET.

REBATO. See "Rabato."

REBECK (F. *rebec*), a musical instrument, having only three strings and played with a bow as the modern fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound.
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

RECHEAT (F. *recel*), a flourish on the hunting horn to call the dogs from the scent.

I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

RECK (S. *recan*), to care, heed, or mind. See "Rakel."

I *reck* not though I end my life to day.
TROI. AND CRESS.

RECORDER, a wind instrument, having six holes of a less bore than a flute, approaching nearly to the tone of the modern flageolet.

He hath play'd on this prologue like a child upon a *recorder*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

RECURE (F. *recurer*), to recover or regain; it more particularly denotes to recover from disease or over exertion.

——— That I may not attaine
Recure to find of mine adversite.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE B. KNIGHT.

Thou, by fixing thy thoughts above thy reach, fall into a disease without all *recure*.
O. P. ENDYMION.

RED BULL. The theatre so called was situated in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, and is supposed to be that at which Shakspeare was first retained. It appears from the testimony of Sir W. D'avenant to have been of an inferior rank; no traces of its existence are now to be discovered, but Woodbridge Street is said to be the spot where it stood. The company soon after the restoration of Chas. II. removed to the Cockpit, in Drury Lane, and it does not appear that the Red Bull was ever afterwards used for theatrical representations.

Then will I confound her with complements drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and *Red Bull*.
O. P. ABUMAZAR.

RED CROSS. By a regulation made during the great plague in London, all infected houses were required to have large red crosses painted on the doors and windows, and a guard was placed to

prevent any person leaving the house till the expiration of forty days.

> Let us not forget ourselves in our grief; I am not ambitious of a *red cross* upon the door.
>
> O. P. THE PARSON'S WEDDING.

REDE. See "Read."

RED HAIR. The Anglo-Saxons seem to have had an inveterate dislike to red hair, which is said to have arisen from their animosity to the Danes, whose hair was in general of that colour. Painters uniformly represented the traitor Judas with red hair, as a mark of infamy; and innumerable instances might be adduced to shew that this prejudice continued to a very late period, and it cannot be said to be yet wholly obliterated.

> Worse than the poison of a *red hair'd* man.
>
> O. P. BUSSY D'AMBOIS.
>
> Fetch me a *red bearded* serjeant; ile make
> You, captain, think the devil of hell is come.
>
> O. P. RAM ALLEY.

RED LATTICE. See "Lattice."

REDOLENT (L. *redolens*), sweet scented.

> And *redolent* cedre, most dere worthy digned.
>
> CHAUCER'S B. OF OUR LADIE.

REDUCE (L. *reduco*), to bring or lead back.

> Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
> That would *reduce* these bloody days again.
>
> K. RICH. III.
>
> Till at the period of these broils I call,
> And back *reduce* you to grim Pluto's hall.
>
> O. P. FULMUS TROES.

REECHY (S. *recan*). Though this word is derived from *reek*, to smoke, yet it also denoted steam or vapour; and in this sense only can the illustration

in Johnson be understood, *i. e.* the moisture arising from heat.

——— The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram round her *reechy* (*i. e.* sweaty) neck.
CORIOLANUS.

And let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,
Make you to ravel all this matter out.
HAMLET.

REEVE (S. *gerefa*), a steward or bailiff of a manor or franchise.

The *reeve* he was a slender chollericke man.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO REVE'S TALE.

REFEL (L. *refello*), to refute.

How he *refel'd* me, and how I reply'd.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

But I will not *refell* that here which shall be confuted hereafter.
EUPHUES AND HIS ENGLAND.

REFRAIN (F.), the burden of a song or ballad.

Evermore, alas! was his *refraine*.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

REGREET, to salute a second time.

From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*.
MER. OF VENICE.

Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,
One was before me with *regreets* from him.
O. P. APPIUS AND VIRGINIA.

REGUERDON (from *re* and *guerdon*), recompense, reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
1 PART K. HEN. VI.

RELAY (O. F. *relayer*), an old term in hunting, signifying the dogs kept in reserve to follow the chase in the place of those which were wearied in the pursuit.

There overtoke I a grete rout
Of hunters and of foresters,
And many *relaies* and limers.
CHAUCER'S DREME.

REMORSE. This word is used by old writers in the sense of pity or compassion.

> You brother mine, that entertain'd ambition,
> Expell'd *remorse*, and nature.
>
> TEMPEST.

RENEGE (L. *renego*), to deny or disown. Renie, from the O. F. *renier*, has the same meaning.

> My gods ben false by water and londe;
> I *renie* them all here in this place.
>
> SIR FERUMBRAS.
>
> *Renege*, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
> With every gale.
>
> K. LEAR.

RENVERSE (O. F.), to reverse. The word is used by Spenser to signify the degradation of a fallen foe, by turning his shield upside down.

> Then from him reft his shield and it *renverst*.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

REPLEVIN (low Lat. *replegio*), a law term, signifying the releasing the good distrained, or giving security to answer at the suit of the distrainer.

> At least to me, who once you know,
> Did from the pound *replevin* you.
>
> HUDIBRAS.

RESPONSAILE (from L. *responsum*), an answer or oracular response.

> Ye gave me once a divine *responsaile*
> That I should be the floure of love in Troy.
>
> CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

REST. The phrase "to set up a rest" is said to be derived from the old game of primero, and imported to be content or satisfied with the cards in hand; it is generally used to be resolved or to make up your mind to the consequences of a predetermined act.

I have *set up my rest* to run away.

MERCH. OF VENICE.

You that can play at noddy, you that can *set up a rest* at primero, &c.

PRO. TO RETURN FROM PARNASSUS.

RETHORE (L. *rhetor*), a rhetorician or orator.

And if a *rethore* could fair endite,
He in a chronicle might safely write.

CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

RETRAIT (It. *ritratto*), a portrait or cast of the countenance.

She is the mighty queene of faerie,
Whose faire *retraite* I on my shielde doe beare.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

REVE See "Reeve."

REVE (S. *bereafan*), to take by violence, to rob or plunder; hence a robber was called a *rever*.

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and binde.

O. B. A LYTEL GESTE OF R. HODE.

REW (S. *ræwa*), a row, any thing placed in regular succession, in a line.

Sitting beside a fountain in a *rew*,
Some of them washing with the liquid dew.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

REYE (Belg.), a sort of dance peculiar to the low countries.

To learn love dances, springs,
Reyes, and the straunge things.

CHAUCER'S B. OF FAME.

RIBIBE (It.), originally meant a stringed musical instrument like a rebeck or guitar, but it afterwards became a cant term for an infamous old woman.

The sompnour, waiting ever on his prey,
Rode for to summon an old widow, a *ribibe*.

CHAUCER'S W. OF BATH.

Or some good *ridde* about Kentish Town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
B. JONSON'S DEVIL AN ASS.

RIDDLE (S. *rhiddel*), to plait or fold; a sieve, from being made of plaited cane, is still called a riddle.

The white rokette *riddled* faire,
Betokeneth that full debonnaire.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

RIG, a wanton woman, a prostitute; the word is of uncertain derivation.

Nay, fy on thee, thou runtie, thou *ryg*.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

——— For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.
ANT. AND CLEOP.

RIGGE (S. *hrigg*), the back, from whence the modern word ridge is derived; the word is still in use in the north.

The stede's *rigge* under him brast.
MORTE D'ARTHUR.

RIMPLED (S. *hrympelle*), wrinkled.

A *rimpled* vecke ferre ronne in rage,
Frowning and yellow in her visage.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

RIPIER (low Lat. *riparius*), one who carries fish from the coast to the interior.

Slave flattery, like a *ripier's* legs, roll'd up
In boots and hay ropes.
O. P. BUSSY D'AMBOIS.

I can send you speedier advertisment by the next *ripier* that rides that way with makerel.
O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

RIVAGE (F.), the coast or shore of the sea or a river.

The which Pactolus, with his waters shere,
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ROARER. This term was formerly applied to a swaggering noisy drunken ruffian.

What becomes of our *roaring* boys, then, that stab healths one to another.

O. P. IF IT BE NOT A GOOD PLAY, THE DEVIL'S IN IT.

ROCHET (F.), a loose coat or outer garment, now only designating the surplice or upper vestment of a priest.

There n'is no cloth sitteth bette
On damosel than doth *rochette*.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

RODE (Br. *rhud*), the complexion of the face, from its general red colour.

Her lovesome eighen, her *rode* so bright.

LAY LE FRESNE.

His *rode* was redde, his eyen grete as goos.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

ROILE, to ramble or gad about; a word of uncertain derivation, unless it may be referred to the Br. *rhol*, to roll.

A man shall not suffer his wife to *roile* about.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

ROIN (F. *rogne*), a scab, mange, or scurf.

Withouten blaine, or scabbe, or *roine*.

IBID.

ROISTER (Ic. *hrister*), to behave with turbulence, to swagger or bluster; so a *roisterer* is a ruffian or bully.

——— Let the *roisters* lie
Close clapt in bolts until their wits be tame.

O. P. FRIAR BACON, &c.

Nay, *roister*, by your leave we will away.

O. P. THE LONDON PROD.

ROMAGE (F. *ramage*), a tumult, bustle, confusion, or hurry.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post haste and *romage* in the land.
HAMLET.

ROMEKIN, a drinking cup; the word is of no certain derivation, unless from the Dutch *roemer*, a glass or cup to hold liquor.

Live in full port? observ'd and wonder'd at;
Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *romkins*.
O. P. THE WITS.

With that she set it to her nose,
And off at once the *rumkin* goes.
COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

RONYON (from the French *rogne*, the scab or scurf). The definition of this word in Bailey and Johnson, "a fat bulky woman," is not warranted by the authorities quoted by the latter; it was a term of contempt, applied to a female, as "scurvy fellow" was similarly applied to a male, and both derived from the same French origin, and neither having particular reference to size.

Out of my doors, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon!*
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Aroint thee, witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries.
MACBETH.

ROOD (S. *rode*), the cross of Christ, having the crucifixion upon it; most churches had one, which was exhibited only on festivals; a place in the church was appropriated for it, called the rood loft.

By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils.
K. RICH. III.

ROPE and CRACK ROPE, terms of contumely, formerly used in allusion to hanging, intended to

convey an opinion that the person to whom they were addressed deserved that punishment.

Then will I mutter "a *rope* for a parrot."
O. P. MIDAS.
What member 'tis of whom they talk
When they cry *rope* and walk, knave, walk.
HUDIBRAS.

ROPERY. This word is defined by Johnson to be "rogues' tricks," but it rather means loose or idle conversation.

I pray you, sir, what sort of merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*?
ROM. AND JUL.

ROTA MEN, a set of politicians who, during the commonwealth, devised a scheme of government by which a third part of the parliament should go out by rotation. Sir Wm. Petty and Harrington, author of *The Oceana*, were the promoters of this measure.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *rota men* of politicks.
HUDIBRAS.

ROTE (O. F.), a musical instrument similar to the modern hurdy-gurdy or mandolin.

There did he find, in her delicious bower,
The fair Pocana playing on a *rote*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ROUKE (S.), to lie close, to lurk or lie in wait.

Than is the shepe that *rouketh* in the folde.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.
But now they *rucken* in their nest.
GOWER'S CON. AM.
O false murdrer! *rucking* in thy den.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

ROUN (S. *runian*), to whisper or speak in secrecy.

And *rowned* with him for a grete while.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

And ofte he *rouneth* in her eare.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

Another *rowned* to his felawe lowe.
CHAUCER'S MAN OF LAWES TALE.

ROUNCIE (O. F. *roncin*), a common or hackney horse.

He rode upon a *rouncie* as he couthe.
CHAUCER'S SHIPMAN'S TALE.

ROUND (F. *rond*), rough, as applied to speech; without reserve, unceremonious, sincere.

Your reproof is somewhat too *round*.
K. HEN. V.

ROUNDEL (F. *rondelet*), a song beginning and ending with the same sentence.

When that Arcite had romed all his fill,
And sungen all the *roundel* lustily.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

Come now, a *roundel* and a fairy song,
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

ROUNDHEAD, a term of contempt, applied by the cavaliers to the puritans in the time of the commonwealth, from the circumstance of their cutting their hair close to the head, in doing which they used a round bowl as a guide in the operation; they were also called *prick eared*, in consequence of their ears appearing fully exposed from the scantiness of their hair.

England, farewell, with sin and Neptune bounded;
Nile ne'er produced a monster like a *Roundhead!*
THE COMMITTEE MAN CURRIED.

ROUND TABLE. The British king Arthur, about the sixth century, established an order of knighthood, called Knights of the Round Table, so named from

their eating at a round table, by which the distinction of rank was avoided.

'Tis false, for Arthur wore in hall
Round table like a farthingale.

HUDIBRAS.

I, madam, they are Knights of the *Round Table*.

O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

ROUNDURE (F. *rondeur*), round, a circle.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.

K. JOHN.

ROUSE (Ger. *rusch*), a drunken debauch, also a portion of liquor sufficient to inebriate.

The king doth wake to night, and takes his *rouse*.

HAMLET.

A *rouse*, a vin de menton to the health of thy chin.

O. P. PARASITASTER.

ROVER, a sort of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.

B. JONSON'S CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

ROYNE (F. *rognonner*), to grumble or growl, and not to gnaw or bite, as Johnson defines it.

Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when salvage choler gan redound.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

ROYNISH (F. *rogneux*), mangy, scabby; but figuratively, a paltry, mean, or low person: used as a term of reproach. See "Ronyon."

My lord, the *roynish* clown
—is also missing.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

RUBRICK (F. *rubrique*). In the canon law, the argument or exordium of every chapter was written in red letters, and hence called the *rubrick*, the text being in black.

After the text ne after thy *rubrick*.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO W. OF BATH.

RUCK. See "Rouke."

RUDDOCK (S. *rudduc*), the bird called the robin red-breast; it is also metaphorically used to signify gold coin.

———The *ruddock* would
With charitable bill bring thee all this.
CYMBELINE.

——— He hath the nobles;
The golden *ruddocks* he.
O. P. THE LONDON PROD.

So he have golden *ruddocks* in his bags, he must be wise.
O. P. MIDAS.

RUFF, a plaited or puckered ornament, generally made of fine linen, and worn round the neck or wrists; the fashion came up about 1564: they were originally worn by men, but afterwards by both sexes; the puritans wore them long after the fashion ceased, and the small ruff was one of the distinguishing marks of the sect. The loose turned down top of the boot worn by the gallants of that period was, from its shape, called a ruff or ruffle.

Why, he will look upon his boot and sing; mend his *ruff* and sing.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

As solemn as a traveller, and as grave as a puritan's *ruff*.
IND. TO ANT. AND MELLIDA.

RUFFLE (Teu. *ruyffelen*), to put out of form or discompose; but used by old writers to signify the acting in a rough, turbulent, or disorderly manner. By stat. 27 Hen. VIII. a cheating bully is denominated a *ruffler*.

One fit to bandy with my lawless sons,
And *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
TITUS ANDRON.

RUSHES. Before the use of carpets, rushes, both

green and dry, were strewed upon the principal floors of houses; the person whose duty it was to perform the office of strewing them was called the rusher.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd?
TAM. OF THE SHREW.

Their honors are upon coming, and the room not ready: *rushes* and seats instantly.
O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

RUSH RING. An opinion prevailed in ancient times, that to wed with a rush ring was a legal marriage, without the intervention of a priest or the ceremonies of religion. As many females were weak enough to believe in the legality of such marriages, Poore, bishop of Salisbury (circa 1217), prohibited the use of them.

With gaudy girlonds or fresh flowers dight
About her necke, or *rings of rushes* plight.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as Tib's *rush* for Tom's fore finger.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

S.

SACK, a kind of wine frequently spoken of in the old drama, though the particular species as well as the etymology of the word is doubtful; it is, however, supposed to be a Spanish or Portuguese wine, in which the English, contrary to the practice of other nations, mixed sugar.

If *sack* and sugar be a fault, God help the wicked.
1 PART K. HEN. IVth

The patrimony which our father gave us, with which he lies fatting himself with *sack* and sugar.

O. P. Mis. of Enforced Marriage.

SACKLESS (S. *sacleas*), innocent, blameless.

I gif this dome that thou shall dy;
Sackles thou wold thy sonne have slaine.

Rom. of the Seven Sages.

SACRING (from F. *sacrer*), a little bell used in the ceremonies of the church of Rome, which is rung on the elevation of the host.

——— I'll startle you
Worse than the *sacring* bell.

K. Hen. viii.

SAFEGUARD, an outward petticoat, worn chiefly by working females to keep the other clothes from being soiled.

On with your cloak and *safeguard*, you arrant drab.

O. P. Ram Alley.

SAG (Goth. *siga*), to droop or sink with its own weight.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Macbeth.

SAKER (F. *saore*), a species of hawk; afterwards, a piece of artillery was so called.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of and maker.

Hudibras.

SALAD (F. *salade*), a helmet or piece of armour for the head.

They went without, was left not one
Salad, speare, gardbrace, ne page.

Chaucer's Dreme.

SALT. To sit at the table above or below the salt, was a mark of distinction in opulent families. The salt was contained in a massive silver utensil, called

a *saler*, now corrupted into *cellar*, which was placed in the middle of the table; persons of distinction sat nearest the head of the table or above the salt, and inferior relations or dependants below it.

Set him beneath the *salt*, and let him not touch a bit till every one has had his full cut.

O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

That he do on no default
Ever presume to sit above the *salt*.

BISHOP HALL'S SATIRES.

SALTINBANCO (It. *salta in banco*), to mount a bench; a mountebank or quack doctor.

He play'd the *saltinbancho's* part,
Transform'd to a Frenchman by my art.

HUDIBRAS.

SAMETTE (O. F. *samet*), a sort of satin or silk stuff.

And in *samette*, with birdis wrought,
His body was clad full richly.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SANCTUS. See "Blaek Sanctus."

SARACEN. This term was applied about the middle ages indiscriminately to all Pagans and Mahometans, and generally to all persons not professing the Christian religion.

That Jesu hem helped, it was wel sene,
The *Sarazens* were i-slayn all clene.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

After many *Saracen*, stout and dark,
Af Saxonye and of Denmarke.

TALE OF MERLIN.

SARK (S. *syrc*), a shirt or shift; a word still in use in the north.

Stryppyd hem nakyd to the *sarke*.

ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

And coost her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her *sark*.

BURNS' TAM O'SHANTER.

SAW (S. *saga*), a wise saying, axiom, or proverb.

We'll whisper o'er a couplet or two of most sage *saws*.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

Trust me, a thrifty *saw*.

O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

SAY (F. *soie*), a thin sort of silk stuff.

All in a kirtle of discolour'd *say*,
He clothed was.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SCALD, a term applied by the ancient Danes and Swedes to the poet and minstrel of their heroic deeds, which word comprehended both characters. The Anglo-Saxons confined the word minstrel to the performer on some musical instrument.

——— Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets; and *scald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune.

ANT. AND CLEOP.

SCALL (Ic. *skalladur*), the leprosy of the skin, which occasions baldness, and hence it became a term of contempt similar to *scurvy*, implying poverty and disease.

With *scalled* browis, black and pilled berde.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

To be revenged on this same *scald* scurvy cogging companion.

M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

SCAMBLE, a word of which the etymology is not fixed, but probably from the L. *scambus*, bow-legged; having a shuffling gait. It is used somewhat in the sense of scramble, to shift or seize in a disorderly or tumultuous manner.

Leave us to *scamble* for her getting out.

O. P. THE M. DEVIL OF EDMONTON.

Such *scambling*, such shift for to eat and where to eat.
O. P. PARASITASTER.

SCARLET. Scarlet cloth was supposed to be endued with medicinal virtues, of which an instance is given by Dr. Gaddesden, who is said to have cured a patient of the small-pox by wrapping him in a scarlet cloth.

And these applied with a right *scarlet cloth*.
B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

SCATH (S. *sceath*), harm, destruction, hurt, damage, wrong.

Thei wolde eftsones do you *scathe*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

To do offence and *scathe*.
K. JOHN.

SCHAW (S. *scua*), a wood or thicket of trees.

As he roode be a woodes *schawe*,
He seghe ther many a wylde outlawe.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

I will abide under the *shawe*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

SCHELTROUN (S. *schild truma*), probably from its being in the shape of a tortoise; an army or host.

Ayens the Christene he sette *scheldroun*.
ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

Above the Sarazynes they riden,
And *sheltroun* pight and batayle abyden.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

SCLAVIN (O. F. *esclavine*), a short gown, reaching to the middle of the leg, formerly worn by seamen.

They were ready for to wende,
With pike and with *sclavyn*.
IBID.

SCORSE (It. *scorso*), to pursue or chase; also, from the Sw. *skoja*, to deal for the purchase of a horse.

And from the townes into the country forsed,
And from the country backe to private farmers he *scorsed*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine going hackney.

B. JONSON'S BATH. FAIR.

SCOTCH BOOT, an implement of torture, formerly used in Scotland, by putting a pair of iron boots on the legs, and forcing wedges between them and the leg.

All your empiricks could never do the like cure upon the gout the rack did in England, or your *Scotch boot*.

O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

SCOTOMY (L. *scotoma*), a swimming or dizziness in the head.

O sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*; he now
Has lost his feeling.

B. JONSON'S VOLPONE.

SCRANNEL. The etymology and precise meaning of this word is not understood; Milton is the only authority quoted for its use: the Danish *skranten*, weak, sickly, or feeble, seems to give its definition.

They when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.

MILTON'S LYCIDAS.

SCRIMER (F. *escrimeur*), a fencing master, an adept in that art.

The *scrimers* of their nation
He swore had neither motion, guard, nor eye.

HAMLET.

SCRINE (L. *scrinium*), a chest, coffer, or escritoir to keep books or papers in.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
The antique rolles which there lie hidden.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SCROYLE (F. *escrouelle*), a scrofulous swelling; and, figuratively, a mean or shabby person.

By heavens! these *scroyles* of Angus flout you, kings,
And stand securely on their battlements.

K. JOHN.

SCUTE (It. *scudo*), a coin of Italy, varying in value in the different provinces.

Will to a very *scute* smell out the price.
O. P. ALL FOOLS.

SEAM (S. *seme*), tallow or grease.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipped?
TROI. AND CRESS.

SEAR. See "Sere."

SEAT (L. *sedes*), the site or situation.

This castle hath a pleasant *seat*.
MACBETH.
Methinks this is a pleasant citie;
The *seat* is good
O. P. DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

SEEL (F. *sceller*), a term used in falconry, signifying to close the eyes of a wild hawk.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But, *seeled* up with death, shall have their deadly meed.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.
Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
MACBETH.

SEELY (S. *seel*), lucky, happy; also used to signify harmless or inoffensive.

The *sely* clerkis rennin up and doun.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.
As when a greedy wolfe through hunger fell,
A *seely* lamb far from the flock does take.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SEINT (F. *ceincture*), a girdle.

Girt with a *seint* of silk with barres small.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

SELCOUTH (S. *seld* and *couth*), uncommon, rare, strange.

Much people saved of *selcouth* sores.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

SELLE (F.), a saddle.

Alas! no *selle* remained to dight his steed.
LAY OF SIR GRUELLAN.

SELLENGER'S ROUND, a celebrated country dance, properly called St. Leger, much in vogue in the last century; it is printed in a collection of country dances, published by J. Playford in 1679.

The first tune they played was *Sellenger's Round.*
O. P. LINGUA.

SEMBLABLY (F. *semblable*), alike, having resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt,
Semblably furnish'd like the king.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

SENDAL. See "Cendall."

SERE (S. *searian*), withered or dry.

With *sere* braunchis, blossomes ungrene.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *sere.*
COM. OF ERRORS.

SERENE (F.), blindness or extreme dimness of sight.

So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs,
That shine in vain to find thy piercing ray.
PAR. LOST.

SERENE (F. *serain*), the dew of summer evenings, which occasions blights.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightenings strike.
B. JONSON'S VOLP.

SERPEGO (L. *serpigo*), a kind of tetter or ringworm.

Now the dry *serpego* on the subject! and war and lechery confound all.
TROI. AND CRESS.

SERRY (F. *serrer*), to press close together.

Thei riden well *serreliche.*
TALE OF MERLIN.

——— Thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array.
PAR. LOST.

SETTLE (S. *sill*), a long wooden bench with a back,

part of the furniture of ancient halls and still to be found in country ale-houses.

If all the houses in the town were prisons,
The chambers cages, all the *settles* stocks.
O. P. ABUMAZAR.

SEW (F. *suivre*), to follow or pursue.

Al your felawes and ye must come in blewe,
Everilyche your matirs for to *sewe*.
CHAUCER'S ASSEM. OF LADIES.

If me thou deign to serve and *sew*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SEWER (O. F. *asseour*), an officer of the household, formerly employed to serve up and arrange the dishes at a feast.

——— Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals.
PAR. LOST.

Here the *sewer* has friended a country gentleman with a sweet green goose.
O. P. PARASITASTER.

SHACKATORY, an Irish hound.

That Irish *shackatory* beats the bush for him and knows all.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE, 2 PART.

SHALM (Teu. *schalmey*), a musical instrument, supposed to be like the hautbois.

That made loud minstralsies
In cornmuse and *shalmies*.
CHAUCER'S B. OF FAME.

With *shalmes* and trumpets, and with clarions sweete.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SHARD, the wings of the beetle and other insects who have inner wings covered with others of a stronger substance; also broken pots or tiles, called potsherds.

——— A dragon,
Whose *scherdes* shynen as the sunne.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

——— For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.
HAMLET.

SHEEN (S. *scene*), shining, splendid, bright, shewy.

And as the birdis when the sunne *shene*
Delitin in ther songe in levis grene.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd *sheen*.
HAMLET.

SHENT (S. *scendan*), reproved, blamed, disgraced.

We shall be *shent*.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

I would stay all day with him, if I feared not to be *shent*.
O. P. ENDYMION.

SHERIFF. See "Post."

SHIMMER (S. *scyma*), to glimmer or twinkle.

And by the wall she found a staff anon,
And saw a litil *shimiring* of light.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

SHIVE (Bel. *schyve*), a thin slice of a loaf.

——— Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*.
TIT. ANDRON.

SHODE (S.), the hair of a man's head, bushy hair.

His herte blode hath bathed all his here,
The naile ydriven in the *shode*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

SHOE. The fashion of shoes was, in 1350, carried to a ridiculous excess; they were made with long pikes, which were sustained by ribands or chains, fastened to and reaching from the extremity of the pike to the knee. It appears from the following allusion to the fashion, that the wearing them was confined to the higher classes.

He was well clad and wel done;
As a knight's, was *crooked his shoon*.
SIR DEGORE.

Shoe (old). The custom of throwing an old shoe after a person as an assurance of good luck, is of very ancient date, and not yet entirely discarded.

Begone and leave me to my fortune suddenly;
Farewell, and *fling an old shoe.*

O. P. The Wild Goose Chase.

There's an *old shoe* after you.

O. P. The Parson's Wed.

Shoeing horn, a phrase formerly in use to signify an inducement or excuse for drinking.

To have some *shooing horn* to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles or a redde herring.

P. Pennilesse's Supp. to the Devill.

It not only sucks up all the rheumatick inundations, but is a *shoeing horn* for a pint of wine.

Nash's Lenten Stuff.

Shone and Shoon, the old plural of shoe.

I woll my selfin be thy man
To drawin of thy *shone.*

Chaucer's Tale of Gamelyn.

Short heels. A prostitute was formerly so called; in Rowley's *Match at Midnight,* Sue Shortheels, a whore, is one of the *dramatis personæ.*

High she was in the instep, but *short in the heel;* straight laced, but loose bodied.

O. P. Midas.

Shot (S. *sceat*), a reckoning or score at a tavern, &c.

For one *shot* of five pence, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.

Two Gents. of Verona.

Shot window, a projecting window, common in old houses, and called also a compassed or bay window.

And dressid himself undir a *shot window*
That was upon the carpenteris wall.

Chaucer's Miller's Tale.

SHOVEL BOARD, a game properly called shuffle board, still played in low victualling houses, formerly, with the silver coin called a groat, and afterwards with shillings; the large and thin shilling of Edward VI. was usually employed in the game.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove groat* shilling.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Away slid I my man like a *shovel board* shilling.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

SHREW (Bel. *schreyen*). This word originally implied wicked or perverse, and was applied as well to male as female.

Come on, fellow; it is told thou art a *shrew* I wysse.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

By this reckoning, he is more *shrew* than she.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

SHRIFT (S. *scrift*), the popish ceremony of auricular confession of sins to a priest.

The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.
3 PART K. HEN. VI.

SHRIGHT, shrieked, cried out.

For sorrow of her, she *shright* ay so loud.
CHAUCER'S SQUIRE'S TALE.

Down in her lap she hid her face and loudly *shright*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SHRIVE (S. *scrifan*), to hear confession.

He will *shrive* her for all this gere and give her penaunce.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

SHROG (from S. *screadan*, to shred), the top branch of a tree.

They cut them down two summer *shrogs*,
That grew both under a breere.
O. B. ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

SIBB (S. *sybbe*), a relation in blood.

Was *sibbe* to Arthur of Breteigne,
And that was he that bare the enseigne.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

SIEGE (F.), a seat, chair, or stool.

How cam'st thou to be the *siege* of this moon calf?
TEMPEST.

SIESTA (Sp. from *hora sexta*), the hour at noon when the Spaniards retire to repose during the heat of the day.

What, sister, at your *siesta* already? If so,
You must have patience to be wak'd out of it.
O. P. ELVIRA.

SIFFLEMENTS (F.), whistlings.

Uttering nought else but idle *siffements*;
Tunes without sense, words inarticulate.
O. P. LINGUA.

SIKE (S. *sican*), to sigh.

The kyng in herte *syked* sore.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.
When that Arcite had songe, he gan to *sike*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

SIKER (Su. Goth. *siker*), sure, certain.

And ladde him *siker* pass
Al to the gates of Capias.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.
I am right *siker* that the pot was crased.
CHAUCER'S CHANONS YEO. TALE.

SIMAR (O. F. *samarre*), a costly robe worn by ladies.

The ladies dressed in rich *simars* were seen.
DRYDEN.

SINGULT (L. *singultus*), a sigh, sometimes spelt *singulfe*.

Thick rising *singults* his full heart oppress'd.
AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE.
Yet did she not lament with loud alew
As women wont, but with deep sighs and *singulfes*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SI QUIS (Lat.). A notice or advertisement, formerly

affixed on a door or post, was so called, from its meaning "*if any one;*" they were generally placarded at St. Paul's, by servants and others soliciting employment.

My end is to post up a *si quis*; my master's fortunes are forced to cashier me.

O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

SIR. See "Clergyman."

SITH (S. *sithe*), since; *sithen* and *sithence*, since then.

Sithen he went to France and come unto Parys.

P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope.

MEAS. FOR MEAS.

SIX, a cant term for beer of a superior quality, *i. e.* of six shillings a cask; small beer was called *four*.

Look if he be not drunk; the sight of him makes me long for a cup of *six*.

O. P. A MATCH AT MIDNIGHT.

SKAINSMATE, a word derived from the erse *skean*, a knife, and *mate*, a companion or messmate.

I am none of his *skainsmates*.

ROM. AND JUL.

SKEIN, a knife or dirk.

Against the like fool Irish have I serv'd,
And in my skin bear token of their *skeins*.

O. P. SOLIMAN AND PERSEDA.

SKELDER, a cant term for a vagrant who, under pretence of being a disbanded soldier, levied contributions as a beggar.

Wand'ring abroad to *skelder* for a shilling.

O. P. THE FINE COMPANION.

SKILL (S. *scyle*). The old and obsolete sense of this word signified "of no interest or importance;" as, *it skille not*, it is no matter.

What *skills* it where the salt stands?
O. P. FRIAR BACON, &c.
It *skilleth* not, I cannot be angry with him.
O. P. ALEX. AND CAMPASPE.

SKIMMINGTON. To ride skimmington or the stang, was a ludicrous procession in derision of a husband having submitted to be beaten by his wife, and consisted of a man riding behind a woman, his face to the horse's tail, having a distaff in his hand, and the woman during the riding beating him with a ladle; a smock was displayed by way of banner in front of the procession, which was accompanied by the rough music of horns, &c.

When the young people ride the *skimmington*,
There is a general trembling in the town.
KING'S MISCEL.

SKINK (S. *scenc*), drink, and hence *skinker*, a drawer or server of liquor at a tavern.

Bacchus the wine him *skinketh* all about.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.
Here's some good cheer toward;
I must be *skinker* then.
O. P. GRIM, THE COLLIER, &c.

SKIR, (a word probably derived from *skirmish*, a hasty and irregular fight), to ramble about in haste.

And make them *skirr* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
K. HEN. VI.

SLADE (S. *slæd*), a valley or slip of green sward in a wood.

For he found tow of his own fellowes
Were slain both in a *slade*:
O. B. ROB. HOOD AND GUY, &c.

SLAT, a word yet in use in the midland counties, of

uncertain derivation, but signifying to dash against or throw down with violence.

Slatted his brains out, then sous'd him in the briny sea.
O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

SLEAVE, unwrought silk, the rough state of it previous to twisting.

The banks with daffodillies dight,
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
DRAYTON'S CYNTHIA.

SLIP, a cant word for a counterfeit coin, being brass, coloured to resemble silver or gold.

A guilded *slip* carries as fair a shew
As perfect gold. O. P. LAW TRICKS.

We have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin.
O. P. THE DUMB KNIGHT.

SLOPS (S. *slopen*), breeches or trunk hose, which were worn so extravagantly large in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that temporary seats were erected in the House of Commons for the convenience of the wearers.

Three pounds in gold
These *slops* contain. O. P. RAM ALLEY.

Oh, when I see one wear a perriwig, I dread his hair; another wallop in a great *slop*, &c.
O. P. ANT. AND MELLIDA.

SLOT (S. *slitan*), the mark of the divided hoof of a deer made in the ground; it is sometimes used to signify the track, as indicated by the scent.

If he had had as much hoof as horn, you might have hunted the beast by the *slot*.
O. P. THE PARSON'S WED.

He leaves the noisome stench of the rude *slot*.
MILTON.

SLOW (S. *slew*), a species of moth.

It is a *slowe* may not forbere
Ragges ribanid with gold to were.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

SLUBBER (a word of doubtful etymology), to stain or obscure with dirt; also, to do any thing in a hasty or imperfect manner.

The evening too begins to *slubber* day.
O. P. JERONIMO.

Slubber not business for my sake.
MER. OF VENICE.

SMEC and SMECTYMNUS, a club of parliamentary orators (temp. Charles I.) who wore cravats of a particular fashion, as a mark of distinction, and called themselves *Smectymnuus*, being a word composed of the initial letters of their names; *viz.* Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thos. Young, Matthew Newman, and Wm. Spurstow.

The handkerchief about his neck,
Canonical cravat of *Smec*. HUDIBRAS.
When your *Smectymnus* surplice wears.
COB. OF LOYAL SONGS.

SMOTHERLICH, of a dusky complexion, a word probably derived from smother or smoke. The definition in the old *Glossary* to Chaucer is *snoutfaire*, a word as unintelligible as that which it pretends to define.

And eke, for she was somdele *smotherlich*,
She was as digne as water in a diche.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

SNAPHANCE (Ger. *schnaphan*), an old word for a firelock or musket.

These old huddles have such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a *snaphance*.
O. P. MOTHER BOMBIE.

SNEAP (Ic. *sneipa*), a check, reproach, or reprimand.

Byron is like an envious *sneaping* frost.
LOVE'S LAB. LOST.

I will not endure this *sneap* without reply.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

SNELL (S.), lively, quickly, nimbly.

His ost he hight thidir *snelle*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

SNICK UP. The north country word *snick* is the string which draws the latch of a door. Malone and Steevens have given a wrong explanation of this word, alledging that it is synonimous with "go hang yourself," but it is more probable that its true meaning is "draw the latch and begone."

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Snick up*.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

Wherefore to prison? *Snick up*, I owe you nothing.
O. P. THE LONDON PROD.

SNUDGE, a word of which the etymology and exact meaning is doubtful, but is generally supposed to imply a sordid and avaricious person. The definition in Todd's Johnson is not warranted by any example.

Snudges may well be called jailors: for if a wretch steal but into debt ten pounds, they lead him straight to execution.
O. P. OLD FORTUNATUS.

I tell thee plain thou art a *snudge*.
O. P. SUMMER'S LAST WILL.

SOAR (from F. *saur*, a reddish brown colour), a term in falconry; a young hawk was so called till she had mewed her feathers, so that *brown soar feathers* were the remains of its first plumage.

Stand forth transform'd, Antonio, fully mued
From brown *soar* feathers.
O. P. ABUMAZAR.

SODDEN (Ger. *sieden*), boiled or seethed.

For guts, some write, ere they are *sodden*,
Are fit for music or for pudding.

HUDIBRAS.

SOKEN (S. *soc*), the toll or custom of taking part of the produce as a remuneration for grinding at a mill.

Great *soken* hath this miller out of dout,
With whete and malt of all the lende about.

CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

SOLLAR (L. *solarium*), the upper story of a house, a garret, or loft. The *solarium* of the Romans was a level place at the top of the house, made for enjoying the warmth of the sun; in France and other countries, it is now used as a granary or hay loft.

Cellars of wine and *sollers* full of wheat.

O. P. THE JEW OF MALTA.

SOMDELE (S), in some measure or degree.

The rule of St. Maure and St. Benet,
Because it was old and *somdele* streit.

CHAUCER'S MONKES TALE.

SOMMERE (F. *sommier*), a baggage or sumpter horse.

His neck is great as any *sommere*,
He runneth as swift as any destrier.

O. B. GUY OF WARWICK.

SOMPNOUR, an ecclesiastical officer appointed to summon offenders before the spiritual court, now called an apparitor.

A *sompnour* there was with us in the place.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

SOOTH (S. *soth*), true, faithful.

For in his faltering mouth unstable,
No word is firm or *sooth*.

MILTON'S PSALMS.

SOTE (S. *swete*), sweet.

When that April with his shoures *sote*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

SOTHFASTNESSE (from *sooth*), truth.

That please you will more, by my faith,
Than he that *sothfastnesse* unto you saith.
CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES TALE.

SOUTER (S. *sutere*), a shoemaker or cobbler.

Gybon *souter* he layd on fast,
Tyll his breeche belt al to-brast.
HUNTYNGE OF THE HARE.

SPALL (F. *espaule*), the shoulder.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons dismay'd,
And naked made each others manly *spalls*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SPAN COUNTER, a juvenile game, played with counters.

Boys shall not play
At *span counter* or blow pipe.
DONNE.

SPAN NEW. This word is supposed by Johnson to be derived from the S. *spannan*, to stretch, originally used to cloth newly extended or dressed; but may it not be from *span*, the old preterite of spin, *i. e.* cloth newly spun: the example seems to justify the supposition.

Richeliche he doth him schrede
In *spon new* knightes wede.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

SPAR (S. *sparran*), to shut close or bar.

Sparre the gate faste for fear of fraud.
SPENSER'S PAST.

SPARTH (S.), a double axe or spear.

Some said he looked grim and wold fight;
He hath a *sparth* of twenty pounds weight.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

SPAWL (S. *spatl*), spit, the moisture ejected from the mouth.

He shall not be brought up with so little manners, to spit and *spawl* o' th' floor.

O. P. THE PURITAN.

SPEED (S. *spidian*), to destroy, to kill. This is the only sense in which this word is obsolete.

I'll stab her.—
No, I'll *speed* her myself.

O. P. LUST'S DOMINION.

How can you see to wound desert so right?
Just in the *speeding* place.

O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

SPENCE (O. F. *dispence*), a larder, buttery, or cellar.

Al vinolent as botill in the *spence*.

CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

SPERE (S. *spirian*), to ask, inquire, or investigate.

O perfyght key of David, whych openeth and no man *spereth*.

O. M. GOD'S PROMISES.

And oft he *spered* with his mouth.

CHAUCER'S SIR THOPAS.

SPITTLE, a house appropriated for the cure of leprous and other diseased persons.

She whom the *spittle* house and ulcerous sores
Would cast the gorge at.

TIMON OF ATHENS.

SPOONS. See "Apostle Spoons."

SPRACK (Sw. *spraeg*), apt at learning, ingenious.

He is a good *sprag* memory.

M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

SPRINGAL (O. F. *espringaller*), a young active man, a stripling.

Among the rest which in that space befel
There came two *springals* of full tender years.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

By my fay, he's a good proper *springold*.

O. P. WILY BEGUILED.

SQUIRE OF THE BODY, a cant term for a pander or

apple squire. See "Apple Squire." A Squire of the Placket had the same meaning.

I live by the sins of the people in being a *squire of the body*.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE, 2 PART.

STADLE (S. *stadel*), that which serves for a support, as a staff or crutch.

And aged limbs of cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

STAFFIER (F. *estaffier*), a servant who attends on foot when his master rides; also, an attendant on an officer of justice.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot.
HUDIBRAS.

STAGE (F. *étage*). A floor in ancient houses where the females of the family were lodged was called "the stage."

Then shall men fetche down off the *stage*
All the maidens of Parage.
FLORICE AND BLANCHEFLOURE.

STALWORTH (S. *staelwort*), bold, courageous, strong, powerful.

For Godes love, *stalworthe* men, armeth you faste.
R. OF GLOUCESTER'S CHRON.

STAMMEL (O. F. *estamet*), a species of cloth, of ordinary texture; the word is also used adjectively to denote its colour, which was pale red.

I must be a lady: do you wear your quoif with a London licket? your *stammel* petticoat with two guards.?
O. P. EASTWARD HOE.

That seem'd so stately in her *stammel* red.
O. P. FRIAR BACON, &c.

STANNYELL, a bird of the hawk kind.

And with what wing the *stannyell* checks at it.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

STAR CHAMBER (L. *Camera Stellata*), an ancient court held by the king in council, so called from the figures of stars painted on the roof; it had cognizance of riots, routs, &c.

There is a court above of the *Star Chamber*.
O. P. The MAGNETIC LADY.

STARK (S. *starc*), strong or stiff.

For, God be thankid, I can make avaunt,
I fele my limmes *stark* and suffisaunt.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff.
K. HEN. IV.

STARTUP, a kind of half boot, laced in front; in the midland counties, spatterdashes are still called *startups*. Todd erroneously calls them high shoes.

And of the bacon's fat to make
His *startups* blacke and soft.
ARGENTILE AND CURAN.

STATIONS, the *jurnées* or stages between London and Rome or the Holy Land, for pilgrims and others to rest in their way thither.

Yet have I been at Rome also,
And gone the *statyons* all arow.
O. P. THE FOUR P's.

STAVE AND TAIL, technical terms formerly used in the Bear Garden sports [see "Paris Garden"], and signifying the parting of the dogs by means of a staff or by pulling their tails.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd;
First Trulla *stav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until the mastiffs loos'd their hold.
HUDIBRAS.

STEEPLE HAT. Hats in the form of a sugar loaf in the crown and rising a quarter of a yard above the

head, became fashionable about 1500 and continued in vogue for many years; they were called steeple or Turkey hats.

To wear Poules *steeple* for a Turkey hat.
I. HEYWOOD'S SPIDER AND FLY.

How would this long gown with this *steeple* shew?
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

STELLIFY (L. *stella*), literally, to make a star of; figuratively, to deify.

No wonder is though Jove her *stellifie*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO LEG. OF GOOD WOMEN.

STERVE (S. *steorfan*), to die or perish.

Thus he is woned me to serve,
An evil deth mote he *sterve*.
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

STEVEN (S.), an appointed time; *unset steven*, is without previous appointment, unexpectedly.

For all day mete men at unsett *steven*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

We may chance to meet with Robin Hood
Here at some unset *steven*.
R. HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

STICKLER, an umpire between two combatants; he was so called from carrying a stick or stave, to interpose, as occasion required, between the persons opposed to each other.

And, *stickler* like, our armies separates.
TROI. AND CRESS.

STILE, TOM O', and JOHN O' NOKES, that is, Tom of the Stile and John of the Oaks, two fictitious names formerly used in law proceedings, whose services have long been superseded by the modern names John Doe and Richard Roe.

Convey men's interest and right,
From *Stiles's* pocket unto *Nokes's*,
As easily as hocus pocus.
HUDIBRAS.

STINT (S. *stintan*), to stop or retard.

We must not *stint*
Our necessary actions in the fear
To cope malicious censurers.
K. HEN. VIII.

Dost thou bestow thine alms—to *stint* their begging?
O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

STITH and STITHY (S.), an anvil, and sometimes the forge of a smith.

——— The smith
That forges sharp swerdes on his *stythi*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

My imaginations are as foul as Vulcan's *stithy*.
HAMLET.

STOCCADO (F. *estoccade*), a thrust with a sword or rapier.

Your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

STOKE (Teu. *steek*), to confine or shut up; hence the stocks, a place of confinement.

Thyne eye and eare, as I have spoke,
Than haddest thou the gates *stoke*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

STOLE (L. *stola*), a long garment or robe, anciently worn by kings, from whence is derived the name of the principal officer of the king's bed-chamber, "Groom of the Stole."

And sable *stole*, of cypress lawn,
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
MILTON'S IL PENSEROSO.

STOOL. In the time of Shakspeare, and later, it was the fashion for part of the audience to sit on stools

on the stage; the price of each stool was one shilling.

I'll hold my life thou took'st me for one of the players—if you had, I would have given you but sixpence for your *stool*.

IND. TO O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

The private stage's audience, the twelve penny *stool* gentlemen.

O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

STOOP (S. *stoppa*), a measure of capacity, supposed to have contained formerly two quarts.

Marian, I say! a *stoop* of wine!

TWELFTH NIGHT.

STOT (S. *stod hors*), a young horse.

The reve sate upon a right gode *stot*.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

STOUND (S. *stund*), hour, time.

Soon after the firste *stounde*
A litel maiden child ich founde.

LAY LE FRESNE.

Alas! that *stound* it shall fall so.

TALE OF MERLIN.

STOUR (S. *steoran*), a battle, assault, or quarrel.

Out of the *stoure* two men askaped ware.

P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

The knight was faire and stiffe in *stoure*.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

STOVER (F. *estover*), provision, fodder, necessaries; it is a term still used in law to signify sustenance in general.

Assen and Mulyn with heore *estoveris*.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

STRAIT (It. *stretto*), narrow, confined, girded tight, unyielding, rigid; hence the term *strait laced*, signifying a stiff and unbending demeanour.

My gowne of greene it was too *straighte*,
Before it was too wide.

O. B. CHILD WATERS.

The rule of St. Maure and St. Benet,
Because it was old and somdele *streit*.

CHAUCER'S MONKES TALE.

STRENE (S. *strynd*), kindred, stock, race, descent.

Our sect is *strene* for to save,
When fathre or mother arne in grave.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

For that same beast was borne of hellish *strene*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

STROND (S. *strand*), the beach, verge of the sea, river, or any piece of water.

And pilgrims for to seeken straunge *stronds*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

And breathe short winded accents of new broils
To be commenc'd in *strands* afar remote.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

STUM (S. *styman*), wine not fermented.

Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk Champagne become.
HUDIBRAS.

STYVOUR, an ancient wind instrument, said to resemble a bagpipe, and peculiar to Cornwall, in Bretagne.

Harpes, et rotes, et eanons,
Et *estives* de Cornuelle.
ROM. OF CLEOMADES.

Mury is the blast of the *styvour*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

SUCCUSSATION (L. *succussatio*), the trotting or jogging pace of a horse.

That is to say, whether tollutation,
As they do term't, or *succussation*.
HUDIBRAS.

SUCKET (from *suck*), a sweetmeat or confect.

I warrant if the *sucket* stood before thee thy stomach would go against it.
O. P. THE WOND. OF A KINGDOM.

Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicates.
O. P. ANT. AND MELL.

SUCKINEY (F. *souquenie*), a coarse loose frock or gaberdine, usually worn by carters and labourers.

And she had on a *suckiney*,
That not of hempe hurdis was.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

SUGGIL (L. *sugillo*), to make black or blue spots by beating.

Though we with blacks and blues were *suggill'd*,
Or, as the vulgar say, are cudgell'd.
HUDIBRAS.

SUMMERSAULT (F. *soubresault*), a feat of agility exhibited by a tumbler, by tumbling head over heels.

For which some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar, like tumblers, vault.
HUDIBRAS.

SUPERNACULUM. See "Thumb Nail."

SURBATE (F. *solbatir*), to fatigue or weary by excessive travel, foot sore.

I am already *surbated* with hoofing already.
O. P. THE JOVIAL CREW.

SURCEASE (F. *sur* and *cessa*), to stop or cease.

I will not do't; lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth.
CORIOLANUS.

SURQUEDRY (F. *sur* and *cuider*), overweening opinion, pride, presumption.

They haunce her cause with false *surquedrie*.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF THE B. KNIGHT.

Might, wanting measure, moveth *surquedry*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

SURSANURE (L. *sursum sanatum*), a wound healed outwardly but festering within.

And well ye knowen that of a *sursanure*,
In surgery is perilous the cure.
CHAUCER'S FRANKELEIN'S TALE.

SUZERAIN (F.), a name given in feudal times to a lord who possessed a fief (*i. e.* land held by fealty and homage), under which under fiefs were held;

a sort of subaltern sovereign. The quotation alludes to Britain proper and Bretagne in France.

While Arthur reign'd, two kingdoms born to bless,
Great Britain's king, and *suzerain* of the less.
LAY OF SIR GUGEMER.

SWAD (from S. *swethan*), a peascod before the pulse is ripe, an immature pea; figuratively used to signify a raw country booby.

I'll warrant that was devised by some raw country *swad*.
O. P. MIDAS.

SWADDLE, a ludicrous word used by Butler, signifying to beat, cudgel, or drub.

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*.
HUDIBRAS.

SWART (S. *sweart*), dark brown inclining to black.

Swart, like my shoe.
COM. OF ERRORS.
No goblin or *swart* fairy of the mine.
MILTON'S COMUS.

SWASH, to make a noise or clatter, to bluster; hence a *swash buckler* is a noisy swaggering bully.

As young as I am, I remember these three *swashers*.
K. HEN. V.
We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

SWEAVEN (S. *swefen*), a dream.

Now, by my faye, said jollye Robin,
A *sweaven* I had this night.
O. B. R. HOOD AND G. OF GISBORNE.

SWELTE (S. *sweltan*), died, fainted, swooned.

All that he hitte anon they *swelte*.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.
Ful ofte a day he *swelte* and said alas!
For sene his lady shall he never mo.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

SWERE (S. *sweor*), the neck.

Sir Kay beheld that lady's face,
And looked upon her *sweere*.
THE MARRIAGE OF SIR GAWAIN.

Gentil body for to fond,
White *swire* and long arms.
TALE OF MERLIN.

SWILKE (S. *swilce*), such, or to the same purpose.

I have herd say men shuld take of twa thinges;
Swilke as he findis, or *swilke* as he brings.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

SWINGE BUCKLER, a riotous boaster or bully. See "Swash."

You had not four such *swinge bucklers* in all the inns of court.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

SWINK (S. *swinc*), labour, toil.

Chad a goodly dinner for all my sweate and *swyncke*.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

Great loobees and long, that loth were to *swinke*.
P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

SWITHE (S.), quickly, instantly.

King Estmere threwe the harpe asyde,
And *swithe* he drew his brande.
O. B. K. ESTMERE.

SWORD. This weapon was formerly made with a cross at the handle, whence it was customary for a person to attest the truth by kissing the cross.

Swear by this *sword*
Thou wilt perform my bidding.
WINTER'S TALE.

And here upon my *sword* I make protest.
O. P. G. A GREENE.

T.

TAAS (F. *tas*), a heap or mound.

To ransake in the *taas* of bodys dede.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

TABARD (F. *tabarre*), a jacket or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by persons of rank as a surcoat, but now only used by heralds as part of their official costume. It is the sign of an ancient inn in Southwark, now corruptly called the Talbot.

It befell that season, on a day,
In Southwark, at the *Tabard* as I lay.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

TABLE (S. *tæfl*), a memorandum book or tablet, the leaves of which are generally made of ivory.

A pair of *tables*, all of ivorie.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

My *tables*, meet it is I set it down.
HAMLET.

TABOUREN, making a continued drumming noise, as on a tabor.

That *tabouren* in your eares many a soun.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO LEG. OF GOOD WOMEN.

TACK (F. *attacher*), to join or sew slightly together.

But if this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*.
HUDIBRAS.

TALES (L.), persons supplying the place of jurors not appearing or being challenged; those in court are impannelled to make the jury complete.

At inconsiderable values
To serve for jurymen or *tales*.
IBID.

TALL (B. *tâl*), stout, bold, courageous; it had formerly no reference to height.

I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have made you four *tall* fellows skip like rats.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

We be three *tall* yeomen and thou but one.
O. P. G. A GREENE.

TAPET (L. *tapetia*), cloth worked in figures, tapestry.

Harke in your ear, my bedde fresh and gaye,
I have behanged with *tapettes* new bought.
CHAUCER'S REM. OF LOVE.

And in those *tapets* weren fashioned
Many faire portraicts.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

TARE (It. *tari*), a coin of Italy of the value of five pence English.

As whilom to the wolfe spake the mare,
Of all her arte count I not a *tare*.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

TARGE (S. *targa*), a small buckler or shield.

Many a bright helme and many a spere and *targe*.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF Q. ANNELIDA.

TARRE, to stimulate, encourage, or set on; a word of uncertain etymology, unless it may be derived from the S. *tæran*, to irritate or provoke.

Fadris, nyle ye *terre* your sonnes wrath.
WICLIFFE.

And, like a dog that is compelled to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
K. JOHN.

TASK (Br. *tasq*). This word formerly meant a subsidy or pecuniary tribute in lieu of services, denominated tasks, to be performed by tenure. The word has been corrupted into *tax*.

In short time after he depos'd the king—
And in the neck of that *task'd* the whole state.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

TASTE (F. *taster*), to touch, handle, or feel.

Leeches fit they han i-found,
That gon to *taste* his wound.
AMIS AND AMIL.

TATCHE (F. *attacher*), to fasten to a garment by a loop or button, to stitch to.

Hie me to Sim Glover's shop, there seek for a thong,
Therewith this breech to *tatche* and tye it as ich may.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

TAVERN TOKEN. Small coin were allowed to be struck by tradesmen during the time of Queen Elizabeth and subsequently, and called tokens; they were made of brass generally, and of the size of a farthing, though current for a halfpenny. Victuallers, for the convenience of change, coined a great quantity, and from hence is derived the term "a tavern token."

I have a device will sting him if he have but a thimbleful of blood, or a spleen not so big as a *tavern token*.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

TEAD (O. F. *tede*), a torch.

With his bright *tead*, which flames with many a flake.
SPENSER'S EPITH.

TEASE (S. *tæsan*), to disentangle or unravel; hence *to touzel* is to pull about or lug.

And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply
The sampler and to *teaze* the housewife's wool.
MILTON'S COMUS.

TEEN (S. *tinan*), grief or sorrow.

Love, of which Arcite hath neither rothe ne *tene*.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF Q. ANNELIDA.

My face is full of shame, my heart of *teen*.
SHAKSPEARE'S VENUS AND ADONIS.

TENT, a corruption of *tend*, to watch, look after, or observe.

See ye take *tent* to this.
B. JONSON'S SAD SHEPHERD.

Ye maun haud wessel by the end of the loan, and take *tent* o' the jaw-hole.
GUY MANNERING.

TERCEL (It. *terzuolo*), a mule hawk.

The falcon as the *tercel* for all the ducks i' th' river.
TROI. AND CRESS.

TERMAGAUNT (L. *Termagnus*), a name given in the old romances to the god of the Saracens, and generally coupled with Mahound or Mahomet, the prophet of the Turks.

> The lesser part on Christ believed well,
> On *Termagaunt* the more and on Mahowne.
> FAIRFAX'S GODFREY OF BULLOIGN.
>
> Nor fright the reader with the Pagan vaunt
> Of mightye Mahound and great *Termagaunt*.
> BP. HALL'S SATIRES.

TERMER, a word formerly applied to persons of evil repute of either sex, but generally to prostitutes who visited the city in term time for the purpose of intriguing with the law students.

> Country ladies twelve; *termers* all.
> O. P. THE GOBLINS.

TERREMOTE (O. F. *teremuet*), an earthquake.

> All the halle quoke
> As it a *terremote* were.
> GOWER'S CON. AM.

TESTER (F. *testiere*), a steel cap or helmet.

> The shieldes bright, *testers* and trappures.
> CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

TESTON (from O. F. *teste*, a head), a coin originally of the value of 18*d.* afterwards, of 9*d.* and lastly, of 6*d.* which still retains the name of *tester*.

> There, then, here's a *teston* for you.
> O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

TETCHY, peevish, froward, touchy.

> *Tetchy* and wayward was thy infancy.
> K. RICH. III.

THACKE (S. *thace*), thatch; a man who roofs houses with straw, &c. is still called a *thacker*.

That they would ever in houses of *thacke*
Their lives lead, and weare but blacke.
CHAUCER'S DREAM.

THARM (S. *thearm*), the intestines of animals, of which puddings are made.

Great chieftain o' the pudding race!
Aboon them a' ye tak your place.
Painch, tripe, or *thairm*.
BURNS' HAGGIS.

THEDE (S. *theod*), a country, land, or kingdom.

Thou shalt have Perse and Mede,
And Babylon the riche *thede*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

THEORBO (It. *tiorba*), a large lute.

And wanting nothing but a song
And a well tun'd *theorbo*.
HUDIBRAS.

THEW (S. *theaw*), manners, qualifications, demeanour.

And full of vice and wicked *thewes*.
CHAUCER'S HOUSE OF FAME.
The mother of three daughters well upbrought
In goodly *thewes* and godly exercise.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

THEWES (S. *theow*), muscular strength.

Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the stature of a man?
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

THILK (S. *thilc*), that same, the like; a contraction of *the ilke*.

And also of wivehood *thilk* tendir floure.
CHAUCER'S MERCHANT'S TALE.
I love *thilk* lass: alas! why do I love?
SPENSER'S PASTORALS.

THILL (S. *thille*), the shafts of a waggon or cart.

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than my *thill* horse
Dobbin has on his tail. MER. OF VENICE.

THIRL (S. *thirlian*), to pierce or stab.

So *thirled* with the point of remembraunce,
The swerde of sorrow, wette with false plesaunce.
CHAUCER'S COMP. OF Q. ANNELIDA.

THOLE (L. *tholus*), the centre of the arched roof of a temple.

Let altars smoke and *tholes* expect our toils.
O. P. FUIMUS TROES.

THORP (S. *thorp*), a village.

Cities, burroughs, casteles, and hie tours,
Thorpes and barnis.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH'S TALE.

THRALL (S. *thrall*), a slave or bondsman.

My servant which that is my *thrall* by right.
CHAUCER'S DR. OF PHYSICK'S TALE.

THREAPE (S. *thrafian*), to argue, contend, or pertenaciously dispute.

It's no for a man with a woman to *threape*,
Unless he first give o'er the plea.
O. B. TAKE THY OLD CLOAK ABOUT THEE.

THREE PIGEONS, AT BRENTFORD. This very ancient inn is frequently mentioned by the early dramatists, and appears, at one time, to have been in no great repute; it is remarkable as having had for its landlord the celebrated tragedian John Lowine, a cotemporary of Shakspeare and one of the original actors in his plays, who died there at a very advanced age.

Th'art admirably suited for the *Three Pigeons, at Brentford*;
I'll swear I know thee not.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

We will turn our course
To *Braineford*, westward;
My bud of the night, we'll tickle it at the *Three Pigeons*.
B. JONSON'S ALCHYMIST.

THRIDBOROW (from *third* and *borough*), a petty peace officer or village constable.

Hob Andrew he was *thridboro*;
He bad hom "pesse," God gif him sorro!
HUNTYNG OF THE HARE.

THRILL (S. *thirlian*), to pierce or thrust through; from hence the modern word drill.

Though ye him *thrilled* with a spere.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

THRING (S. *thringan*), to press, thrust, or squeeze, in the same sense as the present word throng.

But in his sleve he gan to *thring*
A rasour sharpe and well beting.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

THROSTLE (S.), the thrush.

Te deum amoris sang the *thrustle* cock.
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

If a *throstle* sing, he falls straight a capering.
MER. OF VENICE.

THROW (S. *thrah*), a time, a while, a short space.

Eche mon hadde grete *throwe*
For to loke that was his owe.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDER.

And love had gette him in this *throwe*
Another arow into his bowe.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

THRUM, the ends of a weaver's warp, the fringe, any coarse woollen yarn; said to be derived from the Norman-French *thrommes*. The caps of the common people were formerly made of *thrum*.

And there's her *thrum* hat and her muffler.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

THUMB NAIL. It was formerly the custom with topers to drain the cup out of which they had drank upon the thumb nail, to shew that all the liquor was drank, and this was called drinking *supernaculum*.

We have general rules that goe from drunkard to drunkard; as, not to leave any flockes in your pot, to knock the glass on Your *thumbe* when you have done.
P. PENNILESSES SUPP.

THWITTLE (S.), a knife; the word is still in use in the north.

A Shefild *thwitle* bare he in his hose.
CHAUCER'S REVE'S TALE.

Now having spent their drink and vittles,
They rose to wipe their greasy *thwittles*.
COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

TICK (F. *tique*), a small black insect which infests sheep.

I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep than such a valiant ignorance.
TROI. AND CRESS.

TICKLE. In the sense this word is used by Chaucer and others, it is of doubtful etymology; it is probably a corruption of fickle, as it bears the same meaning—unsteady, uncertain.

For horde hath hate and climbyng *tikilnesse*.
CHAUCER'S BALADE OF GODE COUNSAILE.

Now stands our fortune on a *tickle* point.
O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

TIDE (S. *tid*), time or season, the divisions of the 24 hours. From an ancient book, in the old German dialect, called *Speygel der Leyen*, or the Mirrour of Laymen, it appears that the 24 hours were divided into prime, tierce, sext, none, vesper, fall of night, and metten, *i. e.* nightly mass. Our ancestors had also certain divisions of the artificial day, as prime, noon, undertide, &c.

Thus these dragons with these knights
Foughten two *tides* of the night.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

And rest their weary limbs a *tide*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

TIFFELER. This word is uncertain both as to its definition and etymology. Dr. Jamieson says, *to*

tiffle is to disorder by handling, and illustrates this meaning by quoting P. Plowman; but the quotation is from Chaucer, which does not warrant the definition given to it by the doctor. I conceive the word to be derived from the old French *attifer*, to deck, adorn, or make spruce; and that *tiffeler* signified a person overfond of dress: to be *tift out* is still a saying of a person smartly or sprucely drest. The context of *The Plowman's Tale* justifies the definition here given of the word.

> *Tiffelers*, attired in trecherie,
> All such factours foule hem befall.
> CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

TILL (S. *til*), to or unto; in this sense the word is used by all the old authors, and it is still so used in the north.

> Worde is coming to lovely London
> *Till* the fourth Harry our kyng.
> O. B. CHEVY CHACE.

TILLY VALLEY, an expression of impatience or contempt at a triffling or absurd observation, said to be derived from the French hunting phrase, "*Ty y hillaut et valleey*," but this derivation seems hypothetical; the probability is, that like most interjectional phrases, as *pshaw!* &c. though the meaning may be understood, the origin of the term is lost in obscurity.

> Am not I of her blood, *tilly valley* lady?
> TWELFTH NIGHT.

TILTH (S. *tilian*), the tilling, digging, or improving land.

Even so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full *tilth* and husbandry.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

TINE (S. *tynan*), to set on fire or light.

——— The clouds,
Justling or push'd with winds rude, in their shock
Tine the slant lightening.
PAR. LOST.

TIRE (F. *atours*), the head dress of a woman.

If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of her's.
TWO GENTS. OF VERONA.

TIRE (S. *tiran*), a term in falconry, signifying to prey upon or tear to pieces.

Look how that goshawk *tireth*.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

Ixion's torment, Sysiph's rolling stone,
And th' eagle *tyering* on Prometheus.
O. P. CORNELIA.

TOFORE (S. *toforan*), before. To is frequently by old writers prefixed to other words without varying their signification; as, to-brent, to-tore, &c.

O would thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been.
TIT. ANDRON.

TOKENS. The spots which appeared upon the skins of persons infected with the plague were called *tokens*, as being certain signs of death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the death *tokens* of it Cry—no recovery.
TROI. AND CRESS.

TOLE (S.), to invite, induce, or draw by allurement.

To make me follow, and to *tole* me on
Through mire and standing pools.
FLETCHER'S FAITHFUL SHEPERDESS.

Now comes my part to *toll* him hither.
O. P. WOMEN, BEWARE WOMEN.

TOLEDO, a city of New Castile, in Spain, famous for making fine tempered sword blades.

The trenchant blade, *Toledo* trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty.

HUDIBRAS.

TOLLUTATION (L. *toluto*), the ambling pace of a horse. See "Succusation."

TOPPE (S. *top*), the head, crown, or summit of any thing.

Toppe and rugge, and croupe and cors,
Is semblable to an hors.

ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

TOPSY TURVEY, upside down or bottom upwards. This word has exercised the ingenuity of several philologists as to its etymology; the editor of the last edition of *The Old English Drama* suggests that it is an abbreviation of *topside t'other way*, and this seems most clearly to define its meaning.

We shall o'erturn it *topsy turvy* down.

K. HEN. IV.

That sees the world turn *topsy turvy* with me.

O. P. ENGLISHMEN FOR MY MONEY.

TORT (F.), wrong or injury; a word still retained in law proceedings.

Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with *tort*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

TORTIVE (L. *tortus*), wreathed, twisted.

Infed the sound pine and divert its grain
Tortive and errant from its course of growth.

TEMPEST.

TOTE (S. *totian*), to pry, to look after; *to tout* is a word still in use at watering places, signifying to look after and solicit custom to taverns, &c.

Thei *toteth* on their summe total.

CHAUCER'S PLOWMAN'S TALE.

Then *toted* I unto a taverne.

P. PLOWMAN'S CREED.

TOURNEY (L. *tournamentum*), a mock battle or military sport, where many combatants were engaged; the *joust* was a trial of skill between one man and another.

> In sage and solemn tunes have sung,
> Of *turneys* and of trophies hung.
>
> MILTON'S IL PENSEROSO.

TRAIL (F. *trailler*), a term in hunting, signifying the scent left on the ground ran over by the game.

> If I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again.
>
> M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

TRAILE (F. *treille*), an arbour.

> And sette me down alone behind a *traile*,
> Ful of levis, to see so grete mervaile.
>
> CHAUCER'S LA BELLE DAME, &c.

TRAMMEL (O. F. *tramel*), a net to catch birds.

> Her golden lockes she roundly did upty
> In braided *trammels*.
>
> SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

TRANSMEW (F. *transmuer*), to change or metamorphose.

> Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*.
>
> IBID.

TRASH, to cut off or lop the superfluous branches of trees; probably a corruption of the F. *trancher*, to cut.

> Whom to advance and whom
> To *trash* for overtopping.
>
> TEMPEST.

TRAYTRIP, an old game at tables or draughts.

> But leaving cardes, lett's goe to dice awhile,
> To passage, *trei trippe*, hazard, or mumchance.
>
> MACHIVELL'S DOGGE.

TREAGUE (low L. *treuga*), a truce or cessation of hostility.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to refrane awhile.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

TRECHOURE (F. *tricheur*), a traitor or treacherous person.

God judged me for a thefe *treachour*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

In which the kyng was a *trechetour*
Disguised slaine.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

TREGETOURE (F. *tricheur*), a cheat, juggler, or impostor.

Two *tregetoures* art thou and he,
That in mine house do me this shame.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

TRENCHANT (F.), sharp, cutting.

Aye by his belt he bare a long pavade,
And of a sword ful *trenchant* was the blade.
IBID.

TRENCHMORE, an old lively dance, much in repute in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.
O. P. RAM ALLEY.

I'faith my tongue trips *trenchmore*.
O. P. THE LONDON PROD.

TRENTAL (F. *trente*), the service of thirty masses, said for the soul of a deceased person; also, the allowance to the priest for performing the service.

Trentalls, quoth he, delivereth fro penaunce
Their friendis soulis, as well olde as younge.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

TREPEGET (F. *trebuchet*), a military weapon for projecting stones.

Withouten stroke it mote be take,
Of *trepeget* or mangonel.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

TRETABLE (F.), tractable, mild, gentle.

Kneeling down, with wordis lamentable
Do your message, speke faire and *tretable*.
CHAUCER'S LAM. OF M. MAGDELINE.

TRIST (L. *tristis*), sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy.

Amaz'd, asham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darkness sit.
FAIRFAX.

TRISTE, a rendezvous or appointed meeting.

Ye shall be set at such a *triste*,
That hart and hind shall come to your fiste.
LYDGATE'S SQUIRE OF LOW DEGREE.

Think not Gray Steel, albeit he wold,
Shall hinder you your *tryst* to hold.
O. B. SIR EGER, SIR GRAHAM, AND SIR GRAY STEEL.

TRIUMPH. Any public exhibition or grand procession was formerly so called, which generally took place at night, and was accompanied by persons bearing torches.

O, thou art a perpetual *triumph*, an everlasting bonfire light.
1 PART K. HEN. IV.

TROLL (Du. *trollen*), a phrase in drinking for passing the bowl or cup.

Trowl the bowl, the jolly nut brown bowl.
DEKKAR'S SHOEMAKERS' HOLIDAY.

Now the cups *troll* to what the gossips whistles.
O. P. A CHAST MAYD IN CHEAPSIDE.

TROL MY DAME, a corruption of the French *trou madame*, a game played by rolling small balls into holes made in a board.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *trol-my-dames*.
WINTER'S TALE.

TROSSERS (F. *trousses*), long breeches, similar to the modern pantaloon, except that they were not worn loose but close to the skin.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off and in your strait *trossers*.

K. Hen. v.

Trot (Ger.), a term of contempt applied to an old woman.

The old *trot* sits groaning, with alas! and alas!

O. P. Gam. Gurton's Needle.

Go! that gunpowder consume the old *trot*.

O. P. The Supposes.

Trouvers (F.), the ancient poets of the north of France, who with their minstrels were the constant attendants at the tables of the great barons, at which were sung and recited the warlike deeds of their ancestors.

While needy knights *trouvers*, the sires of verse,
And thralls his large beneficence rehearse.

Lay of Sir Gruelan.

Trow (S. *triowe*), to think, conceive, believe, or trust, a very old word, and sometimes used as an interjection.

Al short wordis thou shalt *trow* all by me.

Chaucer's Troi. and Cress.

I *trow* he'll come no more to my house.

O. P. Wily Beguiled.

Who's there *trow*?

M. Wives of Windsor.

Truchman (F.), an interpreter.

For he that is the *trowcheman* of a stranger's tongue may well declare his meaning.

Wretstone's Heptameron.

Attain'd thy language, I'll thy *truchman* be.

O. P. The Queen of Arragon.

Trueman, a word in use formerly to signify an honest man, in opposition to a thief.

The thieves have bound the *truemen*.

1 Part K. Hen. iv.

Now, *trueman*, try if thou can'st rob a thief.

O. P. The Four Apprentices of London.

TRUEPENNY, a familiar word for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny?*
HAMLET.

Illo! ho! there, old *truepenny.*
O. P. THE MALCONTENT.

TRUMP, an ancient game at cards, supposed to be somewhat like the modern game of whist.

We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fyre.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

TRYACLE (L. *theriaca*), treacle, a supposed remedy against poison, very efficacious, according to ancient opinion.

Of the water drinke ne taste,
Or he had asked *tryacle* in haste.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

Rycher is one boxe of this *tryacle*
Than all thy relykes that do no myrakele.
O. P. THE FOUR P'S.

TUMBLER, a species of dog, the breed of which is now extinct, so called from its hunting rabbits, &c. by not running directly to the game, but in a careless manner, tumbling about till within reach of the animal, which it seized by a sudden spring.

Or like a *tumbler*, that does play
His game and look another way.
HUDIBRAS.

TURNBULL STREET. This street (properly Turnmill Street), near Clerkenwell, was formerly the abode of the lowest classes of thieves and prostitutes.

This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about *Turnbull Street.*
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Like one of those same rambling boys, that reign
In *Turnbull Street.*
O. P. AMENDS FOR LADIES.

TWATTLE (Teu. *schwatzen*), idle prate or chatter.

Let *twatling* Fame cheat others' rest.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

TWIBILL (S.), a sort of halberd, pole axe, or two edged sword.

The churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare.
DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.

Where *twibill* hung with basket hilt.
COTTON'S VIRG. TRAV.

TWIGGEN (S. *twig*), made of twigs, wicker work.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
OTHELLO.

TWIGHT (S. *edwitan*), to reproach, sneer at, or flout; to twit, which is the modern word.

And evermore she did him sharply *twight*,
For breach of faith to her which he had firmly plight.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Hath he not *twit* our sovereign lady here?
3 PART K. HEN. VI.

TWIN (S. *twœman*), to part or divide.

We see all day in place thing that a manne wynnes,
It is told purchase whether he holde or *twynnes*.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Sche has *twin'd* the zong thing and his life,
A word he nevir spak mair.
O. B. THE JEW'S DAUGHTER.

TWIRE. This word is of doubtful etymology; the fanciful one of Todd, from the Germ. *ziltern*, to tremble, is not justified by any authority, and the examples quoted by him rather confirm the definition given by others, *i. e.* to peep or leer slyly or secretly.

Which maids will *twire* at through their fingers.
B. JONSON'S SAD SHEPHERD.

I spied a thing and I peer'd, and I *tweer'd* underneath.
O. P. ANT. AND MELLIDA.

I saw the wench which *twir'd* and twinkled at thee.
B. AND FLETCHER'S MONS. THOMAS.

V and U.

VADE (L. *vado*), to fade, pass away, or decay.

As *vaded* gloss no rubbing will refresh.
SHAKSPEARE'S PASS. PILGRIM.

However gay their blossom or their blade
Do flourish now, they into dust shall *vade*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

VAIL (F. *avaler*), to lower; to bend in token of submission or respect.

Let me alone, my lord; I'll make them *vail* their plumes.
O. P. GEORGE A GREENE.

Seeing it is the fashion of the world, he will *vail* bonnet to beauty.
O. P. ENDYMION.

VALISE (F.), a portmanteau, cloak bag, or wallet.

In the *vallies* of my trust lock'd up for ever.
B. JONSON'S T. OF A TUB.

VANTBRACE (F. *avantbras*), a piece of armour to protect the arm.

And my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn.
TROI. AND CRESS.

VARLET (O. F.), a name formerly given to all young men of noble birth previous to receiving the honour of knighthood; afterwards it designated an attendant on a knight or warrior; and finally it became and still continues a term of reproach.

Good luck, my mates, wherever he abides,
Our gentle *varlet* Aucassin betides.
O. B. AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE.

Call here my *varlet*; I'll unarm again.
TROI. AND CRESS.

VAVASOURE (F. *vavasseur*), formerly a nobleman next in dignity to a baron, but the precise rank is

not defined; in later times it was a name applied to one who holding of a superior lord had others holding under him.

A sheriffe had he been and a coronour,
Was no where such a worthy *vavasour*.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLEIN'S TALE.

VAWARD (from *van* and *ward*), the fore part.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the music of my hounds.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

VECK (It. *vecchia*), an old woman; a term of derision.

Which hath ordained jealousie,
An olde *vecke*, for to espie
The manir of his gouvernaunce.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

VEGET (L. *vegetus*), lively, active, sprightly.

A stone of lustre, I assure you;
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark.
O. P. THE ORDINARY.

VEIN (F. *veine*), humour, mood, temper.

There is no following her in this fierce *vein*.
MIDS. NIGHT'S DREAM.

I am not in the giving *vein* to day.
K. RICH. III.

VELURE (F. *velours*), velvet.

Did not you walk the town
In a long cloak half compass'd? an old hat
Lin'd with *vellure*?
B. AND FLETCHER'S NOBLE GENT.

VENEY and VENEW (F. *venue*), a bout or turn of fencing, a hit.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veneys* for a dish of stew'd prunes.
M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

So there's *veny* for *veney*; I have given't him in the speeding place.
O. P. THE WIDOW'S TEARS.

VENTAILE. See "Adventiale."

VENTOUSING (F. *ventouser*), cupping.

That neither veine, blode, ne *ventousing*,
Ne drinkis of herbes may ben helping.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

VERDITE (L. *veredictum*), opinion, decision.

The water foules have their heddes laid
Togider, and of short advisement
When everich had his *verdite* said.
CHAUCER'S ASSEMBLIE OF FOULES.

VERGER (F. *vergier*), a garden or orchard.

He is y-set in a *verger*,
And with hym mony a kayser.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.
He lad me with a right gode chere,
All environ on the *vergere*.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

VERMELET (F. *vermeil*), red, of a vermilion colour.

O bright Regina! who made thee so faire?
Who made thy colour *vermelet* and white?
CHAUCER'S COURT OF LOVE.

VERNACLE, a handkerchief or napkin, having the impression of the face of Christ in the centre; so called from St. Veronica, whose handkerchief was said to be miraculously so imprinted, on Christ's wiping his face with it as he was carrying the cross. It is said still to be preserved in the church of St. Peter at Rome.

A *vernicle* had he sew'd on his cappe.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

VIA, an interjection common in the old drama, of no precise meaning, but indicative of consent or encouragement; of a similar import to the French *allons!*

Why *via*, to London we will march amain.
3 PART K. HEN. VI.
Come, now, *via* alone to Celia.
O. P. WHAT YOU WILL.

VICE, the mimic or buffoon of the old moralities, which preceded the regular drama; he usually carried a dagger of lath, and wore a mask.

Thus, like the formal *vice* iniquity,
I moralize two meanings in one word.
K. RICH. III.

A *vice* of kings—a cutpurse of the empire.
HAMLET.

VIES, a contraction of De Vies, the original name of Devizes, in Wiltshire; near this place, at Roundway Down, the royalists defeated the parliamentary forces commanded by Sir William Waller, in 1643.

While the proud *Vies* your trophies boast,
And unrevenged walks (Waller's) ghost.
HUDIBRAS.

VILLAIN (F. *vilain*), a name given under the feudal system to a servant or bondsman, who was attached to the soil and transferable by sale; both the title and tenure were abolished by 12 Car. II.

I'll pay him forty livres by the year,
Villain or clerk, nor think the bargain dear.
THE PRIEST. WAY'S FABLIAUX.

VINOLENT (L. *vinolentus*), fond of wine to inebriation, full of wine.

In women *vinolent* is no defence.
CHAUCER'S WIFE OF BATH.

Al *vinolent* as botil in the spence.
CHAUCER'S SOMPNOUR'S TALE.

VIRE (F.), an arrow called a quarrel, used only to the cross bow.

——— As a *vire*
Which flieth out of a mighty bowe.
GOWER'S CON. AM.

VIRELAY (F.), an ancient French poem, of a peculiar measure.

Of which matere he made many layes,
Songs, complaints, Roundells, *virelayes*.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLEIN'S TALE.

VIRGINAL, a sort of spinnet, called so, says Blount, "because virgins do most commonly play on them."

This was her schoolmaster, and taught her to play upon the *virginals*.
O. P. THE HONEST WHORE.

VIROUN (from F. *virer*, to turn), a circuit.

The red dragon that was so felle
Drove the whete far adoun,
Into the plains a great *viroun*.
T. OF MERLIN.

VISNOMY (a corruption of *physiognomy*), the face.

And but half seen his ugly *visnomie*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

VITILITIGATION (from L. *vitiosus* and *litigo*), contention in law, cavilling.

I'll force you by right ratiocination
To leave your *vitilitigation*.
HUDIBRAS.

UMBLES (F.), the entrails of a deer [see "Nombles], the inside.

Faith, a good well set fellow, if his spirit
Be answerable to his *umbles*.
O. P. THE ROARING GIRL.

UMBRIERE (L. *umbrare*), the visor of an helmet.

But the brave maid would not disarmed be,
But only vented up her *umbriere*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

UNANELED. See "Aneal."

UNDERFONG (S. *underfangan*), to undertake.

Gif thou this battle *underfonge*,
Thou shalt have aventures stronge.
AMIS AND AMILOUN.

He *underfongeth* a great pain.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

UNDERN (S.). By the Saxon division of the day,

undern tide appears to have been about 9 o'clock in the morning, the time our ancestors took their principal meal; and it is suggested by Mr. Boucher that the modern word *dinner* may be a corruption or modification of *undern.*

Betuex *ondern* and noen was the felde al wonnen.
P. LANGTOFT'S CHRON.

Abouten *underne* 'gan this erle alight.
CHAUCER'S CLERKES TALE.

UNDERSPORE (S. *under* and *speare*), to heave up by applying a pole or lever underneath.

Get me a staff that I may *underspore,*
Whilst that thou Robin hevest up the dore.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

UNDIGHT. undecked, unadorned. See "Dight."

Says she, I may not stay till night,
And leave my summer hall *undight.*
O. B. DOWSABELL.

UNHAPPY, unlucky, mischievous, inclined to waggery.

A shrewd knave and an *unhappy!*
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

I am no thought catcher, but I guess *unhappily.*
O. P. ALEX. AND CAMP.

UNHOUSELLED (S. *huslian*), not having received the holy sacrament. See "Housle."

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sins,
Unhousell'd, &c.
HAMLET.

UNKEMPT (L. *incomptus*), uncombed, rugged.

Her bright heare was *unkempt* and untressed all.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

UNNEATH (S. *un* and *eath*), uneasy, with difficulty, hardly.

The miller with dronken was all pale,
So that *unnethe* upon his horse he sat.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

Uneath may she endure the flirty streets.

2 PART K. HEN. VI.

UNREADY, undressed, not prepared.

How now, my lords? what all *unready?*

1 PART K. HEN. VI.

Why I hope you are not going to bed; I see you are not yet *unready*.

O. P. MONS. D'OLIVE.

VOID, to quit or leave, an old word, sometimes spelt *avoid*.

Tidings send that he hath sene
To *voide* him of his painis clene.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Avoid the gallery.

K. HEN. VIII.

VOID and VOIDER. To void, was a term used to remove the broken victuals after a meal into the *voider*, a basket made for carrying away the fragments, and a *voiding knife*, was a large wooden implement used for sweeping the bones and other refuse of the meal from the table.

His office to *avoid* the table in a fair and decent manner.

Q. ELIZABETH'S PROG. AT THE TEMPLE.

One of the stage directions in the old play *A Woman Killed with Kindness*, is enter three or four servingmen with a *voider* and a *wooden knife*, to take away.

VOLEPERE (F. *enveloper*), a kerchief to tie round the head.

The tapes of her white *volipere*
Were of the same serte of her colere.

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

UPRIGHT. This word is used by Chaucer to signify a straight position, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

While that the corse lay on the flore *upright*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO W. OF BATH.

URCHIN (Ar. *heureuchin*), a hedge hog.

Like sharpe *urchins* his here was growe.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

But to fold up thyself like an *urchin*.
O. P. MAY DAY.

URE, an old word signifying habit, practice, use; a contraction of the L. *usura*.

In speedie wise to put the same in *ure*.
O. P. FERREX AND PORREX.

USANCE (F.), interest paid for the use of money.

——— Supply your present wants,
And take no doit of *usance* for my monies.
MER. OF VENICE.

USE, of the same import as the last word.

Indeed, my lord, he lent it me, and I gave him *use* for it.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

UTIS, an ancient law term signifying the eighth day after any festival (from the F. *huit*); it also denoted the festival itself.

By the mass, here will be old *utis*; it will be an excellent stratagem.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

UTTERANCE (F. *outrance*), extremity or excess.

Of Christ's cause, in honour of his name,
Shove on, and put his foes to *utterance*.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

——— Come fate into the list,
And champion me to th' *utterance*.
MACBETH.

W.

WADE (L. *vadum*), to pass or go with danger or difficulty.

Therefore my counsel is, you shall not stir,
Nor farther *wade* in such a case as this.
O. P. TANCRED AND GISMUNDA.

WAIMENT (O. F. *gaimenter*), to weep, lament, or bewail.

Whan morrow came gan make her *waimenting*.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

For what boots it to weep and to *wayment*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WAISTCOATEER, a name formerly given to common prostitutes, from a garment somewhat resembling a waistcoat worn by them.

Do you think you're here, sir,
Amongst your *waistcoateers*, your base wenches!
B. AND FLETCHER'S WIT WITHOUT MONEY.

WAITES (O. F. *guaites*), originally watchmen or sentinels; *waytfee*, was anciently a remuneration for keeping watch and ward. It is a name now given to itinerant musicians.

His axe he held in hond y-drawe,
Mony gryffons he hath y-slawe,
The *waytes* of that hoste that did espie.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Hark! are the *waites* abroad? Be softer, pr'y thee,
'Tis private musick.
B. AND FLETCHER'S CAPTAIN.

WALTER (S. *wæltan*), to toss, tumble, or roll about.

Him thinketh verily that he may see
Noe's flood come *waltering* as the sea.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

WAMBLE (S. *wamb*), to rumble as when the intestines are distended with wind, generally spoken of the stomach.

Lord, how my stomach *wambles!*
O. P. WILY BEGUILED.

To avoid the theme of love that *wambleth* in his stomach.
O. P. ENDYMION.

WANGE (S. *wang*), the cheek or jaw wherein the teeth (*molares*) are set. The ancient mode of sealing written instruments was by biting the seal with the wang tooth.

And in witness that this thing is sooth,
I bite the wax with my *wang* tooth.
OLD FORMULA.

Out of a *wange* tooth spronge anon a well.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO THE MONKES TALE.

WANGER (S. *wangere*), a support for the cheek or pillow.

His bright helme was his *wanger*.
CHAUCER'S RHYME OF SIR THOPAS.

WANHOPE (S. *wana* and *hopa*), without hope, despair.

Well ought I sterve in *wanhope* and distresse,
Farewell my life, my lust, and my gladnesse.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

WANNION. This word, which so frequently occurs in old authors, is no where explained; it is usually accompained by a threat, and may be equivalent to the phrase *with a vengeance*.

Come away; I'll fetch thee with a *wannion*.
PERICLES.

Is here any work for grace, with a *wannion* to her?
O. P. THE CITY NIGHT CAP.

WANTRUST (S.), distrust, want of confidence.

O *wantrust*, full of false suspicion.
CHAUCER'S MANCIPLE'S TALE.

WARD (S. *wardian*), to watch or guard; also a position or posture of defence.

For we ne had no castel
That us of our *ward* fel.
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Come from this *ward*,
For I can here disarm thee.
TEMPEST.

WARDCORS, a body guard (from *ward*, a guard, and *corpus*, a body).

To be my *wardcorps* as he can best.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO W. OF BATH.

WARDEN, a species of pear, formerly much in request for making pies; the word is uncertain as to its derivation.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden* pies.
WINTER'S TALE.

I would have him roasted like a *warden*.
B. AND FLETCHER'S CUPID'S REVENGE.

WARDROPE (F. *garderobe*), a privy or house of office.

I say that in a *wardrope* they him threwe.
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

WARISH (F. *guerir*), to heal or cure.

——— Than were my hert
Warished of these bitter pains' smert.
CHAUCER'S FRANKLEIN'S TALE.

WARISON, reward, whether a recompense for good or evil. In Urry's *Glossary* it is improperly defined to be *recovery*, from the F. *guerison*, but no example warrants this definition.

Mynstrelles playe up for your *warison*,
And well quyt it schald be.
O. B. BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.

And thus he *warison* he toke
For the ladye that he forsoke.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

WARLOCK (S. *werlog*), a wizard or male witch.

Tam saw an unco sight,
Warlocks and witches in a dance.
BURNS' TAM O' SHANTER.

WARRE (S. *warr*), worse; a word now only used in the Scottish dialect and spelt *waur*.

They say the worlde is *warre* than it wont.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

WASSAIL (S. *wæshæl*), a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; also, a drinking bout.

The king doth wake to night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps *wassail*, and the swaggering upspring reels.
HAMLET.

By Crœsus' name, and by his castle,
Where winter nights he keeps his *wassail*.
O. P. THE HOG HATH LOST HIS PEARL.

WASTEL (F. *gasteau*), a fine sort of wheat bread or cake.

Of small houndis had she, that she fed
With rost flesh, or milke and *wastel* bread.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO CANT. TALES.

WASTER (L. *vastatores*), a sturdy thief, coupled by stat. 4, Hen. IV. with Roberdsmen and draw latches; they were armed with bludgeons; hence a cudgel was denominated a *waster*.

A stout taule cobbler will lay down the *waster*, and yielde to him that hath more practice in the weapon.
CHURCHYARD'S CHALLENGE.

WATCH. Before the invention of clocks, the divisions of time were marked by watch candles, the hours being noted upon them in sections.

As he whose brow with homely biggin bound
Snores out the *watch* of night.
2 PART K. HEN. IV.

Fill me a bowl of wine—Give me a *watch*.
K. RICH. III.

WATCHET (S. *wadchet*), a light blue colour.

Yclad he was ful smal and properly,
All in kirtle of a light *wachet*.
CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

Their *watchet* mantles fringed with silver round.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WEAVER (S. *webba*), a maker of cloth, frequently mentioned by old writers as being partial to singing, particularly sacred music; hence the phrase "*a psalm singing weaver.*"

Shall we rouse the night owl in catch that will draw three souls out of one *weaver?*
TWELFTH NIGHT.

WEDD (S. *wed*), a pledge, pawn, or security; from hence is derived *wadset*, a term still in use to signify a mortgage of land, &c.

Let him beware, his neck lieth to *wedd*.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

My londes beth sett to *wedde*, Robyn.
A LYTEL GESTE OF R. HODE.

WEED (S. *weda*), clothes or dress; the term is still applied to the mourning garments of a widow.

And when they came to King Adland's halle,
Of redde gold shone theyre *weedes*.
O. B. KING ESTMERE.

An aged sire, in long black *weedes* yclad.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WEEN (S. *wenan*), to think, imagine, or be of opinion.

I *wene* the ende will prove this brawl did first arise.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

WEET (S. *witan*), to know or understand; now called "to wit."

Tush! man, is Gammer's neele found? that chould gladly *weete*.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

WEIVE (S. *wafian*), to leave, forsake, to waive.

But if that he n'il take of it no cure
When that it cometh, but wilfully it *weive*.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

WEL-AWAY (S. *walawa*), an interjection expressive of grief or lamentation; now corruptly called *well-a-day*.

Hast thou not made a ladye bright of hewe
Saied *wel a waie* the day that I was borne?
IBID.

Thus did the noble Percy plaine,
With a heavy heart and *wel-away*.
O. B. NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED, &c.

WELD (S. *wealdan*), to rule, govern, or command.

It is a hard thing for to *weld*
A wight that no man woll his thonke held.
CHAUCER'S PRO. TO W. OF BATH.

Welds kingdoms, causes, and affaires of state.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WELKID (from S. *wealcan*), withered, rivelled, having an unequal surface; from this word is derived *whelk*, a weal pustule or protuberance.

But yet to me she woll not doen that grace,
For which full pale and *welkid* is my face.
CHAUCER'S PARDONER'S TALE.

His face is all bubukles and *whelks*, and knobs, &c.
K. HEN. V.

WELKIN (S. *welcen*), the visible firmament.

And eke the *welkin* was so faire,
Blewe bright, and clere y-was the ayre.
CHAUCER'S DREAM.

But that the sea, mounting to the *welkin* cheek,
Dashes the fire out.
TEMPEST.

WELTE. See "Weld."

WEM (S. *wemme*), a blemish, spot, or fault.

That other bowe was of a plant
Withouten *wem*, I dare warrant.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

WEND (S. *wendan*), to go.

The cursed land where many *wend* amis.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Wend you with this letter.
MEAS. FOR MEAS.

WHATE (S. *hwæt*), quickly.

He smote his mule with sporen *whate*.
ROM. OF K. ALISAUNDRE.

WHETSTONE. A notorious liar was formerly said to deserve the *whetstone*, as a premium either for the magnitude or iniquity of the falsehood. The origin of the proverbial phrase is not known.

Diurnals writ for regulation
Of lying, to inform the nation,
And by their public use to bring down
The price of *whetstones* in the kingdom.
HUDIBRAS.

WHIFFLERS, officers who formerly preceded processions for the purpose of clearing the way; the term is said to be derived from *whiffle*, to blow, from the circumstance of their playing upon wind instruments.

And manasses shall go before, like a *whiffler*,
To clear the way with his horns.
O. P. THE ISLE OF GULLS.

Before the dame, and round about,
Mareh'd *whifflers* and staffiers on foot.
HUDIBRAS.

WHIG (S. *wæge*), whey or buttermilk.

Sweete growte or *whig* his bottle had.
ARGENTILE AND CURAN.

Drink *whig* and sour milk, whilst I rince my throat
With Bordeaux and Canary.
O. P. THE ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

WHILE-ERE, a little while ago, erewhile.

And turning to that place in which *whyleare*
He left his lofty steed with golden selle.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Will you troll the catch
You taught me but *while-ere?*
TEMPEST.

WHILOM (S. *hwilom*), formerly, sometime ago.

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight.
HUDIBRAS.

WHINGAR (S. *win* and *gerd*), a sort of hanger, used both as an instrument of destruction and a knife to be used at meals.

And *wingers* now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.
LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

WHINYARD, a sword, the same as *wingar*, but a more literal translation of the Saxon word.

Nor from their button'd tawny leathern belts
Dismiss their biting *whinyards*.
O. P. K. EDW. III.

WHIPSTOCK (from *whip* and *stalk*), the handle or stalk of a whip, but frequently used to signify the whip itself.

For by his rusty outside he appears
T'ave practis'd more the *whipstock* than the lance.
PERICLES.

Bought you a whistle and a *whipstock* too.
O. P. THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.

WHITE POT, a composition made with milk, eggs, bread, sugar, and spice, and baked in a pie; a dish peculiar to the county of Devon.

To keep well filled with thrifty fare,
As *white pot*, butter milk, and curds.
HUDIBRAS.

Cornwall squat pie and Devon *white pot* brings.
DR. KING'S ART OF COOKERY.

WHITE SON and WHITE BOY. These were formerly terms of endearment applied to male children.

Then ware what is done,
For he's Henry's *white son*.
O. P. FRIAR BACON AND F. BUNGAY.

Oh, what will you do, father? I am your *white boy*.
O. P. THE YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY.

WHITSTER (from S. *witten*, to make white), a bleacher of linen.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead.
M. WIVES OF WINDSON.

WHITTLE. See "Thwittle."

WIDE and SIDE. The word side is synonimous with long; as, "side sleeves," are long sleeves. In the north, side still signifies long; as, "my coat is very side," *i. e.* long.

Wide and side, far and near,
With me it is nought now so.
TALE OF MERLIN.

WIGHT (S. *wiht*), a living person of either sex, but generally applied to a male.

Beshrew the witch, with venemous *wights* she strays.
TROI. AND CRESS.

So have I seen, with armed heel,
A *wight* bestride the commonweal.
HUDIBRAS.

WIMPLE (F. *guimple*), a covering for the neck, distinguished from the veil, which also concealed the head; it was part of the dress of a nun.

Full semely her *wimple* pinched was.
CHAUCER'S PRIORESSES TALE.

No *wimple* did she wear, no vail conceal'd
Her well form'd face.
THE LAY OF ARISTOTLE. WAY'S FAB.

WINCHESTER GOOSE. See "Bankside."

The famous school of England called *Winchester*
(Famous I mean for the *goose*).
O. P. MONS. D'OLIVE.

WIRCH (S. *wircan*), to work, effect, or operate.

And certainly where nature woll not *wirch*,
Farewell phisike, go bere the corse to chirche.
CHAUCER'S KNIGHT'S TALE.

WIS (S. *wissan*), to know, think, or imagine; generally used as an expletive.

Come on, fellow; it is tolde me thou art a shrew I *wysse*.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

I *wis* your grandam had a worser match.
K. RICH. III.

WITE (S. *witan*), to blame, reproach, or charge with a fault.

The violence, the wrath, the angir, and the gall
That is betweene you both, it wol be *wite* to me.
CHAUCER'S HIST. OF BERYN.

Scoffing at him that did her justly *wite*.
SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WITTOL (S.), one who knows himself to be a cuckold and is content.

But, *wittol* cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name.

M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

WODE (S. *wod*), mad, furious, angry.

Then wold he speke and cry as he were *wood*.

CHAUCER'S PRO. TO SOMPNOUR'S T.

Through unadvised rashness waxed *wood*.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WON (S. *wonian*), a place of abode or dwelling.

Lord, who shall *wonne* in thy *wonnes*?

P. PLOWMAN.

There the wise Merlin whylom wont they say
To make his *wonne* low underneath the ground.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

WOOL. The proverbial expression, "all cry and no wool, as the devil said when he shear'd his hogs," implies great talk about nothing, or of the performance of a thing which is unequal to the promise.

Thou wilt at best but suck a bull
Or shear swine—"all cry and no *wool*."

HUDIBRAS.

WOOLWARD. To go woolward was to wear woollen next to the skin as a penance.

Wolward and wetshod went I forth.

P. PLOWMAN'S VIS.

The naked truth is, I have no shirt—I go *woolward* for penance.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

WORTES (S. *weort*), a name formerly given to herbs generally, though now confined to plants of the cabbage kind.

And on a bed of *wortes* still he lay,
Till it was past undren of the day.

CHAUCER'S NONNES PRIESTES T.

WOTE (S. *wat*), to know.

Gammer, shave ben there, you *wot* wel about what.
O. P. GAM. GURTON'S NEEDLE.

I *wote* no halter thou shalt wear.
O. B. K. EDW. AND THE TANNER.

WRENCHE (S. *wrence*), a stratagem, scheme, or contrivance.

She shut the dore, and set him on benche,—
Will ye now here of woman's *wrenche?*
ROM. OF THE SEVEN SAGES.

His wilie *wrenches* thou maiest not flee.
CHAUCER'S CHANNONS YEO. T.

WRIE (S. *wrigan*), to hide, conceal, or cover.

And *wrie* me in my foterle,
Under a sepe of paplardie.
CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

Y.

YARE (S. *gearwe*), ready, nimble, quick.

The knight it takes withouten let,
Dyghtes hym and made hym *yare.*
ROM. OF RICH. CŒUR DE LION.

Speak to the mariners; fall to't *yarely.*
TEMPEST.

YATE (S. *geat*), a gate or door; still so called in the north.

Spar the *yate* fast for fear of fraud.
SPENSER'S SHEP. CAL.

YCLEPED (S. *clipian*), named or called.

For sely is that deth, soth for to sain,
That oft *yclepid* cometh and endeth pain.
CHAUCER'S TROI. AND CRESS.

There is a tall long sided dame
(But wondrous light), *ycleped* Fame.

HUDIBRAS.

YEARN (S. *geornian*), to feel uneasiness or pity.

——— Falstaff is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore.

K. HEN. V.

YEDE (from S. *geod*), to go or march; *yode*, the preterite.

For all *yede* out at one ear
That in that other she did lere.

CHAUCER'S ROM. OF THE ROSE.

With a troope of damselles playing,
Forth I *yode*, forsooth, a maying.

PHILLIDA AND CORYDON.

YELLOW. This colour was said to represent jealousy.

No *yellow* in it, lest she suspect, as he does,
Her children, not her husband.

WINTER'S TALE.

I will possess me of *yellowness*.

M. WIVES OF WINDSOR.

YERK (Goth. *gereken*), to wince or kick.

——— Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

K. HEN. V.

Y-FER, together.

So beene they gon *y-fere*, a wanton payre.

SPENSER'S F. QUEEN.

Y-PANNED (O. F. *pannes*), lined, covered, or adorned with fur.

——— A mantle of scarlet,
Y-panned all with minivere.

FLORICE AND BLANCHFLOURE.

Y-REKIN, smoking, as fire not extinguished.

Yet in our ashes cold is fire *y-rekin.*

CHAUCER'S MILLER'S TALE.

Y-STEKE, shut up.

They lyeth in chamber, fast *y-steke.*

ROM. OF OCT. IMP.

Y-WIS. See "Wis."

FINIS.

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